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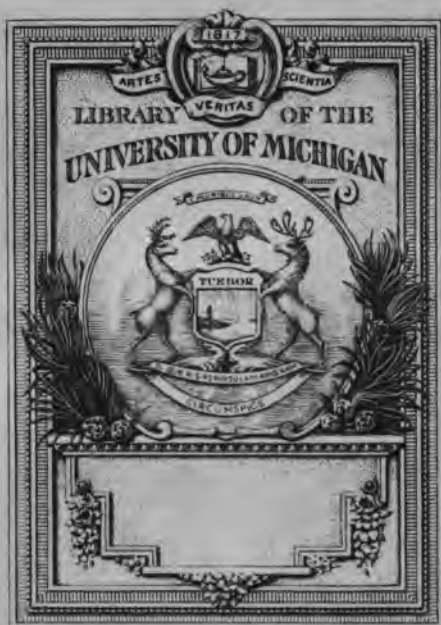
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# THE NEW PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR;

BEING A  
**Complete Epitome**  
OF  
NAVIGATION:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
ALL THE  
**TABLES REQUISITE**  
FOR DETERMINING THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AT SEA:  
CONTAINING,  
THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SAILING,  
AND NECESSARY CORRECTIONS FOR LEE-WAY, VARIATION, &c.  
EXEMPLIFIED  
IN A JOURNAL AT SEA:

TOGETHER WITH  
All necessary Instructions for determining  
the Latitude by DOUBLE ALTITUDES  
of the Sun, by the Moon, the Planets,  
and fixed Stars; and for ascertaining  
the LONGITUDE by the LUNAR OB-  
SERVATIONS, and other Methods.  
The Manner of finding and knowing the  
Planets and fixed Stars, by Calcula-  
tion and Planispheres.  
The Art of Surveying Sea-Coasts and  
Harbours.  
An Abstract of Practical Seamanship,  
shewing the Method of Working a  
Ship in all difficult Cases at Sea.

The Manner of exercising Ship's Com-  
panies for War, describing the Exercise  
of the great Guns, and the requisite  
Manœuvres for attacking or defending  
a Ship:

The Method of recovering Ships in dif-  
ferent Situations of Distress, and keep-  
ing them from a Lee-shore, with the  
best Means of saving Persons from  
Wrecks; and the Process of recovering  
drowned People, recommended by the  
Royal Humane Society; with a Variety  
of Articles *not to be found in any other  
Book of this Kind.*

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS,

*And rendered easy to the most common Capacity.*

The TABLES in this Book have been examined by three Persons; and, it is  
trusted, are the most correct extant.

So that this Book will be found fully sufficient either for the Teacher or for  
Practice at Sea.

THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

BY

**JOHN HAMILTON MOORE,**

TEACHER OF NAVIGATION,

HYDROGRAPHER, SEA-BOOK, INSTRUMENT, AND CHART-SELLER.

London:

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TO THE  
Right Hon. GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER,  
VISCOUNT ALTHORP,

AND  
*MASTER OF THE TRINITY-HOUSE.*

THIS  
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OF  
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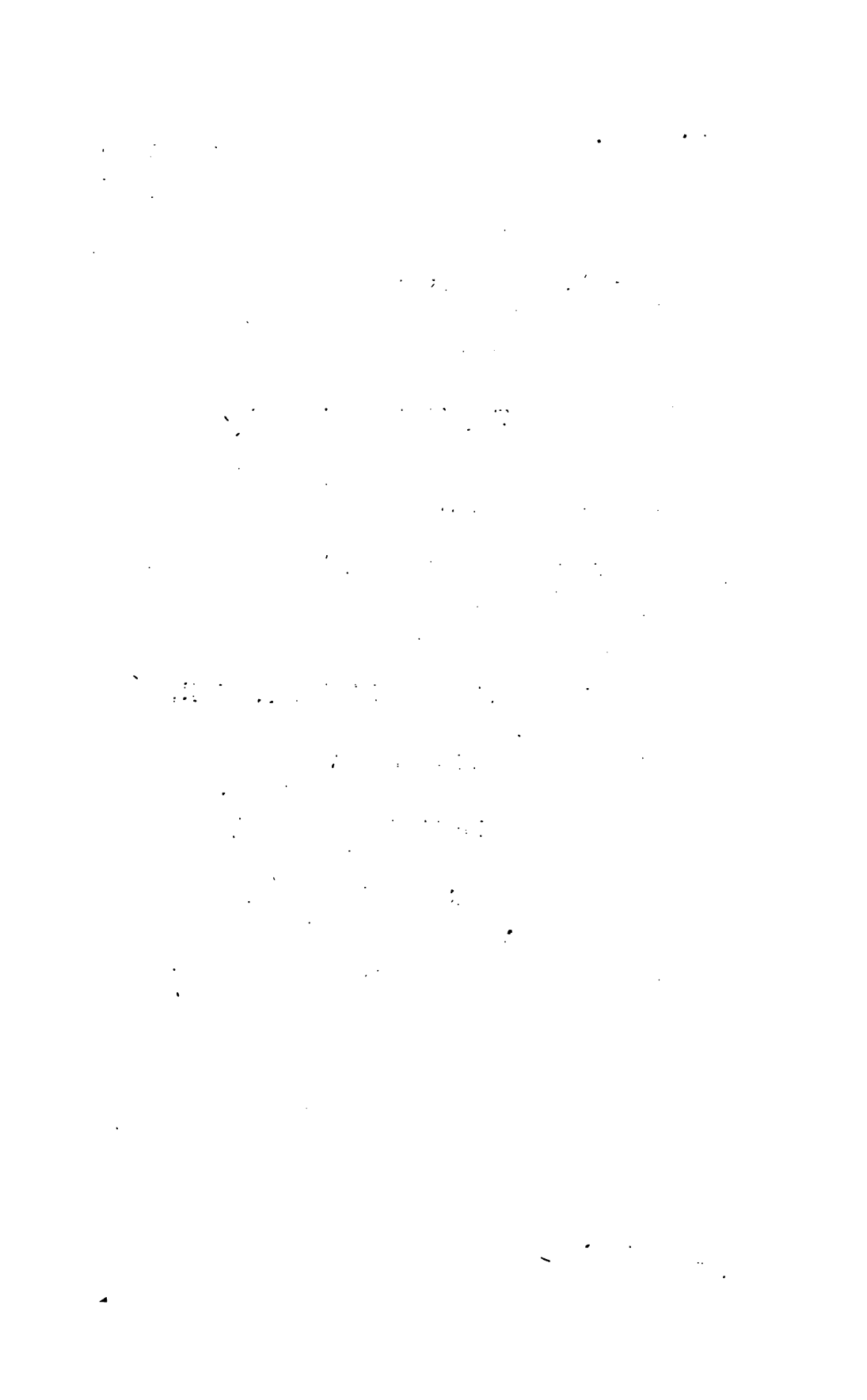
By his Lordship's much-obliged,

And very humble Servant,

JOHN HAMILTON MOORE.

MAY 1st, 1807.





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## An Account of the Arrangement and Improvements in this Edition.

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THE favourable reception which this Work has met with, emboldens me to present before the Public the present Edition; in which, I trust, I have introduced such improvements as will continue to me the favour which I have so long had the happiness to enjoy. In my former Editions I had digested the several Articles into a natural and simple order, and endeavoured to show how every thing might be deduced from the first and most simple principles of the Mathematics; in which, I trust, I had so far succeeded, as to render it easy to the most common capacity. How beneficial a work of this kind must be to Learners cannot be doubted, when we reflect, that by being thus acquainted with the true principles of things, they will retain better what they have learned, and be enabled to make much greater progress in the art, than could otherwise possibly take place. Indeed, upon a careful perusal of the Work, I found the plan I had pursued, so far as regards the parts of Navigation usually taught and practised at sea, could not be amended in the bulk, though some improvements might be made in particular parts. It particularly occurred to me, that I had invariably found young Gentlemen, who attended me for a private examination, previous to their passing a public one, deficient in working an observation in all the variety of situations which may take place. In this Work I have accordingly elucidated this important article, by giving a Rule for every different situation, in which the observer can possibly find himself in respect of the Sun; illustrating each with a projection on the Plane of the Meridian.

There is introduced into this Edition, a Table for the near calculating the Time of High Water, with the assistance of the Nautical Almanack.

I pass over many others of smaller note in the first part of the Book, such as partial Amendments of the Style, &c. in haste to give an account of the Arrangements and Additions in the latter part of this Work, which is for the most part New.

Previous to the year 1767, when the first NAUTICAL ALMANACK was published, the practice of finding the Longitude at Sea was universally by account. The mode of ascertaining it by taking the Moon's distance from the Sun, or a fixed Star, commonly called the LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, was attended with difficulties insurmountable to most Mariners. By the unremitting assiduity of the Astronomer Royal, to whose labours the Nautical Art is much indebted for its present high state of improvement; and by the Rewards held out by Parliament, and the consequent improvements in instruments for measuring the Angular Distance, what before was considered as nearly an impossibility, is now come into almost general practice. Proud of contributing my quota towards the facilitating this laudable purpose, so highly conducive to the commercial interests of this powerful Empire, I have endeavoured

deavoured to render this part of the Nautical Art as simple and plain as the nature of the subject will admit.

To the Description of HADLEY'S QUADRANT is added the Description and Use of HADLEY'S SEXTANT, with an Account of the new Mode of dividing the Nonius, so that the Distance can be read off to fifteen seconds. The Method of adjusting the Sextant and Telescope is fully enlarged upon, together with the use of this Instrument, in observing the angular distance.

PARALLAX and REFRACTION are next defined, and illustrated with a Plate. The Method of applying the Corrections for Parallax and Refraction to the observed Distance, in order to reduce it to the true, is next given.

It being frequently complained to me by seamen, that it is next to impossible to find and know the Stars from which the Moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack, I have, to remedy this defect, subjoined to this Work two plans of the Stars, one on the Plane of the Equator, the other on the Plane of the Meridian; a description of the projection and use of these Plans is given at large in the Work, together with some PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS for knowing the Stars.

Next in order is the Method of finding the TRUE TIME, in order to regulate the going of the Watch. The Lunar Observations follow, arranged in a new, clear, and perspicuous manner. The Examination of a YOUNG SEA OFFICER, being an Abstract of practical Seamanship, has been examined by two professional men, and large additions made.

We have also added, what we conceive will be an acceptable article in the present times of hostility,—*The Method of exercising private Ships' Companies for War*. In this article, the forms of two Quarter Bills are given, with the Exercise of the great Guns, according to the present practice, and some approved manœuvres in attacking and defending a single ship. Two additional Tables will also be found, one exhibiting the Proportion of Powder for Sea-Guns, the other the Number of Shot contained in Grapes of different Sizes.

A variety of Methods of relieving Ships in Distress; the best Means of saving people from Wrecks; and the Process recommended by the Royal Humane Society for recovering drowned Persons, will also be found.

To the Tables a solicitous attention has been paid. The Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure for Points and Degrees, have been re-calculated with the greatest care. The Tables of Logarithms of Numbers, and of Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants, have been carefully compared with the third edition of Hodgson's Tables, printed in the year 1738; with Gardner's third edition of Sherwin's, printed in the year 1742; and with Dr. Hutton's last edition, by three persons; so that I trust the errors, if any, are few.

The Tables which follow have undergone a similar examination. To the Tables of the Sun's Declination, a most scrupulous attention has been paid. The Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of Places is corrected by the latest surveys and observations, and great additions made.

Table XIII. For reducing the Sun's Declination to any given Meridian, and to any time under that Meridian, in the first page of which

which you have the Proportional Parts of the Daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every Minute and every six Seconds, answering to every five Minutes of Time, and to every Degree and fifteen Miles of Longitude. The second and third page contain the same proportional Parts to every hour, and to every fifteen Degrees of Longitude.

To the Table XVI. For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary, two columns are added on the right side, for turning Minutes and Seconds (of an hour) into Longitude, and the reverse.

Table XVIII. contains the Decimal of every Minute in twelve Hours, being of ready use for finding the Proportion of the small Difference (in twelve Hours) of the Moon's Parallax and Semi-diameter, by taking out the number from the Table answering to the Time when the observation was taken, and multiply the differences therewith from the product of each, cut off four figures from the right hand, the left hand figures are the Answers (if no Fraction remains) which must be additive or subtractive, according as they are increasing or decreasing.

The proportional Part of the Daily Difference of the Sun or Star's right Ascension is found by taking out the number, answering to half the time required, and multiply the difference therewith, from the product, cut off four figures from the right hand, the remaining figures are the answer. Thus you avoid working by the Rule of Three.

In the precepts for finding the Longitude by Lunar Observation, page 238, you are told to make use of the Log Sine of 30 degrees\*, half the sum of the apparent Altitudes, and half the apparent Distance.

This Edition has been carefully examined, improved, and corrected by my friend Captain JOSEPH DESSIOU, whose abilities as a Navigator, Mathematician, and Draughtsman, cannot be doubted. Therefore I may presume to say this is the most correct Edition that has been presented to the Public's notice.

\* The Log Sine of 30 degrees is equal to the Natural Sine of half the Radius; and, according to Euclid, Axiom 6, Book I. what things are each of them half of the same quantity, are equal among themselves.

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## OF FRACTIONS.

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[It sometimes happens that Persons, though well acquainted with common Arithmetic, yet know very little of Fractions; but as most of the Instruments and Tables used in Navigation are decimally divided, and the Tables calculated to Tenths, &c. it becomes necessary they should be acquainted with Decimal Arithmetic; the following short Abstract of which may be found useful to the Learner.]

**A** FRACTION is a part of any thing; as one foot, one yard, one mile, one hour, one degree, &c.

A vulgar, or common Fraction, consists of two parts, the Numerator and the Denominator. The Denominator shews how many parts the quantity is divided into. The Numerator shews how many of those parts remain, and is always placed over the Denominator, with a line drawn between them.

A Fraction is what remains after division has been made, the remainder being the Numerator, and the divisor the Denominator; as 14 divided by 4, the quotient is 3, and 2 remains for a Numerator of a Fraction, of which 4, the divisor, is the Denominator, and is thus expressed  $\frac{2}{4}$ , or two fourths.

Suppose 12 inches is to be divided by 5; the number of times 5 contained in 12 is 2, and 2 remains, which remainder is the Numerator, and 5 the Denominator of the Fraction remaining, which is always a proper Fraction, thus,  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; wherefore  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{2}{5}$ , shews that these numbers were their respective remainders, after such divisions were made, and are read thus: one-half, three-fourths, two-thirds, four-fifths, nine-twelfths, and five-sixteenths.

A Decimal Fraction is a part of an unit, or one, supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c. equal parts. If the unit is divided into ten parts, and each of those parts into ten more equal parts, we obtain the foundation of Decimal Fractions.

In Vulgar Fractions the Numerator is set over the Denominator; but in Decimal Fractions the Numerator is distinguished by a comma, or point, placed before it, thus: ,5 ,75 ,125 is read thus,  $\frac{5}{10}$ ,  $\frac{75}{100}$ ,  $\frac{125}{1000}$ , that is, the first figure is 5-tenths, the second 75-hundredths, and the third 125-thousandths parts of unity, or one.

As whole Numbers increase their value in tenfold proportion from the right hand to the left, so Decimals decrease in the same proportion from the left hand towards the right: thus, ,5 ,05 ,005; or thus,  $\frac{5}{10}$ ,  $\frac{5}{100}$ ,  $\frac{5}{1000}$ .

To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to a Decimal.

**RULE.**—Add cyphers to the Numerator, and divide by the Denominator.

**EXAMPLE**

**EXAMPLE I.**

Reduce  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a foot to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1,00} 25 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**EXAMPLE II.**

Reduce  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 3,00} 75 \\ 28 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**EXAMPLE III.**

Reduce  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 1,0} 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

**EXAMPLE IV.**

Reduce  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 1,00000} 33333 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**EXAMPLE V.**

Reduce  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 2,00000} 666665 \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \end{array}$$

To find the value of a Decimal in the different denominations of the same quantity.

**RULE.**—Multiply the Decimal by the parts of the integer, separating to the right hand as many Decimals as are in the multiplicand; and the figures to the left hand will be the parts of the integer required.

**EXAMPLE I.**

What is the proper quantity of  $,25$  of a foot?

$$\begin{array}{r} ,25 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Answer, 3,00 inches

**EXAMPLE II.**

What is the proper quantity of  $,5$  of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} ,5 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 30,0 minutes.

**EXAMPLE**

**EXAMPLE III.**

What is the proper quantity of  
,75 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .75 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 45,00 minutes.

**EXAMPLE IV.**

What is the proper quantity of  
,333 of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} .333 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 19,980 minutes.

**EXAMPLE V.**

What is the proper quantity of  
,666 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .666 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 39,960 minutes.

**EXAMPLE VI.**

What is the proper quantity of  
,2236 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .2236 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Minutes, 13,4160

60

Seconds, 24,9600 Answer.

Hence the parts of an integer, whether of coins, weights, or measures, may be reduced to a Decimal, by bringing the parts of an integer into its lowest terms for a dividend, and the integer into the same terms for a divisor; the quotient will be the decimal parts of the integer, the value of which may be found by multiplying it by the component parts of the integer, and separating the number of decimal places towards the right hand, as above.

*Addition of Decimals.*

Addition of Decimals is performed exactly as in whole numbers, only observing to place the figures of the like denomination under each other, so that the points which separate the whole numbers from the Decimals stand in a line under each other; and as many Decimal places must be cut off from the product, as there are in the greatest number to be added.

**EXAMPLES.**

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Fathoms.} \\ \text{Add } 78,8 \\ 34,56 \\ 46,77 \\ 32,53 \\ 154,27 \\ 81,4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 428,33

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Yards.} \\ 66,71 \\ 148,9 \\ 32,722 \\ 7,81 \\ 40,27 \\ 38,5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 334,912

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Feet:} \\ 3720,45 \\ 25,0036 \\ 4179,802 \\ 3,6284 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 7928,8840

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Add } 15836,071 \\ 20,09 \\ 34,07 \\ 583,27008 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 16473,50108

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Degree.} \\ 6,5 \\ 3,25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 9,75

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Miles or Minutes.} \\ 6,4 \\ 3,95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 10,35

*Subtraction of Decimals.*

Subtraction of Decimals is performed as that of whole numbers also, only taking care to place units with the separating point directly under each other.

**EXAMPLE**

EXAMPLES.

Degrees.		Minutes.
From.....	9,75	10,35
Take.....	6,5	6,4
Remainder	3,25	Remainder 3,95

*Multiplication of Decimals.*

Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers, and as many places as there are in both the Multiplicand and Multiplier must be cut off towards the right hand of the product, and the numbers standing on the left hand of the point will be whole numbers, and those on the right hand will be Decimals.

EXAMPLE I.

Multiply 27,75 by 7,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 27,75 \\ 7,5 \sim \\ \hline 13875 \\ 19425 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 208,125

EXAMPLE III.

Multiply 25,96 by 9,25

$$\begin{array}{r} 25,96 \\ 9,25 \\ \hline 12980 \\ 5192 \\ 23364 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 240,1300

EXAMPLE II.

Multiply 39,25 by 6,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 39,25 \\ 6,5 \\ \hline 19625 \\ 23550 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 255,125

EXAMPLE IV.

Multiply 45,96 by 20,36

$$\begin{array}{r} 45,96 \\ 20,36 \\ \hline 27576 \\ 13788 \\ 91920 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

935,7456

*Division of Decimals.*

This Rule is also worked as in whole numbers ; the only difficulty is in valuing the quotient, which is done by the following Rules:

1st. If the Divisor and Dividend have the same number of Decimal parts, the quotient will be a whole number.

2d. If the Dividend has not so many places of Decimals as are in the Divisor, then so many cyphers must be annexed to the Dividend as will make them equal, and the quotient will be a whole number.

3d. But when the division is done, if the quotient has not so many figures as it should have places of Decimals, then so many cyphers must be affixed as there are places wanting.

EXAMPLE I.

Divide 208,125 by 7,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 208,125 \\ 7,5 \overline{) 208,125} \\ \underline{150} \phantom{00} \\ 581 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{525} \phantom{00} \\ 562 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{525} \phantom{00} \\ 375 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{375} \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE II.

Divide 255,125 by 6,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 255,125 \\ 6,5 \overline{) 255,125} \\ \underline{195} \phantom{00} \\ 601 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{585} \phantom{00} \\ 162 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{130} \phantom{00} \\ 325 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{325} \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

*Rule of Three in Decimals.*

Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic, that is, by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing by the first, the quotient will be the answer; and of the same denomination as the second term.

**EXAMPLE.**

Yards.	Shillings.	Yards.
If 3,5	6,75	12,25
		6,75
		<hr/>
		6125
		8575
		7350
		<hr/>
		3,5)82,6875(23,625
		78
		<hr/>
		126
		105
		<hr/>
		,218
		210
		<hr/>
		,,87
		70
		<hr/>
		175
		175
		<hr/>

Anf. 11. 3s. 7½d.

In like manner may any other be worked, whether in coins, weights, measure, or time, by reducing the parts of the integer into Decimals, and then find the value as above.

The three last Rules may be worked by Logarithms, which will be shewn when we come to treat of their use.

**GEOMETRICAL**

## GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

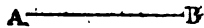
**G**EOMETRY is the Science which treats of the Description, Properties, and Relations of Magnitudes in general; of which there are three Kinds or Species, viz. a Line, which has only Length without either Breadth or Thickness; a Superficies, comprehended by Length and Breadth; and a Solid, which has Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

### I.

A point considered mathematically, is incapable of being divided, and therefore hath no parts, or it is the smallest part of space that can be assigned, and may be conceived so infinitely small, as to be void of length, breadth, or thickness, being always denoted by a dot, as at A.

### II.

A right line is the nearest distance between two points, which limits its length, without any supposed breadth, or thickness, as AB; it may be supposed to be the flowing of a point.

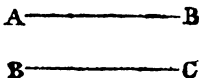


### III.

A plane superficies is that which lies evenly between its extreme points, resembling a smooth table, or polished glass; bounded by lines having length and breadth: but is conceived to have no depth or thickness, and may be conceived to be generated by the flowing of a right line.

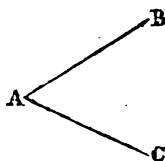
### IV.

Parallel lines are such as are equally distant in all their parts, which extended infinitely on the same plane would never meet, as the lines AB, BC.



### V.

A plane angle is the inclination or meeting of two right lines in one point; the point where they meet is called the angular point, and the lines AB and AC are called sides or legs; it is generally expressed by three letters, the middle one always denotes the angular point, as A, and the other two the legs or sides that include it, as AB or AC.



### VI.

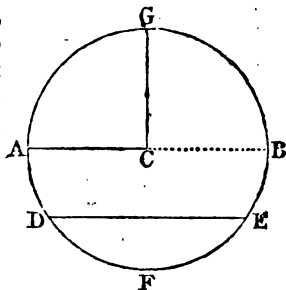
A circle

## VI.

A circle is a plane figure, bounded by an uniform curve line; it is ordinarily described by a right line, taken with a pair of compasses; one point thereof being fixed, whilst the other is turned round to the place where the motion first began; the fixed point is called the centre, and the line described by the other point is called the circumference.

## VII.

The radius of a circle, or semidiameter, is a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference, as AC; or it is that line which is taken between the points of the compasses to describe the circle; and is half its diameter AB.



## VIII.

An arch of a circle is any part or portion of the circumference, as DFE.

## IX.

A chord of a circle is the substance of an arch, or it is a right line joining the ends of an arch; it divides the circle into two unequal parts, called segments, and is a chord to them both, as DE is the chord of the arches DFE and DGE.

## X.

A semicircle, or half a circle, is a figure contained under the diameter, as AGB or AFB.

## XI.

A quadrant is half a semicircle, or one fourth part of the whole circle; as the figure CAG.

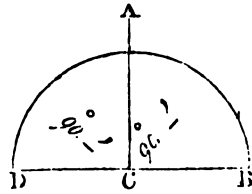
NOTE. All circles, whether great or small, are actually, or supposed to have, their circumference divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds, and so on into thirds, fourths, &c.

All angles are measured by an arch of a circle, described round their angular points, with the chord of 60 degrees, taken from the line of chords on the plane scale, and are estimated greater or less according to the number of degrees contained betwixt their legs; and though legs be made longer or shorter, still the angle between them continues the same.

## XII. A right

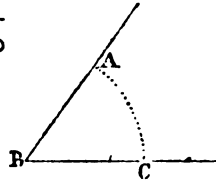
XII.

A right line is said to be **PERPENDICULAR** to another line, when it falls upon it so as to make the angles on each side of it equal, such as the figure ABCD, where the angle ACD is equal to the angle ACB, each a quadrant, or right angle, containing 90 degrees.



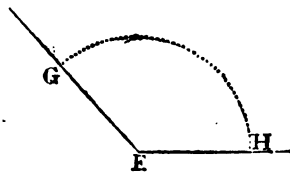
XIII.

An **ACUTE ANGLE** is less than a right angle, and is that which contains less than 90 degrees, as ABC.



XIV.

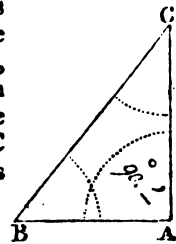
An **OBTUSE ANGLE** is greater than a right angle, and is that which contains more than 90 degrees, as the angle GEH.



The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three, which form a figure called a triangle, or three-cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles; it is distinguished into three sorts, viz. a right-angled triangle, an obtuse-angled triangle, and an acute-angled triangle.

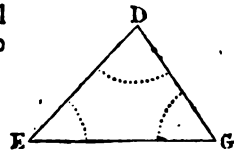
XV.

A **RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has one of its angles right, or containing 90 degrees; the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse, and the other two sides are called legs; that which stands upright is called the perpendicular, and the other the base: thus BC is the hypotenuse, AC the perpendicular, and AB the base; the angles opposite the two legs are both acute.



XVI.

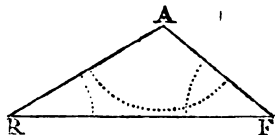
An **ACUTE-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has all its angles acute, or none of them equal to 90 degrees, as DEG.





## XVII.

An OBTUSE-ANGLED TRIANGLE has one of its angles obtuse, or greater than 90 degrees, as  $\triangle RAF$ , the other two angles are acute, or less than 90 degrees, as in the triangle  $\triangle RAF$ .



NOTE. All triangles that are not right-angled, whether they are acute or obtuse, are in general terms called oblique-angled triangles, without any other distinction. The sum of the two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make  $90^\circ$ , the sum of all the angles of any triangle  $180^\circ$ . If from  $180$  you take the sum of the other two angles, the remaining angle will be found; but in a right-angled triangle, if from  $90$  you subtract the one angle, the other angle will remain.

## MARKS OR CHARACTERS.

- + Signifies *more*, or the Sign of Addition; it shews that whatever numbers or quantity follow this Sign must be added to those that go before it, thus  $9+8$ , that is 9 added to 8. Or,  $A+B$  implies that the quantities represented by A and B are added.
  - Signifies *less*, and is used as the Sign of Subtraction; it denotes that the number following it must be subtracted from those going before it, as  $7-5$ , or 5 subtracted from 7.
  - × The Sign of Multiplication, and shews that the numbers placed before and after are to be multiplied, thus  $7 \times 9$ , that is 7 multiplied by 9, which makes 63, and  $7 \times 8 \times 2$  which makes 112.
  - ÷ This mark stands for Division, and signifies that the number that stands before it is to be divided by the number following it, as  $72 \div 12$  shews that 72 is to be divided by 12. Or thus,  $\frac{72}{12}$
  - = The Sign of Equality: it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it, thus,  $8 \times 12 = 96$ . Or 8 multiplied by 12 is equal to 96, and  $7+2 \times 4 = 36$ .
  - ::: Proportion, and is read thus,  $7:14::10:20$ , that is, as 7 is to 14, so is 10 to 20. Or,  $A:B::C:D$ , that is, as A is to B, so is C to D.
  - ° Signifies Degrees, thus  $45^\circ$  shew the number 45 degrees.
  - ' Signifies Minutes, thus  $24'$  or minutes.
  - " Signifies Seconds, thus  $44''$  or 44 seconds.
  - S Stands for Sine.
  - Sec. — for Secant.
  - Tan. — Tangent.
- Each of these last with Co. before them, signifies the complement, as Co-sine, Co-tangent, Co-secant.
- ∠ Signifies Angle.
  - ∠d Angled, with an s at top Angles ∠s.
  - △ Signifies Triangle. or  $\triangle s$ .
  - Z Is frequently put to signify the sum of any two lines or numbers.
  - Y Signifies the difference.

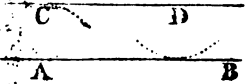
## GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS, USEFUL IN NAVIGATION.

*A PROBLEM is a practical PROPOSITION, in which Something is proposed to be done or effected.*

### PROBLEM I.

*To draw a Right Line parallel to a given Right Line, to any given Distance, as at the Point D.*

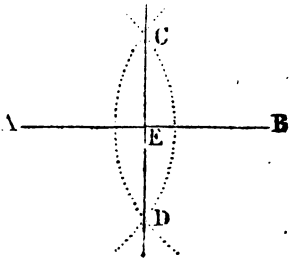
WITH a pair of compasses take the nearest distance between the point D and the given right line AB, with that distance set one foot of the compasses any where on the line AB, as at A, and draw the arch C, from the point D draw a line so as just to touch the arch C, and it is done; for the line CD will be parallel to the line AB, and at the distance of the point given D, as was required.



### PROBLEM II.

*To bisect or divide a given Line into two equal Parts.*

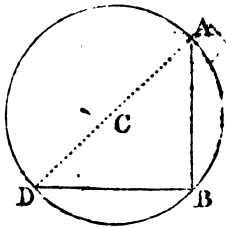
With any distance in your compasses greater than half the line AB, with one foot in B, describe an arch with the same distance, and one foot in A, describe an arch that will cut the former arch in C and D; through C and D draw a line, and that will cut AB in E; and the line AB will be divided at the point E into two equal parts.



### PROBLEM III.

*To erect a Perpendicular on the End of a given Right Line, as DB.*

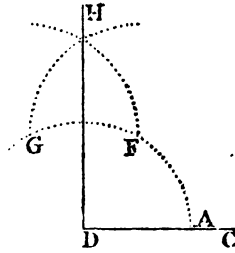
With any distance in your compasses, as from B to C, with one foot in C, describe the circle BDA, so that it may just touch the end of the given line at B; from whence the circle cuts the line as at D, draw a line through the points D and C, to cut the circle in A; from A draw the line AB, which will be the perpendicular required.



Or thus,

With

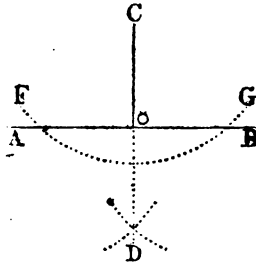
With any convenient distance in your compasses, as from D to A, with one foot in D, describe the arch AFG, set off the same distance from A to F, and from F to G; upon F and G describe two arches intersecting one another in H; draw a line from H to D, and it is done; for HD will be the perpendicular required.



#### PROBLEM IV.

*From a given Point, as C, to let fall a Perpendicular on a given Right Line A B.*

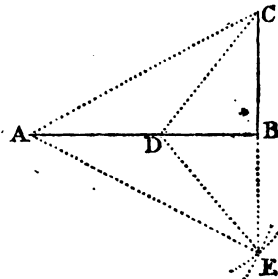
With one foot in C, describe an arch to cut the given line AB in F and G; with one foot in G describe an arch, and with the same distance, and one foot in F, describe an arch to cut the former in D; from C to D draw a line, and it is done; for CD will be the perpendicular required.



#### PROBLEM V.

*From a given Point to let fall a Perpendicular in a given Line, when the said Perpendicular is to fall so near the End of the given Line that it cannot be done as above, as at the Edge of a Sheet of Paper, &c.*

Let C be the point from which the perpendicular is to be let fall on the line AB, from any point in the line AB, as at A; with the distance AC, describe an arch E, chuse any other point in the line AB, as D, and with the distance DC describe another arch intersecting the former in E, join CE, and it is done; for CB will be the perpendicular required.

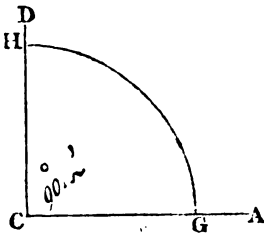


PROBLEM

PROBLEM VI.

*To make Plane Angles, and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees.*

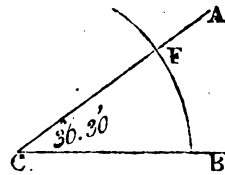
Draw the line CA on C, erect a perpendicular CD, and it is done; for the angle DCA is an angle of  $90^\circ$ . Or thus, On the point C, with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , describe an arch GH, and set off thereon from G to H, the distance of the chord of  $90^\circ$ , and from C through H draw CHD, which will form the angle DCA of  $90^\circ$  required.



PROBLEM VII.

*To make an Acute Angle equal to any number of Degrees.  
Suppose  $36^\circ 30'$ .*

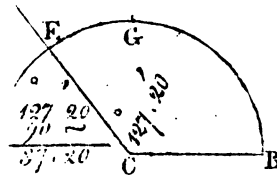
Draw the line BC, with the chord of  $60^\circ$  or radius, in your compasses, and one foot on C, draw the arch FB, on which set off  $36^\circ 30'$ , or  $36\frac{1}{2}$ , from B to F, through F and the centre C, draw the right line AC, and it is done; for the angle ACB will be an angle of  $36^\circ 30'$  as was required.



PROBLEM VIII.

*To make an Obtuse Angle, that shall contain  $127^\circ 20'$ .*

Draw CB, take the chord of  $60^\circ$  in your compasses, and with one foot on C describe an arch; now, as we can take off only  $90^\circ$ , set off  $90^\circ$  from B to G, and from G to E set off the excess above  $90^\circ$ , which is  $37^\circ 20'$ , or  $37\frac{1}{5}$ ; draw the line CE, and it is done; for the angle ECB will be an angle of  $127^\circ 20'$ .



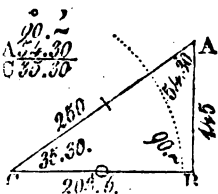
PROBLEM

## PROBLEM IX.

*The Angles and Hypotenuse of a Right-angled Triangle given, to find either of the Legs.*

Given the hypotenuse 250 leagues, the angle opposite the base  $54^{\circ} 30'$ , consequently the other angle  $35^{\circ} 30'$ ; the base and perpendicular are required.

Draw the line CB, and at C make an angle equal to  $35^{\circ} 30'$  by drawing the line CA, take 250 from any convenient scale of equal parts, and set it off from C to A, from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut the line CB, and it is done; for AB measured on the same scale gives 145, and CB 203.6 leagues.



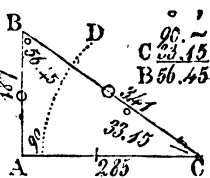
NOTE. The two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make 90 degrees.

## PROBLEM X.

*The Angles and one Leg of a Right-angled Triangle being given, to find the Hypotenuse and the other Leg.*

The angle ACB  $33^{\circ} 15'$ , the leg AC 285 miles, to find the hypotenuse and the other leg AB.

Draw the base AC, lay off on it 285 from your scale of equal parts, from A to C; on A erect the perpendicular AB: with the chord of  $60^{\circ}$  sweep the arch AD, and on it set off  $33^{\circ} 15'$ , from your line of chords from A to D, through D and C, draw the right line BC, then BC will measure 341 nearly, and BA 187 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts that AC was taken from.

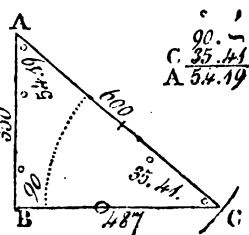


## PROBLEM XI.

*The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.*

The leg AB 350, the hypotenuse 600 given, to find the angles, and leg BC.

Draw the base CB, on B erect the perpendicular AB, on which set off 350 from B to A, on the point A with an opening of 600. Draw an arch to cut the line BC, in the point C draw AC, and it is done; for the angle ACB will measure  $35^{\circ} 41'$  on the line of chords, and BC will measure 487 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts before used.

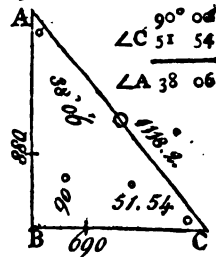


### PROBLEM XII.

*The Legs given, to find the Angles and the Hypotenuse.*

The leg AB 880 and BC 690 given, to find the angles A and C, and the hypotenuse AC.

Draw the base BC; on B erect the perpendicular AB, make BC equal to 690, and AB equal to 880; join AC, and it is done; for the angle C being measured as before, will be found as per figure, and the hypotenuse will measure 1118,2.



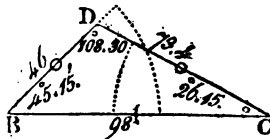
### PROBLEM XIII.

*Two Angles and one Side of an Oblique-angled Triangle given; to find either of the other Legs.*

The angle BDC  $180^{\circ} 30'$ , and CBD  $45^{\circ} 15'$ , and consequently the angle BCD  $26^{\circ} 15'$ , and the leg BC 98 given, to find the sides CD and BD.

$\angle B$	$45^{\circ} 15'$
$\angle D$	$108^{\circ} 30'$
	<hr/>
	$153^{\circ} 45'$
	$180^{\circ} 00'$
	<hr/>
$\angle C$	$26^{\circ} 15'$

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 98, on the point B describe an angle of  $45^{\circ} 15'$ , then add  $45^{\circ} 15'$  to  $108^{\circ} 30'$  and the sum  $153^{\circ} 45'$  taken from  $180$ , the remainder is the angle BCD  $= 26^{\circ} 15'$ ; from the point C describe an arch with the chord of 60, and set off  $26^{\circ} 15'$ , and it is done; for the side BD will be 46 nearly, and DC 73,4, as was required.

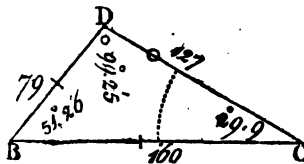


### PROBLEM XIV.

*Two Sides and an Angle opposite to one of them given; to find the other Angle and the third Side.*

The side BC 160, and BD 79, and the angle C  $29^{\circ} 9'$  given, to find the angle D, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC equal to 160, on C make the angle DCB equal to  $29^{\circ} 9'$ , take 79 in your compasses, and with one foot on B, lay the other upon the line CD, draw the line BD, and it is done; for the angle D will be  $99^{\circ} 25'$ , the angle B  $51^{\circ} 26'$ , and the side DC 127 nearly.



B

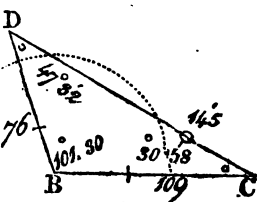
PROBLEM

## PROBLEM XV.

*Two Sides and their contained Angle given, to find either of the other Angles, and the third Side.*

The side BC 109, BD 76, and angle CBD  $101^{\circ} 30'$  given, to find the angles BDC or BCD, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to D 109; on B describe an arch, on which set off from BC towards D  $101^{\circ} 30'$ , then draw the line BD equal to 76, join DC, and it is done; for the angle BDC will be  $47^{\circ} 32'$ , the angle BCD  $30^{\circ} 58'$ , and the side DC will be 145, as was required.



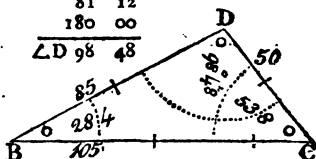
## PROBLEM XVI.

*Three Sides given, to find the Angles.*

The sides BC 105, BD 85, and CD 50 miles given, to find the angles BDC, BCD, and CBD.

Draw the line BC equal to 105, take CD equal to 50 in your compasses, and with one foot in C, describe an arch as at D, then take BD 85 in your compasses, and with one foot in B cut the former arch in D, join BD and DC, and it is done; for the angle B being measured, will be found  $28^{\circ} 4'$ , the angle C  $53^{\circ} 8'$ , which being added together is  $81^{\circ} 12'$ , their sum subtracted from  $180^{\circ}$ , leaves angle D  $98^{\circ} 48'$ , as was required.

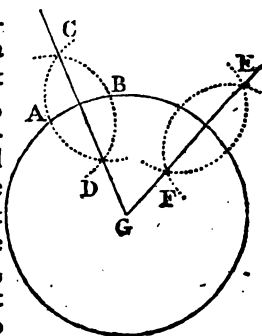
$$\begin{array}{r} \angle B \ 28^{\circ} \ 04' \\ \angle C \ 53 \ 08 \\ \hline 81 \ 12 \\ 180 \ 00 \\ \hline \angle D \ 98 \ 48 \end{array}$$



## PROBLEM XVII.

*To find the Centre to a given Circle.*

With any radius, and one foot in the circumference as at A, describe an arch of a circle, as CBD, then removing the foot from A to whence it cuts the given circle, as at B, on B describe another arch, cutting or crossing the former, as CAD, and through the points of intersection draw the right line CD, which will give one right line passing through the centre; in like manner may another right line be drawn, as EFG, which will cross the first right line at the centre required, for any two diameters will always cut or cross one another in the central point.

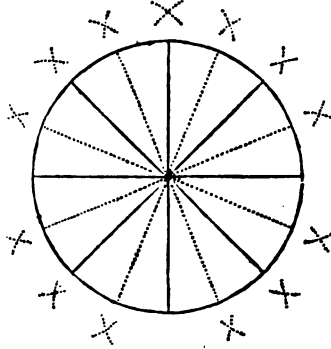


PROBLEM

PROBLEM XVIII.

To divide a Circle into any Number of equal even Parts, as 4, 16, 32.

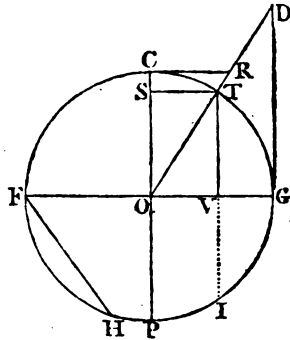
First draw the diameter through the centre, which will divide it into two equal parts; bisect the diameter with another right line perpendicular thereto, and the circle will be divided into four equal parts or quadrants; bisect each of these quadrants again by right lines drawn through the centre, and it will be divided into eight equal parts, and so may you continue on your bisections any number of times, that is 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. doubling the number of even parts.



This Problem is useful in constructing the Mariner's Compass.

I. A chord or subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both, as FH, TI.

II. A right line of an arch is a line drawn from the end or termination of an arch, perpendicular to the radius, or is half the chord of twice the arch, so that TV is the sine of the arch TG, and of the arch TF, the sum of which arches together make 180°, or a semi-circle.



III. The versed sine of an arch is part of the diameter intercepted between the right line and the arch, as VG.

IV. The tangent of an arch is a line drawn perpendicular to the end of the radius, or diameter, just touching the arch, as DG.

V. The secant of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, meeting the end of the tangent line to the same arch, as OD is the secant of the arch TG, to which DG is tangent; also OR is the secant of the arch CT, to which CR is a tangent.

NOTE. Sines, Tangents, Secants, are said to be the measure of so many degrees as the arch contains parts of 360, so that radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of the circumference, contains 90 degrees; thus the radius is always equal to the sine of 90°, as is also the tangent of 45°, and the chord of 60°.



# P R O J E C T I O N

## OF THE LINES OF

### SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS,

### ON THE PLANE SCALE.

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1<sup>st</sup>. **W**ITH the radius you intend for your scale, describe a semi-circle ADBC, and upon the centre C raise the perpendicular CD, (which will divide the semi-circle into two quadrants, AD, BD), continue CD directly to S, and upon B raise the perpendicular BT, then draw the right lines BD and AD.

2<sup>dly</sup>. Divide the quadrant BD into 9 equal parts, then will each of these be 10 degrees. Again, you may subdivide each of these parts into single degrees; and these again, if your radius admits it, into minutes, or some aliquot parts of a degree greater than minutes.

3<sup>dly</sup>. Set one foot of the compasses in B, and transfer each of the divisions in the quadrant BD to the right line BD, then is BD a line of chords.

4<sup>thly</sup>. From the points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, draw right lines parallel to CD, till they cut the radius CB, then is the line CB divided into a line of sines, which must be numbered from C towards B.

5<sup>thly</sup>. If the same line of right sines be numbered from B towards C, it will become a line of versed sines, which may be continued to 180°, if the same divisions be transferred on the same line on the other side of the centre C.

6<sup>thly</sup>. From the centre C, through the several divisions in the quadrant BD, draw right lines till they cut the tangent BT, so will the line BT become a line of tangents.

7<sup>thly</sup>. Setting one foot of the compasses in C, extend the other to the several divisions 10, 20, 30, &c. on the tangent line BT, and transfer these extents severally into the right line CS, then will the line CS be a line of secants.

8<sup>thly</sup>. Right lines drawn from A to the several divisions, 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, will divide the radius CD into a line of semi-tangents.

9<sup>thly</sup>. Divide the quadrant AD into eight equal parts, and from A transfer these divisions severally into the line AD, then is AD a line of rhumbs, each division answering to 11° 15' upon the line of chords.

The





The use of this line is for protracting and measuring of angles, according to the common division of the Mariner's Compass. If the radius AC be divided into 100, or 1000, &c. equal parts, and the lengths of the several sines, tangents, and secants, corresponding to the several arches of the quadrant be measured thereby, and these numbers be set down in a table, each in its proper column, you will, by these means, have a triangular canon of numbers, by which the several cases in Trigonometry may be solved, the right lines, graduated as above, being placed severally upon a ruler, form the instrument called the Plane Scale; by which the lines and angles of all triangles may be measured. All right lines, as the sides of plane triangles, &c. when they are considered simply as such, without having any relation to a circle, are measured by scales of equal parts, one of which is subdivided equally into 10, and this serves as a common division to all the rest. In most scales an inch is taken for a common measure to determine their largeness and number of parts; what an inch is divided into is generally set at the end of the scale, as in the scales A, B, and C; the numbers 10, 20, 30, 45, shew that so many parts of the scales A, B, C, are contained in an inch. By any scale of equal parts, divided as above, any number less than 100 may be readily taken; but, if the number should consist of three places of figures, the value of the third figure can only be guessed at; wherefore, in these scales, it is better to use such a scale as D, called a diagonal scale, by which any number of three figures may be exactly found.

Having prepared a ruler of convenient breadth for your scale, (which may be an inch, more or less), first, near the edges thereof, draw two right lines, *af*, *eg*, parallel to each other; then divide one of these lines, as *af*, into equal parts, according to the largeness you intend your scale; and through each of these divisions draw perpendicular right lines as far as the line *c g*; next divide the breadth into 10 equal parts, and through each of these divisions draw right lines parallel to the former *af* and *c g*; again divide the length *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, each into 10 equal parts, and from the point to the first division in the line *d q*, draw a right line; then parallel to that line, draw right lines through all the other divisions, and the scale is done.

Besides the lines already mentioned, there is another on the plane scale, marked *ML*, which is joined to a line of chords; and shews how many miles, easting or westing, make a degree of longitude in every latitude; these several lines are generally put on one side of a ruler, two feet long; and on the other side are laid down a scale of the logarithms of the sines, tangents, and numbers, which is commonly called Gunter's Scale, and as it is of general use, it requires a particular description.

## DESCRIPTION AND USE

OF

## GUNTER'S SCALE.

**W**HILE the Reader is perusing the following, it is proper he should have a GUNTER'S SCALE before him.

Gunter's Scale hath set upon it these eight lines following :

1st. Sine rhumbs, marked (SR) is a line which contains the logarithms of the natural sine of every point and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, figured from the left hand towards the right, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to 8, where is a brass pin, and where it can be done, into halves and quarters.

2d. Tangent rhumbs, marked (TR) also corresponds to the logarithm of the tangent of every point of the compass, and is figured 1, 2, 3, 4, where there is a pin, and from thence towards the left hand with 5, 6, 7.

3d. The line of numbers marked (Num.) contains the logarithms of the numbers, and is figured thus ; near the left hand it begins at 1, and towards the right hand is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ; and then 1, at which is a brass centre pin, going still on 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 at the end, where there is another brass pin ; (as this line is generally much used, it requires a larger description.) The first one may be counted for 1, or 10, or 100, or 1000, and then the next 2 is accordingly 2, or 20, or 200, or 2000, &c. Again, the first 1 may be reckoned 1 tenth, or 1 hundredth, or 1 thousandth part, &c. then the next is 2 tenth, or 2 hundredth, or 2 thousandth parts, &c. so that if the first one be esteemed 1, the middle 1 is then 10, and 2 to its right is 20, 3 is 30, 4 is 40, and 10 at the end is 100 ; again, if the first 1 is 10, the next 2 is 20, 3 is 30, so on, making the middle 1 now 100, the next 2 is 200, 3 is 300, 4 is 400, and 10 at the end is now 1000. In like manner, if the first 1 be esteemed 1 tenth part, the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and the middle 1 is 1, and the next 2 is 2, and 10 at the end is now 10. Again, if the first 1 be counted 1 hundredth part, the next is 2 hundredth parts, the middle one is now 10 hundredth parts, or 1 tenth part, and the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and 10 at the end is now but one whole number or integer.

As the figures are increased or diminished in their value, so, in like manner, must all the intermediate strokes, or subdivisions, be increased or diminished ; that is, if the first 1 at the left hand be counted 1, then 2 (on the right hand of it) is 2, and each subdivision between them now is 1 tenth part, and so all the way to the middle 1, which now is 10, the next 2 is 20, now the longer strokes between 1 and 2 are to be counted from 1, thus ; 11, 12, (where

(where is a brass pin), then 13, 14, 15, sometimes a longer stroke than the rest, then 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, at the figure 2; and all the shorter strokes between them longer, are now each to be counted for 1 tenth part from the middle one to the next 2, now 20, from whence the longer strokes between the figures are units, thus 21, 22, 23, &c. to 3, which now is 30, and the shorter strokes each between them, now is the tenth part of an integer; from 3, each short stroke or division, is 1 tenth part of an unit. Again, if 1 at the left hand be 10, the figures between it and the middle 1 are common tens; and the subdivisions between each figure are units; from the middle 1 to 10 at the end; each figure is so many hundredths; and between these figures each longer division is 10; from the middle 1 to 2, each less division is 2 units; and, from 2 to the end, each shorter division is 5 units. From this description it will be easy to find the divisions representing any given number, thus: Suppose the point representing the number 12 was required: Take the division at the figure 1, in the middle, for the first figure of 12; then, for the second figure, count 2 tenths, or longer strokes to the right hand, and this last is the point representing 12, where is the brass pin.

Again, Suppose the number 22 were required, the first figure being 2, I take the division to the figure 2; and for the 2d figure 2, count 2 tenths onwards, and that is the point representing 22.

Again, Suppose 1728 were required; for the first figure 1, I take the middle 1, for the second figure 7, count onwards as before, and that is 1700; then for the third 2 count 2 tenths from the last, and it represents 1720; lastly, for the 4th figure 8, estimate 8 parts out of 10 of the next smaller division, or a little less than 10, this point, last found, represents 1728.

Required the point, representing the number 435: from the 4 in the 2d interval count towards 5 on the right, three of the larger divisions, and one of the smaller, and that will be the division expressing 435, and the like of other numbers, which by a little practice is readily done.

All fractions found in this line must be decimals; and if they are not, they must be reduced into decimals, which is easily done by extending the compasses from the denominator to the numerator; that extent laid upon 1 in the middle will reach to the decimal required.

*Example.* Required the decimal fraction equal to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , extend from 4 to 3, that extent will reach from 1 on the middle to 75, towards the left hand; the like may be observed of any other vulgar fraction.

MULTIPLICATION is performed on this line, by extending from 1 to the multiplier; that extent will reach from the multiplicand to the product.

Suppose, for example, it was required to find the product of 16 multiplied by 4, extend from 1 to 4, that extent will reach from 16 to 64, the product required.

DIVISION

**DIVISION** being the reverse of Multiplication, therefore extend from the divisor to unity, that extent will reach from the dividend to the quotient.

Suppose 64 to be divided by 4, extend from 4 to 1, that extent will reach from 64 to 16, the quotient.

**N. B.** This extent in Division is to be taken backwards from the dividend to the quotient, but in multiplication it is taken forward from the multiplicand to the product, they being contrary to one another.

**PROPORTION**, or the **RULE OF THREE**, being performed by Multiplication and Division, therefore extend from the first term to the second, that extent will reach from the third term to the fourth.

*Example.* If the diameter of a circle be 7 inches, and the circumference 22, what is the circumference of another circle, the diameter of which is 14 inches?

Extend from 7 to 22, that extent will reach from 14 to 44 the same way.

In like manner may any other proportion, of any denomination, be worked, which makes this line of general use, particularly in measuring Superfices and Solids, which is done by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the length to the superficial content.

*Example.* Suppose a plank or board 15 inches broad, and 27 feet long, the content of which is required.

Extend from 1 to 1 foot 3 inches, = 1.25, that extent will reach from 27 feet to 33.75 feet, the superficial content. Or extend from 12 inches to 15, &c.

The solid content of any bale, box, chest, &c. is found by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the depth to a fourth number, and the extent from 1 to that fourth number, will reach from the length to the solid content.

*Example 1st.* What is the content of a square pillar, whose length is 21 feet 9 inches, and breadth 1 foot 3 inches?

The extent from 1 to 1.25, will reach from 1.25 to 1.56, the content of 1 foot in length; again, the extent from 1 to 1.50, will reach from the length 21.75 to 33.98 or 34, the solid content in feet.

*Example 2d.* Suppose a square piece of timber, 1.25 feet broad, .56 deep, and 36 long, be given to find the content.

Extend from 1 to 1.25, that extent will reach from .56 to .7, then extend from 1 to .7, that extent will reach from 36 to 25.2 the solid content. In like manner may the contents of any bales, &c. be found, which, divided by 40, will give the tonnage.

**3dly.** The line of *fines*, marked (Sin.) begins at the left hand, and is figured thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. to 10; then 20, 30, 40, &c. to 90, ending at the right hand, where is a brass centre pin, here, and in all lines under it, are called *degrees*.

**4thly.** The line of *versed fines*, marked (V.S.) begins at the right hand, against 90° on the *fines*, and from thence figured towards the left hand, thus: 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. ending at the left hand—about 169°;

169°; each of the subdivisions, from 10 to 30, are 2 degrees, and from thence to 90, it is single degrees, and from thence to the end, each degree is divided into 15 minutes.

5thly. The line of tangents, marked (Tang.) begins at the left hand, as do the sines; from thence it is figured to the right hand, thus: 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10, and so on, 20, 30, 40, and 45, at the right hand, where is a little brass pin, just under and even with 90° in the sines; from thence back again it is figured 50, 60, 70, 80, &c. to 89, ending at the left hand where it began at 1 degree. The subdivisions of this line are the same as those of the sines.

6thly. The line of the meridional parts, marked (Mer.) begins at the right hand, and is numbered thus: 10, 20, 30, to the left hand, where it ends at 87 degrees. This line, with the line of equal parts, marked (EP) under it, are used together, and only in Mercator's sailing. The uppermost line contains the degree of the meridians, or latitude, in a Mercator's chart; and the lower is the equator, and contains the degrees of longitude.

## ON THE DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE SECTOR.

**T**HIS instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radius of a circle, moveable round a joint in the centre; on each face are drawn several lines or scales from the centre to almost the end of the legs, and are drawn on both legs, that every scale may have its fellow, and are called sectoral lines. There are other lines drawn parallel to the edges of the legs, and must be used with the sector quite open, the use of which is explained in the description of the Gunter scale. On one face are two lines of chords to 60 degrees, marked Cho. or C. two scales of equal parts, marked Lin. or L. two lines of secants to 75 degrees, marked Sec. or S. two lines of polygons marked pol. Upon the other face the sectoral lines are two scales of sines to 90 degrees, marked Sin. or S. two lines of tangents to 45 degrees, marked Tan. or T. two lines of upper tangents to supply the defect of the former, extending from 45 degrees to 75 degrees, and marked t. several pair of sectoral lines are numbered from the centre, and so arranged as to make equal angles at the centre; therefore, at whatever distance the sector is opened, the angles will always correspond; that is, the distance or radius from 60 to 60 on the line of chords, are equal to 10 and 10 on the line of lines, 45 and 45 on the line of tangents, and 90 and 90 on the line of sines.

The lines of chords, sines, &c. are constructed as those on the Gunter scale, making 60 on the line of chords the radius of the circle,



The sectoral lines are like so many similar triangles, namely, that their corresponding sides are proportional, thus: let AC, AE, represent in plate 1. fig. 1. a pair of sectoral lines, forming the angle CAE, divide each leg into any number of equal parts (say 10) draw lines to any of the corresponding numbers, and each will be a similar triangle to CAE, and if the lines AC, AE, should represent the line of chords, sines, or tangents, and CE the radius, and D on the chord, sine, or tangent, any proposed number, then the transverse measure BD will be the chord, sine, or tangent of that number,

In describing the use of the sector, the term *lateral distance* is the distance on one leg, only taken from the centre to any part of a sectoral line; and the *transverse distance* is that taken between any two corresponding divisions on a scale of the same name. All are measured on the lines of each scale that are nearest each other.

#### *The Line of Lines, or Proportional Scale.*

The line of lines is used to divide a given line into any number of equal parts: suppose for example 8 deg. take the length of the line given in the compasses, and make it a transverse distance from 8 to 8, then will the transverse distance from 1 to 1 be one of the equal parts, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the whole; from 2 to 2 will be the 2d, &c.; but if the line to be divided be too long for the legs of the sector, make any division so that it may be applied to the sector, multiplying each transverse distance by the same number you divided by.

To find a fourth proportional to any 3 given lines or numbers, as suppose 6, 2, and 4, take the lateral distance of 2 in your compasses, and make it the transverse distance at 6, then the transverse distance of 4 will give the lateral distance of 1 and  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Or if a ship sailed 64 miles in 8 hours, how many miles did she sail in 5 hours at the same rate of sailing? Make the lateral distance of 64 the transverse distance at 8 and 8, then the transverse distance of 5 and 5 will give the lateral distance of 40, the fourth proportional. Having a chart constructed upon a scale of 5 miles to an inch, the sector is adjusted to a corresponding scale, by making the transverse distance from 5 to 5 equal to one inch. And to reduce a chart of 6 inches to a degree, to one of 4 inches to a degree, make the transverse distance of 6, 6, equal to the lateral distance of 4, then any distance from the chart set off laterally the corresponding transverse distance will be the distance required. And if you have a chart of 3 inches to a mile, to enlarge to 5 inches to a mile, make the transverse distance of 3, 3, equal to the lateral distance of 5, and proceed as before. A third proportional is found to two numbers; thus having 6 and 4 given to find a third proportional, make the transverse distance at 4 and 4, the lateral distance  
of

of 6, then the lateral distance of 4 will give the transverse distance of 2,66 nearly.

*Use of the Line of Chords.*

The line or scale of chords is used for protracting any angle; you open the sector to any radius within compass of the instrument, and the transverse distance of any degree required is to be laid down on the circumference of the circle; but if you want it to any particular radius, as, for instance, to one inch, make the transverse distance between 60 and 60 equal to 1 inch, then you may take off transversely any degree under 60, but for any degree above 60, lay off the radius first on the circumference, and the excess above 60 taken transversely, are to be laid off on the circumference from the radius just before laid down. The measure of any angle is found by taking the distance of the legs on the circumference, and applying it transversely on the line of chords.

*Of the Lines of Sines, Tangents, and Secants.*

The transverse distance on the line of sines shews the degrees, &c. required; and the transverse distance on the line of tangents to 45, do the same. But to lay off a tangent above 45 degrees, you must take the radius of the tangent 45, and open the sector that the radius just taken may just reach to 45,45 on the line of upper tangents marked t, or on the beginning of the scale of secants, then the sector is adjusted to take any tangent above 45 degrees, or any secant to 75 degrees.

*The Line of Polygons.*

Open the sector that 6,6 be equal to the radius, then the transverse distance of any of the numbers on the scale will divide the circle into as many sided polygons.

## LOGARITHMS.

**L**OGARITHMS are a series of numbers, invented by Lord Napier, Baron of Marchinston, in Scotland, by which the work of multiplication may be performed by addition, and the operation of division may be done by subtraction; so that great time and trouble are saved thereby in the performance of all arithmetical operations; for if the logarithm of any two numbers be added together, the sum will be the logarithm of the product; and if from the logarithm of the dividend you subtract the logarithm of the divisor, the remainder will be the logarithm of the quotient. Again, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 2, the quotient will be the logarithm of the square root of that number; or, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 3, the quotient will be the logarithm of the cube root of that number.

The most convenient series now made use of is the following :

0	1	2	3	4	5	&c. index.
1	10	100	1000	10000	100000,	&c. logarithms.

By which you perceive the index of any logarithm always one less than the number of figures the integer contains.

*To find the Logarithm of any Number containing less than 5 Figures.*

### EXAMPLES.

I would find the logarithm of 7 ?

Look in the table for the number of 7 in the side column, and against it is 0.84510. This number having but one figure, the index thereto is 0.

I would find the logarithm of 79 ?

Look in the table for the number of 79 in the side column, and against it is 1.89763 ; to which 1 is the index, because the number contains two figures.

I would find the logarithm of 763 ?

Against 763, in the first side column, is 2.88252 ; to which prefix the index 2, as the number contains 3 places of figures, 2.88252.

*To find the Logarithm of 7634.*

Find the logarithm of the three first figures in the side column as before ; and, casting your eye on the numbers on the top line of the table, look for the remaining figure 4, bring your eye to bear down that column, and right against 763 is the logarithm 88275, to which prefix the index 3, as it contains four places of figures, thus : 3.88275 is the logarithm of 7634.

*To find the Logarithm of any whole Number to 5 Places of Figures.*

Suppose 76345 ?

Look out the logarithm of the three first figures 763 in the side column, and the next figure 4 in the top column as before, and against the angle of meeting is 88275, as before. Take the difference between this logarithm and the next greater ; that is, the difference between 275 and 281, which is 6 ; then say, by the rule of three, if 10 gives 6, what will 5 give ? that is its half or 3 ; which, added to the logarithm 88275, makes 88278 ; to which prefix the index 4, as it contains five places of figures ; and that makes the logarithm of 76345 to be 4.88278.

*Again, to find the Logarithm of any Number to 6 Places of Figures, as 763458.*

Find the logarithm of the 4 first places of figures as before 88275, as above ; then say, if 100 gives 6 difference, what will 58 give ? Answer 3 ; which, added to 88275, makes 88278 ; to which prefix its index 5, makes the logarithm of 763458 to be 5.88278.

*To find the Logarithm of any mixed Number, as 763.458.*

Where the integer is 763, or has only three places of figures, the rule is: Find the logarithm to all the figures, the same as if they were whole numbers as before, to which prefix always the index of the integer, which in this number is 2; so that the log. of 763.458 is 2.88278, nearly the same as above, only differing in its index.

*To find the Number answering to any Logarithm to 4 Places of Figures.*

Seek under the column 0, at the top of the table, the next less logarithm; note the number against it, and carry your eye along that line until you find the nearest logarithm next less than the given one, and you will have the fourth figure at the top of the table, which affix to the three given ones in the first side column.

What is the number to the logarithm 3.77342?—I look in column 0, and find under it, against the number 593, the logarithm 7705; and, guiding my eye along that line, I find the given logarithm 77342 under the column, with 5 at the top; so that the number is 5935.

*The Number, if taken out by this precept, will be either the Number required, or the next less.*

*To find the Number answering any Logarithm to 5 Places of Figures nearly.*

Find the next less logarithm to the given one, and take the difference betwixt it and the given one; also take the difference betwixt the next greater logarithm, and next less to the given one; then say, as the difference of the next greater and next less is to 10, so is the former difference to the correction sought;—as, suppose you would find the number to the logarithm 4.59632.

4.59632

4.59627 The nearest next log. I can find is 59627 = its num. 39470

The next greater ditto is 59638 = 39480

5      -      -      -      Difference      11      10  
Then say, 11 : 10 :: 5 : 5 nearly the correction; which I add to the number 39470, makes the number sought to be 39475, answering to the logarithm 4.59632.

NOTE.—Aliquot or even parts may be taken of the difference between the less and greater logarithms, where it can be done, thus: In this last 5 is nearly the half of 11, as 5, the number sought, is of 10, the difference of the two numbers belonging to the greater and less logarithms, which will often save time and trouble.

MULTI-

## MULTIPLICATION BY LOGARITHMS.

## CASE I.

*To find the Product of two whole or mixed Numbers.*

Multiply 76	Log.=1.88081	Multiply 76.4	Log.=1.88309
by 54	1.73239	by 5.4	0.73239
Product 4104	=3.61320	Product 412.56	=2.61548

## CASE II.

When both, or either, of the fractions are less than unity, as if .0.265 Log. 9.42325 Here the index of a fraction is 9, when .0.031 8.49136 the first decimal figure, as 2, stands in the first decimal place; but if it should .008215 =7.91461 stand in the second decimal place, as the 3 in .031, the index will be 8; if it stood in the third decimal place, as .0031, the index would be 7. Thus the number of cyphers prefixed to any decimal, and the index of that decimal, always together make 9; so that if you take the number of cyphers prefixed to the decimal from, 9 remains its proper index. In the addition reject 10 in the sum of the indices; and the proper product, or value of the product, will be obtained; By reason, if 9 represent the index of a fraction, 10 will represent, in this case, the index of unity. Indeed the index of unity may be assumed either 0, 10, 100, &c. as you please; but generally, for most uses, is not wanted to be more than 10, as in the sines, tangents, secants, &c. As 7 or 8 places of decimals are generally sufficient for all purposes, take these two more examples:

Multiply 3.72	Log.=0.57054	Multiply 59.4	Log.=1.77379
by 0.00064	6.80618	by .000031	5.49136
Product .0023808	7.37672	Product .0018414	7.26515

Here the remainder to 9 is 2 in the index; therefore prefix two cyphers to the number of the log. 23808 for the product required.

## DIVISION BY LOGARITHMS.

## CASE I.

*To divide a whole or mixed Number by a less whole or mixed Number.*

**RULE.** From the logarithm of the dividend subtract the logarithm of the divisor, and the remainder is the logarithm of the quotient.

Divide 4104 by 54.	Divide 410.4 by 54.
4104 Its logarithm is 3.61321	410.4 Its logarithm is 2.61321
54 Its logarithm is 1.73239	5.4 Its logarithm is 0.73239
76 Quotient = 1.88082	76.0 Quotient = 1.88082

CASE

CASE II.

When both, or either, fractions are less than unity ?

As divide .008215 by .031  
 .008215 Its log. is 7.91461  
 .031 Its log. is 8.49136

.265 Product 9.42325

NOTE.—In the indices here I borrow 10, in the same manner as I flung it away in addition.

Divide .0023808 by 3.72  
 .0023808. Its log. is 7.37672  
 3.72 Its log. is 0.57054

.00064 Quotient 6.80618

NOTE.—If I had assumed the index of unity 100, then the index of the first number would have been 97 or 97.91461, and .031 98.49136

99.42325  
 So that 99 is the index of the first decimal place under 100 in this case.

Divide 59.4 by .000031.  
 59.4 Its log. is 1.77379  
 .000031 Its log. is 5.49136

.0001915 Its quotient 6.26515

NOTE.—Whatever index you make represent unity, omit it in the sum of the indices, and borrow it in the subtraction of indices, the sum or remainder will be the true index required.

TO EXTRACT THE ROOTS IN LOGARITHMS.

As the multiplying the logarithm of any number by the index of its power produces the logarithm of that power ; so the division of any logarithm by its proposed index, the quotient will be the logarithm of the root required.

What is the square root of 324 ? What is the cube root of 10648 ?  
 324 Its logarithm is 2)2.51054 10648 Its log. is 3)4.02627  
 18 Log. of the root is 1.25527 22 log. of the root is 1.34209

To find any proposed root of any decimal fraction, you must first prepare the index for the division of the proposed power, thus :— For the square you must add 10 to the index before you divide it ; for the cube you must add 20 to its index before you divide it ; and so on for the root of any power proposed.

EXAMPLE.—What is the square root of .001849 ?

.001849 Its log. is 7.26694  
 Add 10.  
 2)17.26694  
 .043 The log. of the } = 8.63347  
 root is }

What is the cube root of 125 ?

.125 The log. is 9.09691  
 Add 20.  
 Sum 3)29.09691  
 .5 Its root = 9.69897

The

The APPLICATION of LOGARITHMS in measuring Boards, Timber, Glafs, Stone, and all kinds of Packages, usually taken on board Ships\*.

Required the content of a board or plank  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  foot broad?

Log. of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  or 9.5 is 0.97772  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  or 1.25 is 0.09691

11.88 nearly log of cont. 1.07463  
 or 11 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches nearly.

Required the content of a piece of glafs 2.9 foot long, and 1.75 broad?

Log. of 2.9 = 0.46240  
 1.75 = 0.24304

5.075 = 0.70544  
 The content is 5.075 feet.

In like manner may any dimensions be squared, and the content be found.

If the solid content be required of any box, bale, &c. add the logarithms of the length, breadth, and depth together, the sum will be the log. of the solid content.

EXAMPLE.—What is the solid content of a box whose depth is 2.7, breadth 2.3, and length 4.5 feet.

2.7 Its log. is 0.43136

2.3 Its log. is 0.36173

4.5 Its log. is 0.65321

Sum equal the log. of the content 1.44630 = number 27.95 or 28 feet nearly.

The diameter of a cask at the head and bung, and also its length, being given, to find its content in beer and in wine measure?

1st. Multiply the difference of the head and bung diameter by 0.7, and add the product to the head diameter for a mean diameter.

RULE FOR WINE MEASURE.

Placedown the log. of the mean diameter twice the log. of the length, and under these two the constant log. 7.53148, the sum of these four logarithms will be the log. of the content, abating 10 in the sum of the indices.

RULE FOR BEER MEASURE.

Put this constant log. under the two former logs. always 7.44484 the sum of the four logs. will be the content for beer gallons, abating 10 in the index.

\* The AUTHOR has lately published an improved GUNTER'S SCALE, on which the foot is divided into ten equal parts, and these parts subdivided into ten equal parts, for the purpose of taking dimensions, and calculating by logarithms or decimal fractions.

EXAMPLE.—What is the content of a cask whose head diameter is 20, the bung diameter 28, and length 40 inches?

Bung diameter	28
Head diameter	20
	<hr/>
	8 Difference.
	<hr/>
	.7

	5.6	Number to be added to
The head diameter	20 0	
	<hr/>	

Mean diameter 25.6

FOR WINE.		FOR BEER.	
Log. of mean diam. =	{ 1.40824		{ 1.40824
	{ 1.40824		{ 1.40824
Length 40 =	1.60206		1.60206
Constant log.	7.53148		7.44484
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Log. of 89.13 gallons	1.95002	Anf. 73 gall. =	1.86338 of beer.
the content for wine.			

The way these two constant multiplying logarithms were found is thus:

1st. The area of a circle, whose diameter is unity, is 7854 decimal parts of the square thereof; so that if the square of the diameter of any circle be multiplied by ,7854, the product will be the area of the given circle: hence ,7854 is always a constant quantity whose logarithm is 9.89509.

2d. If the area of a circle be divided by 231, the number of cubic inches there are in a wine gallon, the quotient will be the number of gallons that circular area contains, at 1 inch deep: hence 231 is a constant divisor. Its logarithm is 2.36361, the arithmetical complement of which is 7.63639, which I add to the former constant logarithm 9.89509

The sum 7.53148 abating 10 in the indices, is the constant logarithm to be added, as per rule, for wine measure.

For beer measure the divisor is always 282, its log. is 2.45025, whose arithmetical complement is 7.54975

Add the constant log. 9.89509

Sum 7.44484, the constant logarithm for beer measure, as per rule, omitting 10 in the index, or subtract 2.45025 from 9.89509

Take 2.45025

Remains 7.44484, the same as above.

D

The



*The common Way of finding a Ship's Tonnage at London.*

**RULE.**—Multiply the length of the keel by the breadth of the beam, and that product by half the breadth of the beam, and divide the last product by 94, and the quotient arising is the tonnage.

**EXAMPLE.**—Suppose a ship 72 feet by the keel, and 24 feet by the beam, what is the tonnage?

Length	72	-	-	log. is	1.85733
Breadth	24	-	-	do.	1.38021
Half-breadth	12	-	-	do.	1.07918
Arith. complement of log. of 94,				do.	8.02687

Tonnage 220.6                      -                      -                      -                      2.34359 Answer.

*To find the Logarithm of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, belonging to any Number of Degrees and Minutes required.*

If the required degrees be less than 45, seek the degrees on the top, and the minutes in the left-hand column, marked M, against which, in the column signed at the top with the proposed name, stands the sine, tangent, and secant required; but when the degrees given are more than 45, seek the degrees at the bottom, and the minutes in the right-hand column, marked M at the bottom, and the proposed name at the bottom. Here it may be observed, that the degrees at the top, and minutes at the left-hand column, added to the degrees at the bottom and minutes in the right-hand column, always make 90; hence, if a sine be looked for, the co-sine or complement will be found in the adjoining column, the same may be observed of tangents and secants.

**EXAMPLE I.** Required the log. sine of  $28^{\circ} 37'$ ?

Find 28 at the top of the page, and, in the left-hand column, marked M at the top, find 37; against which, in the column marked with the word Sine, stands 9.68029, the logarithm of the sine of  $28^{\circ} 37'$  required. The same may be observed of tangents and secants.

**EXAMPLE II.** Required the log. tangent of  $67^{\circ} 45'$ ?

Find  $67^{\circ}$  at the bottom of the page, and  $45'$  at the right-hand column marked M at the bottom; against this, in the column marked Tangent at the bottom, stands 10.38816, which is the logarithm required.

Having the sine, tangent, and secant, the co-sine, co-tangent, co-secant, are always found in the adjoining columns.

The logarithm to any number of degrees above  $90^{\circ}$ , is found by subtracting the given degrees from  $180^{\circ}$ , and taking the logarithm of the remainder; or, if  $90^{\circ}$  be subtracted from the given sine, and the log. co-sine of the remainder be taken, it will give the same.

*To find the Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds, corresponding to any given Logarithm.*

If the degrees, minutes, and seconds, be wanted to a given logarithmic sine, or co-sine thus found, and the next greater, and the next less than the given logarithm, and the difference between the given logarithm and the next less if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine; then say, as the difference between the next greater and next less is to 60", so is the difference between the next less, if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine, to the number of seconds to be annexed to the degrees and minutes found before.

**EXAMPLE I.**—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. sine 9.61405?

Next less log.	9.61382	Next less log.	9.61382
Next greater	9.61411	Given log.	9.61405

29 23

Here the given log. is found standing between  $24^{\circ} 16'$ , and  $24^{\circ} 17'$ ; then, as 29 is to 60, so is 23 to 48, which, annexed to  $24^{\circ} 16'$ , gives  $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$ , answering to log. 9.61405.

**EXAMPLE II.**—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. co-sine 9.43297?

The nearest found between  $74^{\circ} 16'$ , and  $74^{\circ} 17'$ .

$74^{\circ} 16'$ Next greater log.	9.43323	Next greater log.	9.43323
$74^{\circ} 17'$ Next less	9.43278	Given log.	9.43297

Diff. 45

Diff. 26

Now, as 45 is to 60, so is 26 to  $34''$ , which, annexed to  $74^{\circ} 16'$  gives  $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$ , the degrees, minutes, and seconds required.

*To find the Logarithm of the Sine or Co-sine, for Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.*

**RULE.**—Find the logarithm to the degrees and minutes as before; take the difference between the logarithm and the next greater in the sine; but, if a co-sine, the next less; multiply this difference by the odd seconds, and divide the product by 60; add the quotient to the right hand of the log. of the degrees and minutes, if a sine, but subtract it if a co-sine, the sum or difference will be the logarithm, sine, or co-sine required.

EXAMPLE I. Required the log. sine of  $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$ ?

Sine of  $24^{\circ} 16'$  9.61382  
Sine of  $24^{\circ} 17'$  9.61411

Diff. 29

Now 29 multiplied by 48 gives 1392; this, divided by 60, the quotient, is 23, which, added to 9 61382, gives 9.61405, the log. of  $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$ .

EXAMPLE II. What is the log. co-sine of  $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$ ?

Log. co-sine of  $74^{\circ} 16'$  9.43323  
Log. co-sine of  $74^{\circ} 17'$  9.43278

Diff. 45

Now 45 multiplied by 34 = 1530; this, divided by 60, gives the quotient 26 nearly; and 26 subtracted from 9.43323, leaves 9.43297, the log. co-sine of  $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$ .

If the given seconds be  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ , or  $\frac{1}{6}$ , or any other even parts of a minute, the like parts may be taken off the difference of the logarithms, and added or subtracted as above, which may be frequently done by inspection.

*To find the Arithmetical Complement of any Logarithm.*

The complement arithmetic of any logarithm, is what it wants of 10.00000 or 20.00000, and is used to avoid subtraction. For finding it this is the rule: Take the residue or remainder of the first figure from 9, and so of the rest, till you come to the last figure; of which take its remainder from 10, and it is done.

EXAMPLE I.—It would have the complement arithmetic of 9.62595?

For the first figure 9, write 0; for 6, 3; for 2, 7; for 5, 4; for 9, 0; and for the last figure 5, write 5; and so you have 0.37405 for the complement arithmetic sought.

EXAMPLE II.—The complement arithmetic of 10.33133?

For 0, write 9, and so on as before directed, and then you will have 9.66867, which is the complement arithmetic of 10.33133. Or thus:

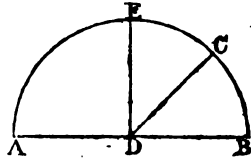
From	10.00000	From	20.00000
Take	9.62595	Take	10.33133
	<hr/> 0.37405		<hr/> 9.66867

It will be necessary for the Reader to make himself well acquainted with the following propositions, as he will find them useful when he goes into Trigonometry, which are here rendered plain and easy to be understood:

PROPOSITION I.—If a right line stands upon, or meets with another right line, and makes angles with it, the two angles taken together will be two right angles, or two angles equal to two right angles.

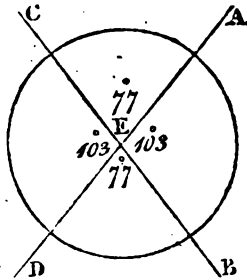
Let

Let the line CD meet AB in D; on D erect the perpendicular DE, with the chord of  $60^\circ$  in your compasses, and one foot in D describe the arch AEB, which will be a semicircle or  $180^\circ$ ; of which AB is the diameter, and the angles ADE and BDE are quadrants, each  $90^\circ$ , because ED is perpendicular to AB; now the angle BDC is less than  $90^\circ$ , since the two angles together make neither more nor less than  $180^\circ$  or a semicircle; consequently any number of right lines standing upon the same side of the line AB, and coming from the same point D, the sum of all the angles formed by such right lines, cannot exceed  $180^\circ$ . If the angle BDC be subtracted from  $180^\circ$ , the remainder will be the angle CDA; or if the angle ADC is given, the angle BDC is found in the same manner.



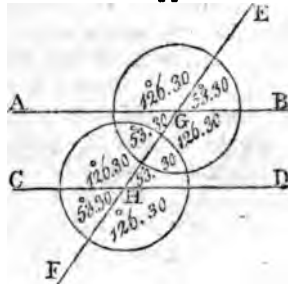
**PROPOSITION II.**—If two right lines cross each other, the angles which are opposite are equal one to the other.

Let the two lines AD and CB cross each other in the point E. With the chord of  $60^\circ$ , or any convenient radius, in your compasses, and one foot in E, describe a circle; then, by measuring the angles, it will be found that the angle AEB is equal to the angle CED, and that the angle AEC is equal to the angle BED; for the angle AEB, added to the angle AEC, makes a semicircle; and so do the angles BED and DEC; and all the angles taken together, make  $360^\circ$ .

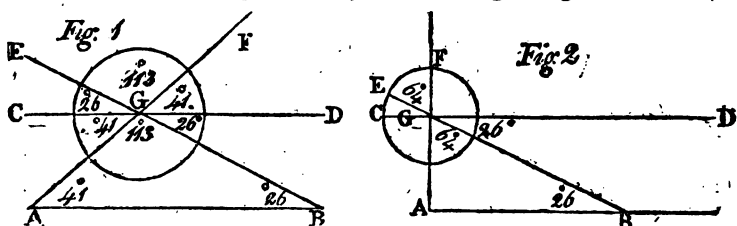


**PROPOSITION III.**—If a right line cross two parallel lines, the outward angles will be each equal to the inward and opposite ones.

Let the lines AB and CD be parallel lines, and EF the line that cuts them in the points G and H. With the chord of  $60^\circ$  in your compasses, and one foot on G and H, describe the arches BEA and DFC, which will be each a semicircle; now, by measuring the angles BGE and AGE, they will be found equal to the angles DHE and EHC, and each equal to  $180^\circ$ , by the first proposition. In like manner it may be proved, that the two outward angles are equal to the two inward and opposite ones.



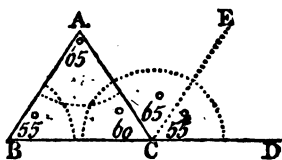
**PROPOSITION IV.**—In every plane triangle, whether right or oblique, the three angles are equal to two right angles, or  $180^\circ$ .



In the triangle  $AGB$  draw  $CD$  parallel to  $AB$  through the point  $G$ ; on which point, with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , or any convenient radius, describe a circle; and, with the same radius, on  $A$  and  $B$  describe arches; now, by the last proposition, the angle  $AGB$  will be equal to the angles  $FGE$ , and the angle  $ABG$  will be equal to the angles  $CGE$ , and the angle  $BAG$  is equal to the angle  $DGF$ : now, since the opposite angles are equal, the angles  $DGF$ ,  $FGE$ , and  $EGC$ , together, make a semicircle, or  $180^\circ$ ; therefore it is plain that the three angles of a plane triangle, whether right, acute, or obtuse, together, are equal to two right angles or  $180^\circ$ ; hence it follows that, as the right angle  $BAG$ , Fig. 2, is  $90^\circ$ , the other two acute angles,  $ABG$ , and  $AGB$ , taken together, can be no more than  $90^\circ$ ; therefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be given, the other is found by subtracting the given angle from  $90^\circ$ . And in any oblique-angled triangle, if one of the angles be given, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from  $180^\circ$ ; and if two angles are given, the third is found by subtracting the sum of the two angles from  $180^\circ$ .

**PROPOSITION V.**—In every plane triangle, if one of its sides be produced, the outward angle will be equal to the two inward opposite angles.

Let  $ABC$  be the triangle, and  $CD$  the side produced, with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , or any other radius, describe arches on  $AB$  and  $C$ , draw  $CE$  parallel to  $AB$ ; then, by the third proposition, the angle  $ACE$  must be equal to the angle  $BAC$ , and the angle  $DCE$  equal to the angle  $CBA$ ; therefore the outward angle  $DCA$  is equal to the two inward opposite angles  $ACB$ , and  $BAC$ ; which may be easily proved by measuring the angles by the line of chords on the plane scale.



**NOTE.**—I hope the learned Mathematician will excuse the method here taken of demonstrating the above propositions in a mechanical manner, judging it best adapted to the capacity of those  
for

for whose use this book is intended, not doubting but the Teacher will, as I always do, demonstrate them in a more geometrical manner to those who are capable of receiving such.

## TRIGONOMETRY.

**P**LAIN Trigonometry is the art of measuring plane triangles, by comparing the sides and angles together by known analogies; whereby three things being given, a fourth may be found, on condition that one of them be a side: but as angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described upon their angular points, and the proportions that these arches bear to right lines cannot be exactly found; therefore the writers on Trigonometry have applied right lines to these arches, that the proportion they bear to the sides of a plane triangle may be found.

The right lines applied to a circle are:

1st. A **CHORD**, or the subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both, as DH is the chord of the arches DH and DAH.

2d. A **RIGHT SINE** of an arch is, a right line drawn from one end or termination of an arch perpendicular to the radius; or it is half the chord of twice the arch; so that RS is the sine of the arch AS, and SZ the co-sine.

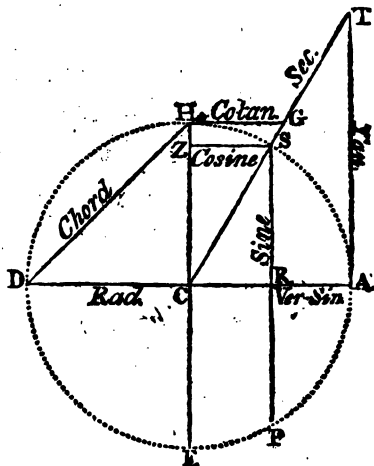
3d. A **VERSED SINE** is that part of the diameter contained between the right sine, and the arch, as RA and RCD, is the versed sine of SHD, or DEP, its equal.

4th. A **TANGENT** of an arch is a right line drawn perpendicular to the end of the diameter, just touching the arch, as AT is the tangent of the arch AS, and HG the co-tangent.

5th. A **SECANT** of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, and produced until it cuts the tangent as CT.

**NOTE** — The sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of an arch, is called the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of that arch.

The sines, tangents, and secants of an arch, are said to be the measure



measure of so many degrees as that arch contains parts of 360 degrees; so that the radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of a circle, contains  $90^\circ$ , thus: The radius is always equal to the sine of  $90^\circ$ , as is the chord of  $60^\circ$ , and the tangent of  $45^\circ$ , all the three being each equal to the radius: and that the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch is equal to the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch, as much above  $90$  degrees as the former was deficient of  $90$ ; thus the sine, tangent, or secant of  $80^\circ$  is  $= 100^\circ$ , of  $70^\circ$  is  $110^\circ$ , of  $60^\circ$  is  $= 120^\circ$ , of  $40^\circ$  is  $= 140^\circ$ , &c. so that in taking out the logarithms of sines, tangents, or secants, for any number of degrees above  $90^\circ$ , the given angle must be subtracted from  $180^\circ$ , and the logarithm of the remainder be taken; or subtract  $90^\circ$  from the given angle, and take the log. co-sine, co-tangent, or co-secant of the remainder.

*Notwithstanding what has been said in Geometry, it may not be improper here to observe that,*

1st. The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three; which is called a triangle, or three cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles.

2d. In every triangle the greatest side is opposite the greatest angle; consequently, the greatest angle is opposite the greatest side.

3d. In every triangle equal sides subtend or stand against equal angles.

4th. In every plane triangle the three angles together are equal  $180^\circ$ .—See Prob. 3d, in Geometry.

5th. If in a triangle, one angle be right or obtuse, the rest are acute; and if one angle in a triangle be right, the other two taken together, make one right angle, or  $90^\circ$ ; wherefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be known, the other is found by subtracting the known angle from  $90^\circ$ .

6th. In every plane triangle, if one of the angles be given or known, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from  $180^\circ$ , and if two of the angles be known or given, the third is found by subtracting their sum from  $180^\circ$ .

7th. The complement of an angle is what it wants of  $90^\circ$ .

8th. The supplement of an angle is what it wants of  $180^\circ$ .

9th. All angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described about their angular points with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , and said to be greater or less, according to the number of degrees or parts to be contained between their legs; which legs may be supposed to be yards, miles, leagues, &c. and are measured on a scale of equal parts.

10th. A circle described with a chord of  $60^\circ$ , the circumference will contain four right angles, or  $360^\circ$ , the quadrant  $90^\circ$ , and semicircle  $180^\circ$ .

11th. The angles of two triangles may be respectively equal, although

although their sides may be unequal. Therefore, among the things given, in order to find the rest, one of them must be a side.

In Trigonometry, the three parts given, in all triangles, must be either

1st. Two sides and an angle opposite one of them.

2d. Two angles and a side opposite one of them.

3d. Two sides and the included angle.

4th. Three sides.

In either cases, the other three things may be found by help of the table of logarithms, artificial sines, tangents, and secants, by the following axioms; as well as by the foregoing constructions.

It may not be improper here to observe, that the properties of a right-angled triangle depend on the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, where it is demonstrated, that

In every right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse, or longest side, is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides or legs; consequently, having the squares of the base and perpendicular, the square root of their sum will be the length of the hypotenuse.

And, if the square of the base be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the perpendicular.

And, if the square of the perpendicular be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the base; consequently, by having any two sides of a right-angled triangle, the third side may be found.

Thus the lines of the lengths 5, 4, 3, (or their doubles, trebles, &c.) will form a right-angled triangle.

Now the square of 5 is 25, the square of 4 is 16, and the square of 3 is 9; then 16 and 9 is 25, its root is 5, the length of the hypotenuse; and, if 16 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 9, its root is 3, the length of the perpendicular; again, if 9 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 16, its root is 4, the length of the base: the same of any other numbers, which may be readily done by the logarithms, or by the extraction of the square root.

*The Solution of the several Cases, in Plain Trigonometry, depend upon four Propositions, called Axioms, which the Learner should get perfectly by Heart.—We shall here give the first Axiom only, and the rest before we begin Oblique Sailing.*

### AXIOM I.

In any right-angled plane triangle,

If the hypotenuse be made the radius of a circle, the other two sides, or legs, will be the sines of their opposite angles; but

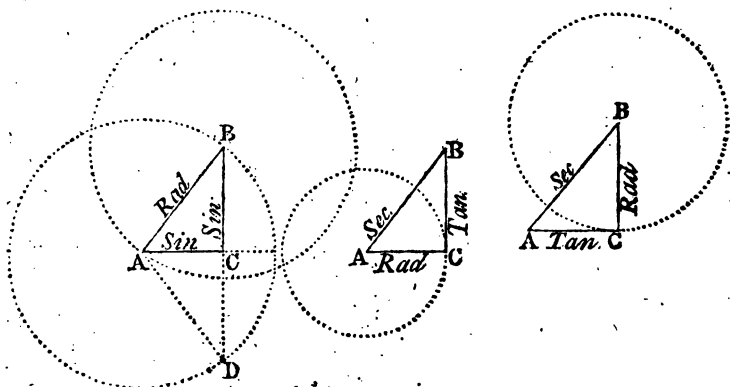
If either of the legs, including the right angle, be made the radius of a circle, the other leg will be the tangent of its opposite angle, and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle.

E

For



For let the three following triangles have their sides and angles equal :



It is plain, by comparing these with the first figure in Trigonometry, that, taking the hypotenuse AB as radius, in your compasses, and on A and B describe circles, CB will be the sine of the angle BAC, and CA will be the sine of the angle ABC, and BC will be the sine of half the arch BD, or the sine of half the angle BAD, being half the chord of twice the arch; but, taking the base AC, as a radius, in your compasses, and with one foot in A describe a circle, it is plain that CB will be the tangent, and AB the secant of the same angle; but if CB, the perpendicular, be taken as the radius, and a circle be described on B, then will AC be the tangent of its opposite angle ABC, and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle: for it should be remembered, that when any one of the legs becomes a tangent of its opposite angle, the hypotenuse always accompanying it, becomes the secant of the same angle.

Now since, by making any of the sides of a right-angled triangle the radius of a circle, we can readily find the names or denominations of the other side, it comes next to be considered what parts or things are given, and what required, in order to state the question. In this case we shall compare Trigonometry with the Rule of Three in common Arithmetic; where we are taught to consider what name or denomination the answer is to be of, which name must always be made the second term in stating the question; if pounds are to be the fourth number, or answer, then pounds must be the second term; if yards are to be the answer, then yards must be the second term. As for example, if 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost? Then pounds being wanted, pounds must be the second term.

If 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost?

90  
—  
6,0)1080(0(180 Answer,

It is the same in Trigonometry; for if the fourth number, or answer, is to be an angle, an angle implied must be the second term, and sides the first and third terms; but when a side is required, a side must be placed the second term, and angles the first and third terms, in stating the question; consequently, in all questions in Trigonometry, if a side is required, you must begin with an angle or radius, which is always considered as a given angle, equal to  $90^\circ$ ; but when an angle is required, then you must begin with a known sine.

In the Rule of Three we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide that product by the first term, and the quotient will be the fourth number sought, and of the same denomination the second term is of. Now, since the addition of logarithms answers the purpose of multiplication of whole numbers, and subtraction that of division, add the logarithms of the second and third terms together, and from their sum subtract the logarithm of the first term, the remainder will be the logarithm of the fourth term. Or to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm of the first term, add the logarithms of the second and third term, the sum abating radius will give the same answer.

As log. .. 60 ....	1.77815	Coar. 8.22185
Is to log. of 120 ....	2.07918	2.07918
So is log. .. 90 ....	1.95424	1.95424
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Add 4.03342	12.25527
First term sub. 60 is	1.77815	
	<hr/>	
To answer 180 =	2.25527	

Here it is plain the logarithms give the same answer as that given by the Rule of Three.

In a right-angled triangle there are always two sides, or the angles and one side given, to find the rest.

To find a side, any side may be made radius; then say, as the name of the given side is to the given side, so is the name of the side required to the side required, which must be found among the logarithms.

To find an angle, one of the given sides must be made radius; then say, as the side made radius is to radius, so is the other given side to the sine, tangent, or secant, by it represented; which being looked for in the table of sines, tangents, and secants, there will be found the degrees and minutes corresponding to the angle required.

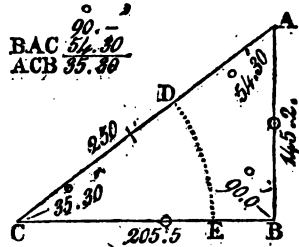
*Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry,*  
CASE I.

*The Angle and Hypothenuſe given, to find the Legs,*

Given the hypothenuſe AC 250 leag. and the angle oppoſite to the baſe CB =  $54^{\circ} 30'$ , to find the baſe CB and perpendicular AB.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the baſe CB of any length, on C deſcribe the arch DE, from E to D lay off  $35^{\circ} 30'$ , through C and D draw a line, which muſt be equal to 250; from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut CB in B, and it is done; for CB will be 203.5, and AB = 145.2.



By CALCULATION.

By making the Hypothenuſe CA Radius, it will be,  
To find the baſe BC.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypoth. CA 250	2.39794
So is the ſine ang. A $54^{\circ} 30'$	9.91069
	<hr/>
	12.30863
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the baſe BC = 203.5    2.30863

To find the perpendicular AB.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypoth. CA 250	2.39794
So is ſine ang. C $35^{\circ} 30'$	9.76395
	<hr/>
	12.16189
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the per. AB 145.2    2.16189

By making the Baſe Radius, the Proportion by Axiom the firſt, will be,

To find the baſe BC.

As ſec. ang. C $35^{\circ} 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypo. AC = 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the baſe BC = 203.5    2.30863

To find the perpendicular AB.

As ſec. ang. C $35^{\circ} 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypo. AC = 250	2.39794
So is tang. ang. C $35^{\circ} 30'$	9.85327
	<hr/>
	12.25121
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the per. AB 145.2 = 2.16190

By making the Perpendicular Radius, by Axiom the firſt it will be,

To find the baſe BC.

As ſec. ang. A $54^{\circ} 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypo. AC 250	2.39794
So is tang. an. A $54^{\circ} 30'$	10.14673
	<hr/>
	12.54467
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the baſe BC = 203.5    2.30862

To find the perpendicular AB.

As ſec. ang. A $54^{\circ} 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypo. AC 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the per. = AB 145.2    2.16189

NOTE.

**NOTE.**—In the first stating, where the hypotenuse is made radius, the sum of the logarithms of the second and third terms are 12,30863, from which it is easy to subtract the logarithm of the first term; for you may either cancel it, or leave it out; and then cast off the first figure towards the left hand, and it will leave the logarithm 2,30863, the same as if 10.00000 had been set down and subtracted from it; and, indeed, the five cyphers may be always omitted in the radius, and only the index 10 set down.

It will greatly expedite the working the proportions by logarithms, if the two or all the statings be first made, and then the sines, tangents, or secants, may be taken out at one opening of the book; for if one angle of a right-angled triangle be given, the logarithm of its complement, or the other angle, whether sine, tangent, or secant, is found in the adjoining column, without being at the trouble of subtracting the given angle from  $90^\circ$ . If the given angle be less than 45 degrees, it is found at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column reckoned downwards, and its complement is found at the bottom, and the minutes on the right-hand column. On the contrary, if the given angle is found at the bottom, its complement, or the other angle, will be at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column, against which is the log. sine, tangent, or secant, corresponding to it.

#### By GUNTER'S SCALE.

In all proportions wrought by Gunter's Scale, when the first and second terms are of the same kind, then the extent from the first term to the second, will reach from the third to the fourth;

Or when the first and third terms are of the same kind,

The extent from the first term to the third will reach from the second to the fourth; that is, set one point of the compasses on the division expressing the second term, then, without altering the opening of the compasses, set one point on the division representing the third term, or second term, and the other point will fall on the division shewing the fourth term or answer.

Now, in this last case, it will run thus:

Extend from radius, or  $90^\circ$ , to  $54^\circ 30'$ , on the line of sines, that extent will reach from 250, the hypotenuse, to 203,5, the base, on the line of numbers; and the extent from radius, or sine of  $90^\circ$ , to  $35^\circ 30'$  on the line of sines, will reach from 250 to 145 on the line of numbers.

Observe the like in all that follows, except in those proportions where the word secant is mentioned, which may be readily wrought by considering the hypotenuse radius, as in the last case; there being no line of secants on Gunter's Scale.

**NOTE.**

NOTE. The radius, according to the nature of the proportion, may be any of these :

8 Points on the line of Rhumbs. |  $90^\circ$  On the line of Sines.  
4 Points on the line of Tan. Rhbs. |  $45^\circ$  On the line of Tangents.

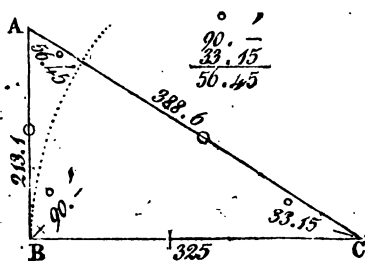
### CASES II. and III.

*The Angles and one Leg given, to find the Hypotenuse and other Leg.*

The angle  $ACB\ 33^\circ\ 15'$ , the leg  $BC\ 325$  miles given, to find the hypotenuse and the other leg.

#### By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line  $BC$ , which make equal to 325 miles; on  $B$  erect the perpendicular  $BA$ ; on  $C$  describe an arch with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , and make the angle  $C = 33^\circ\ 15'$ , through where that cuts the arch draw  $AC$  to cut  $AB$  in  $A$ , and it is done; for  $BA$  being measured on the same scale that  $BC$  was, will be 213,1, and  $AC\ 388,6$  miles.



By making the Hypotenuse  $AC$  Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular  $AB$ .  
As fine ang.  $A\ 56^\circ\ 45'$  9.92235  
Is to the base  $BC\ 325$  2.51188  
So is fine ang.  $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$  9.73901

12 25089  
9.92235

To the perpen.  $AB\ 213,1$  2.32854

To find the hypotenuse  $AC$ .  
As fine ang.  $A\ 56^\circ\ 45'$  9.92235  
Is to the base  $BC\ 325$  2.51188  
So is radius  $90^\circ$  10.00000

12.51188  
9.92235

To the hypoth.  $AC\ 388,6$  2.58953

By making the Base  $BC$  Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular  $AB$ .  
As radius  $90^\circ$  10.00000  
Is to the base  $BC\ 325$  2.51188  
So is tang. ang.  $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$  9.81666

12.32854  
10.00000

To the perpen.  $AB\ 213,1$  2.32854

To find the hypotenuse  $AC$ .  
As radius  $90^\circ$  10.00000  
Is to the base  $BC\ 325$  2.51188  
So is sec. ang.  $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$  10.07765

12.58953  
10.00000

To the hypoth.  $AC\ 388,6$  2.58953

By

By making the Perpendicular AB Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB.			To find the hypotenuse AC.		
As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.18334		As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.18334	
Is to the base BC 235	2.51188		Is to the base BC 325	2.51188	
So is radius $90^{\circ}$	10.00000		So is sec. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.26099	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	12.51188			12.77287	
	10.18334			10.18334	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
To the perpen. AB 213,1	2.32854		To the hypoth. AC 388,6	2.58953	

By GUNTER.

' Extend from 56 degrees 45 minutes, to 33 degrees 15 minutes, on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the perpendicular 213,1, on the line of numbers.

' 2dly. ' Extend from 50 degrees 45 minutes to radius on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the hypotenuse 388,6 on the line of numbers.'

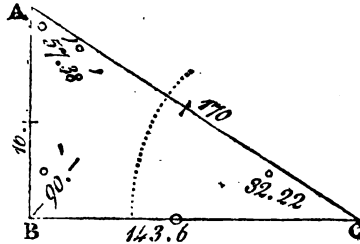
CASES IV. and V.

*The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.*

The Leg AB 91, the hypotenuse 170 given, to find the angle ACB, or BAC, and the leg BC.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw BC at pleasure, on B erect the perpendicular BA, which make equal to 91, take 170 in your compasses, and, with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC, and join A and C, and it is done; for the angle C will be  $32^{\circ} 22'$ , the angle A  $57^{\circ} 38'$ , and BC 143,6.



By making the Hypotenuse Radius, it will be,

To find angle C.			To find the base CB.		
As the hypoth. 170	2.23045		As radius	10.00000	
Is to the radius	10.00000		Is to the hypoth. 170	2.23045	
So is the perpend. 91	1.95904		So is fine ang. A $57^{\circ} 38'$	9.92667	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	11.95904			12.15712	
	2.23045			10.00000	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
To fine ang. C $32^{\circ} 22'$	9.72859		To the base 143,6	2.15712	

By

By making the Perpendicular Radius, it will be,

To find the angle A.

As the perpendicular 91	1.95904
Is to the radius	10.00000
So is the hypoth. 170	2.23045
	<hr/>
	12.23045
	<hr/>
	1.95904

To sec. ang. A  $57^{\circ} 38'$  10.27141

To find the base BC.

As the radius	10.00000
Is to the perpend. 91	1.95904
So is tang. ang. $57^{\circ} 38'$	10.19805
	<hr/>
	12.15709
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the base 143.6 2.15709

By GUNTER.

'Extend from hypotenuse 170 to the perpendicular 91 on the line of numbers; that extent will reach from radius to fine angle C, the complement of angle A = 32 degrees, 22 minutes, on the line of lines.

2dly. 'Extend from radius to fine angle A 57 degrees, 38 minutes; that extent will reach from the hypotenuse 170, to the base 143.6 on the line of numbers.'

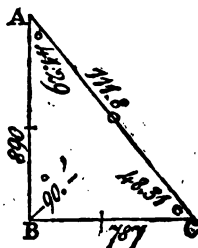
#### CASE VI.

*The Legs given, to find the Angle and Hypotenuse.*

The legs AB 890, BC 787 given, to find the angle BAC, or ACB, and the hypotenuse AC.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Make BC = 787, and on B erect the perpendicular BA; which make equal to 890; join AC, and it is done; for the angle C will be  $48^{\circ} 31'$ ; consequently, the angle A  $41^{\circ} 29'$ , and hypotenuse 1188.



By making the Base Radius, it will be,

To find angle C.

As the base 787	2.89594
Is to rad. tan. $45^{\circ}$	10.00000
So is the perpend. 890	2.94939
	<hr/>
	12.94939
	<hr/>
	2.89597

To tan. ang. C =  $48^{\circ} 31'$  10.05342

To find the hypoth. AC.

As rad. tan. $45^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to the base 787	2.89597
So is sec. ang. C $48^{\circ} 31'$	10.17888
	<hr/>
	13.07485
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the hyp. AC = 1182 3.07485

By

By making the perpendicular radius, it will be,

To find angle A.		To find the hypoth. AC.	
As the perpend. 890	2.94939	As rad. tan. $45^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to rad. tan. $45^{\circ}$	10.00000	Is to the perpend. 890	2.94939
So is the base BC=787	2.89597	So is sec. ang. A $41^{\circ} 29'$	10.12543
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	12.89597		13.07482
	2.94939		10.00000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
To tan. ang. A $41^{\circ} 29'$	9.94658	To the hyp. AC=1188	3.07482

By GUNTER.

' The extent from 787 to 890 on the line of numbers will reach from radius (or  $45$  degrees) to  $41^{\circ} 29'$  on the line of tangents.

2dly. ' The extent from sine angle C  $48$  degrees,  $31$  minutes, to radius, or  $90$  degrees, will reach from the base 890 to the hypotenuse 1188, on the line of numbers.'

*Questions to exercise the Learner in Trigonometry.*

*Quest. 1.* The hypotenuse 496 miles, and the angle opposite to the base  $56^{\circ} 15'$  given, to find the base and perpendicular.

*Ans.* Base 412.4, and the perpendicular 275.6 miles.

*Quest. 2.* The perpendicular 275 leagues, and the angle opposite to the base  $56^{\circ} 15'$  given, to find the hypotenuse and base.

*Ans.* The hypotenuse 495, and base 411.6 leagues.

*Quest. 3.* The base 33 yards, and the angle opposite to the perpendicular  $53^{\circ} 26'$  given, to find the hypotenuse and perpendicular.

*Ans.* Hypotenuse 55.39, and the perpendicular 44.49 yards.

*Quest. 4.* The hypotenuse 575, and perpendicular 50 miles given, to find the base.

*Ans.* Base 572.8 miles.

*Quest. 5.* The hypotenuse 59, and the base 33 miles given, to find the perpendicular.

*Ans.* Perpendicular 48.9 miles.

*Quest. 6.* The base 33, and perpendicular 52 leagues given, to find the hypotenuse.

*Ans.* Hypotenuse 61.59 leagues.



AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
ART OF NAVIGATION.

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**B**EFORE we begin Navigation, it may not be improper to give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe, commonly called the Solar, or Copernican System, which is as follows:—

The Sun, that immense and amazing fountain of heat and light of the whole system, is placed near the common centre of the orbits of seven opaque spherical bodies, which make their revolutions round it, in less or more time, according to their several distances from it,

Mercury is nearest to the Sun, and receives its light and heat from it, and revolves round it in ellipsis in two months and twenty-eight days.

Venus is somewhat higher in the system, and describes its ellipsis round the Sun in seven months and fifteen days, and becomes our evening and morning star by turns.

The Earth is next to Venus, and describes an ellipsis round the Sun in  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, or one year, which being at a greater distance from the Sun than the former planets, and therefore receiving less of its light and heat, to make up the deficiency, the wise Author of Nature has caused a secondary planet, called the Moon, to move round it in 27 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes; it receives its light and heat from the Sun, and reflects it upon the Earth, which, in some measure, compensates for the absence of the Sun, during the winter seasons, in the North and South.

Mars is still higher in the System, and takes a larger circuit, revolving round the Sun in 1 year, 10 months, and 22 days.

Jupiter is the largest of all the planets, and describes a large ellipsis round the Sun in 11 years, 10 months, 27 days; there are four Satellites, or Moons, moving round it; they receive their light from the Sun, and reflect it upon their primary planet, as the Moon does upon the Earth.

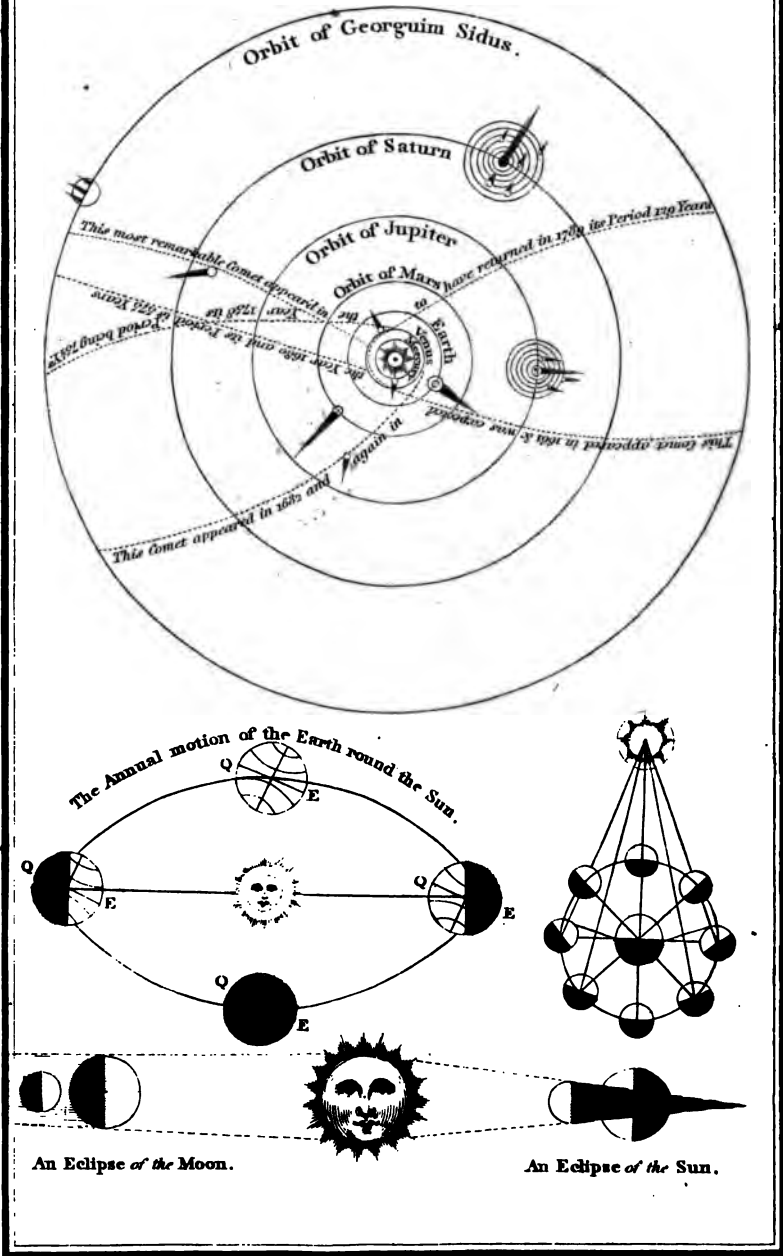
Saturn revolves round the Sun in  $29\frac{1}{2}$  years, has 5 Moons which move round him, and is also surrounded with a prodigious ring or atmosphere.

The Georgium Sidus is the most remote of all the planets, and is attended by two Satellites: the first or nearest of which performs a synodical revolution in about 8 days and three quarters.

The



# THE SOLAR SYSTEM.



The second (which is about half as far again distant from its primary planet) is about 13 days and a half in performing its synodical revolution.

The fixed stars are supposed to be of the same matter with the Sun, and made for the same ends; each of them the centre of its own proper system, having planets moving round them as our Sun has.

Comets are a sort of planets moving round the Sun, in ellipses, so very oblong, that their visible parts seem to be, in a manner, parabolical, but have such vast atmospheres about them, and tails derived from the same, especially when they come near the Sun, as imply them designed for very different purposes from the other planets.

Having given a cursory View of the System of the Universe, we shall now consider the Earth a little more particularly; a perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of which, with various real and imaginary lines upon it, is absolutely necessary in the Art of Navigation.

The land and water of this Earth, or Planet, upon which we live, make a composition of a spherical form, or rather an oblate figure, called the *Terraqueous Globe*, which, by turning round its axis every 24 hours, from West to East, cause all the heavenly bodies to revolve, apparently, from East to West in the same time, making the vicissitudes of the day and night; and this Earth, together with its Moon, by moving round the Sun in 1 year, or in 365 days 6 hours nearly, produce the seasons of the year, viz. Winter, Summer, Autumn, and Spring.

The Earth is endowed with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together; and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly to its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the *Terraqueous Globe*, and that, (as to sense) there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the Earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the Earth's center, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the Heavens like a large vault over his head, and his Antipodes he will imagine to be directly under him; as they will also theirs, for the like reason,

According to this law of Gravity, if the Earth were at rest, (and not acted upon by any other power) and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true Sphere or Globe. But, admitting the earth revolves about its own axis, with a rapid motion from West to East in 24 hours, the gravity towards its centre will thereby be disturbed, and all the parts endeavour to fly off from the axis of the motion;

and this inclination is greatest to that part of the surface, which is at the greatest distance from the axis; and, consequently, the gravity towards the centre is there the least: whence it will follow, that those parts which gravitate the least, must yield or give way to those that have a greater gravitation, to restore an equilibrium; and, consequently, here will be formed a Spheroid, whose greatest diameter will be perpendicular to the axis of motion, (commonly called the Earth's axis) and the shortest diameter will be the axis itself.

It is demonstrated by the writers on mechanics, that the times of the periodical vibrations of all pendulums of equal lengths are in a certain proportion to the gravity by which they are acted upon; and it has also been demonstrated, that gravity acts in a certain proportion to the distance from its center. Hence, by the help of pendulums, we may find the proportion of gravity upon any part of the earth; and, consequently, the proportional distance of that part to the distance of any other part from the Earth's centre. Now, it has been found by experience, that the degree of gravitation upon the Earth's surface under the equinoctial, is to the same in any parallel of latitude, in the same proportion (as near as observation could be made) that it would be, if the whole body of the Earth was composed of a fluid substance, and so formed itself into such a figure as above-mentioned. Hence we may infer, that the Earth is a Spheroid; and its greatest diameter (which is under the Equinoctial) is computed to be to the lesser diameter, (which is under the Poles, or the Earth's axis) as 289 to 288; and, consequently, the space upon the Earth's surface, answering to a degree of a great circle where it is the greatest, (or under the Equinoctial) is to the space answering to a degree near the Poles, (where it is least) as 289 to 288; or as 1000 to 996,5 nearly: but this difference is so small, that in all astronomical and geographical cases, the figure of the Earth may be esteemed truly spherical, though the small difference from it does sensibly affect the motions of pendulums.

That the earth is round, or nearly so, will appear, not only from the circular shadow it has upon the Moon, when that body happens to be eclipsed by it, but also from the very appearance of the Sea, and the many observations made by persons standing upon the shore, and viewing a ship departing from the port: they first lose sight of the body of the vessel, whilst they can still see the rigging and uppermost sails: but as the ship recedes farther, they lose sight of these also, as if the whole were sunk in the deep. Again, in a ship making towards the land, the mariners first descry the tops of steeples, trees, &c. pointing above the water; next they see the buildings themselves; and lastly the shore, which can only be the effects of the Earth's rotundity.

Its being a globe is also confirmed by the many voyages which have been made round it from East to West; first by Magellan's ship

ship in the years 1519, 1520, 1521, in 1124 days; by Sir Francis Drake, in the years 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, in 1056 days; by the late lord Anfon, in 4 years; and lately by the Captains Byron, Carteret, Cook, and Clarke, accompanied with several able mathematicians and naturalists, whose observations and discoveries do honour to this nation, as well as greatly contribute to the improvement of Geography and Navigation: they having discovered many islands in the South Seas, which were formerly unknown to Europeans.

The little unevenness of the Earth's surface, arising from the hills and vales, are no material objection to its being considered as round: since the highest hill or mountain bears not so great a proportion to the bulk of the Earth itself, as the little rising upon the coat of an orange bears to the bigness of that fruit.

In order to describe the position of places, geographers have found it necessary to imagine certain circles drawn upon the surface of the Earth; to which they have given the names of Equator, Meridian, Horizon, Parallels of Latitude, &c.

I. The axis is a strait line, imagined to pass through the centre of the Earth; the extreme points are the poles, on which the Earth is supposed to move, one called the Arctic, or North Pole, and the other the Antarctic, or South Pole.

II. The Equator is a great circle under the Equinoctial Line in the Heavens, compassing the Earth in the middle, between the two Poles, and divides it into two equal parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres: from it the latitude of places is reckoned, either North or South; and on it are counted the degrees of longitude from East to West. This circle is called the Equator, because when the Sun comes to it, which is twice a year, viz. about the 21st of March, at his entrance into Aries, and again into Libra about the 23d of September, then making equal day and night throughout the World.

III. The Meridians are circles which pass through the Poles of the Earth, the Zenith, and Nadir, crossing the Equator at right angles, and dividing the Earth into two equal parts, one East and the other West; and is so called, because when the Sun comes to the meridian of any place, it is then noon or mid-day. They are infinite in number, for all places, from East to West, have their several meridians; of these, one is called the first or chief Meridian, from which the longitude of places is reckoned; it is of special note and use, but variously placed by geographers; some placing it at London, others at Paris, Teneriffe, &c.; and, since the Earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface describing a circle of 360 degrees in that time; therefore, any place lying 15 degrees to the east of us, has the Sun upon its meridian one hour sooner; or it is twelve o'clock with the easternmost, when it is eleven with us; and any place, 15 degrees to the westward of us, has the Sun one hour after us.

IV. Latitude

IV. Latitude is the nearest distance of any place from the Equator; it is measured on an arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the place and the Equator, and therefore can never exceed 90 degrees. It takes its name according as the place is situated, either North or South of the Equator; therefore, all places that lie at the same distance from, and on the same side of, the Equator, are said to be under the same parallel of Latitude.

Parallels of Latitude are circles parallel to the Equator.

The difference of Latitude is an arch of the meridian, contained between two parallels of Latitude; or it is the least distance of the parallels of Latitude of two places; shewing how far one of them is to the northward or southward of the other, and can never exceed 180 degrees.

V. The longitude of any place on the earth is expressed by an arch of the Equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place, from some fixed meridian, where Longitude is reckoned to begin.

Difference of Longitude is an arch of the Equator, intercepted between the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other.

Longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, and can never exceed 180 degrees.

VI. The horizon is that apparent circle which limits or bounds the view of a spectator on the sea, or an extended plain; the eye of the spectator being always supposed the centre of his horizon.—Every part of this circle is 90 degrees from the centre of it over our heads, which point is called the Zenith; and the point of the Heavens opposite to it, or under our feet, is called the Nadir.

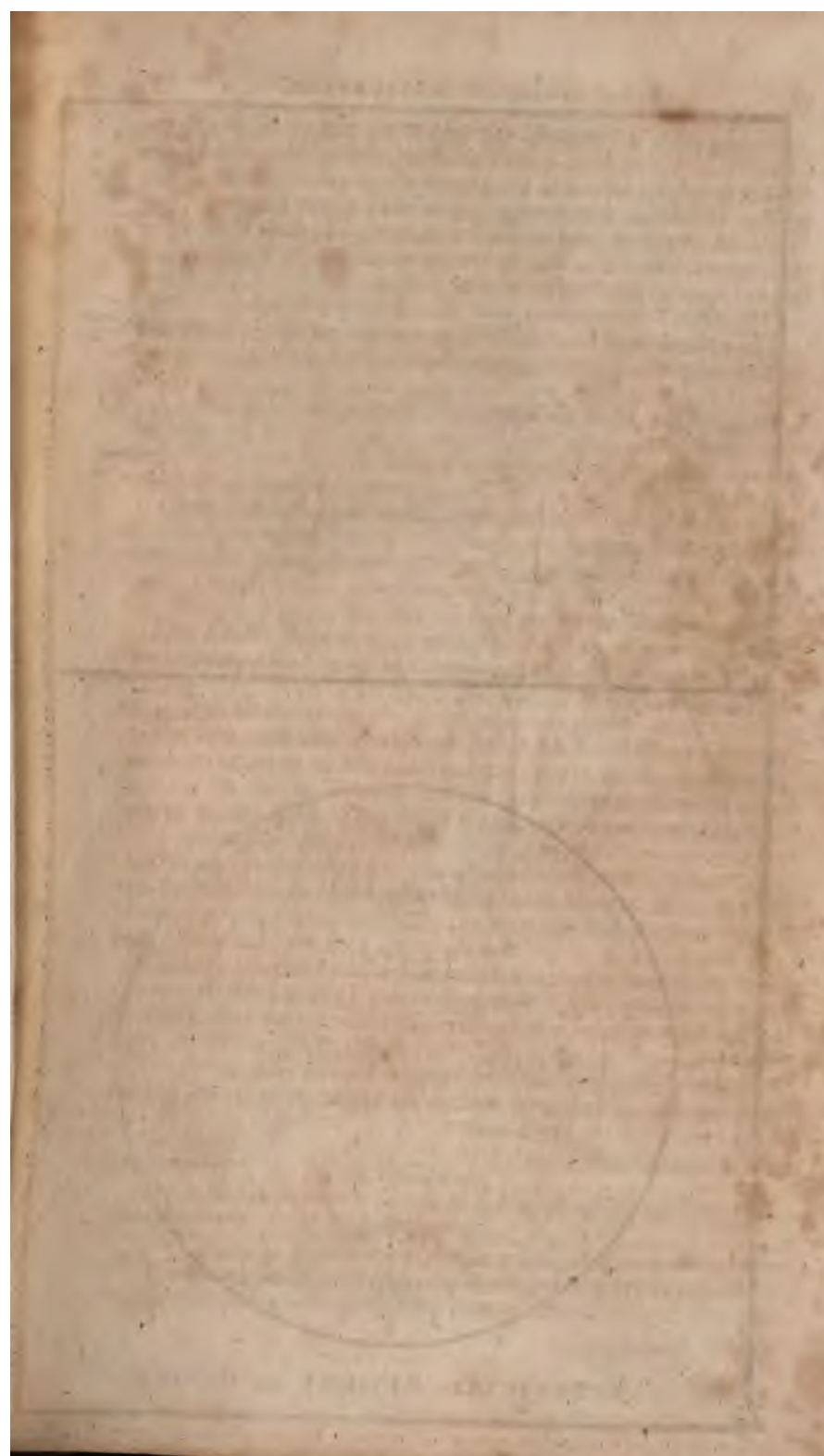
When the Sun or Stars come above the easternmost part of the Horizon, they are said to rise; and when they descend the western part, they are said to set.

When a ship is under the Equator, both the poles are in the Horizon; and, in proportion as she sails towards either, or increases her latitude, that pole is seen proportionably above the Horizon, and the other disappears as much: but when a ship is sailing towards the Equator, or decreases her latitude, she depresses the elevated pole; that is, its distance from the Horizon decreases; consequently, the latitude of a place is always equal to the elevation of the pole above the Horizon.

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Note.—Here the Teacher will, perhaps, find it convenient to have a Globe, or Map of the World, before him, whereon he can point out the several Positions, Latitudes, Longitudes, &c. to the Pupil, as that will strengthen his memory, and give him a better idea than he can possibly have by only reading them over. The same may be observed in reading the use of Gunter's Scale and the Quadrant.

This







This circle is represented by the Mariner's Compass, divided into 32 points or rhumbs, each  $11^{\circ} 15'$ .

The Tropics are two circles parallel to the Equator, and distant from it 23 degrees, 28 minutes; that on the north side of it is called the Tropic of Cancer, at which the sun has its greatest north declination; then making to us, and all places in north latitude, the longest day and shortest night, which is about the twenty-first of June. The other, on the south side, is called the Tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun has its greatest south declination, making then our shortest day and longest night, which is about the 22d of December.

The Polar Circles are also parallel to the Equator, compassing the poles of the world at 23 degrees, 28 minutes distance; that about the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle, and the other is called the Antarctic Circle.

These Tropics and Polar Circles divide the globe of the earth into 5 parts, called Zones, of which 3 were accounted by the Ancients to be so intemperate as to be uninhabitable; the Zones are called Torrid, Frigid, and Temperate; that is, 1 Torrid or Burning Zone, 2 Temperate, and 2 Frigid or Frozen Zones.

The Torrid Zone is all that space of the earth and sea which lies between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and is near 47 degrees broad: its inhabitants see the shadow of the sun turn sometimes towards one pole, and sometimes towards the other.

The two temperate Zones are those spaces of the earth and sea contained between each Tropic and the Polar Circles; the inhabitants of the North Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall north, and those of the South Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall south.

The two Frigid Zones are contained between each Polar Circle and its pole; those who inhabit them have their shadow always running round them, according to the different motions of the sun.

Climates are those tracts of the earth bounded by imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator, and of such a breadth, from south to north, that the length of the artificial day in one surpasses that in the other by half an hour.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished by the several meridians and parallels under which they live, and are denominated either Periæci, Antiæci, or Antipodes.

The Periæci are those people of the earth who live under the same parallels, but opposite meridians.

The Antiæci are those people of the earth who live under the same meridians, but opposite parallels.

The Antipodes are situated directly opposite to each other, the feet of the one directly against the feet of the other, lying under opposite parallels, and opposite meridians. It is midnight with one when

when it is noon day with the other ; the longest day with the one is the shortest with the other ; the length of the day with the one is equal to the other's night ; and the seasons are opposite, being summer with one, when it is winter with the other.

The Real Parts are earth and water, generally divided into four parts or quarters, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America ; each of these, and consequently the whole Globe, is divided into continents, islands, seas, &c.

A Continent is a great quantity of land, not divided by the sea, wherein are several empires, kingdoms, and countries conjoined, as Europe, Asia, and Africa, is one Continent, and America another.

An Island is a part of the earth that is environed or encompassed round by the sea, as Great Britain and Ireland.

A Peninsula is a part of land almost surrounded with water, save one narrow neck of land which joins the same to the Continent.

An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining the Peninsula to the Continent, by which the people may pass from one to the other.

A Promontory is a high part of land, stretching itself into the sea, the extremity of which is called a Cape or Headland.

A Mountain is a rising part of dry land, over-topping the adjacent country, and appearing first at a distance.

The Earth being encompassed by water, whose washings, in surrounding the dry land, cut and shape many winding bays, creeks, and meandering inlets, and extending itself round them all, is but one continued ocean.

An Ocean is a vast collection of salt water, separating Continents from one another, and washing their borders or shores.

A Sea is part of the Ocean, to which we must sail through some Strait, as the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas.

A Strait is a narrow part of the ocean, lying between two shores, and opening a way into some sea, as the Straits of Gibraltar, that lead into the Mediterranean Sea, and the Sound, which leads into the Baltic Sea.

A Creek or Cove is a small narrow part of the sea or river, that goes up but a little way into the land.

A Bay is a great inlet of the land, as the Bay of Biscay, and the Bay of Mexico ; otherwise a Bay is a station or road for ships to anchor in.

A River is a considerable stream of water, issuing out of one or various springs, and continually gliding along till it discharges itself into the Sea. The lesser streams are called Rivulets.

A Lake is that which continually retains and keeps water in it, as the Lake Zair, in Africa, and Nicaragua, in America.

A Gulph is a part of the Ocean or Sea, contained between two shores,

shores, and is every where environed by land, except its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, seas, or oceans.

There are five Oceans, namely, the Northern, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern.

The Atlantic Ocean is usually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic Ocean, and the other the South Atlantic or Ethiopic Ocean.

The Northern Ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia, and America, towards the north pole.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the Continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean, or, as it is sometimes called, the South Sea, is bounded by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia.

The Indian Ocean washes the shores of the eastern coasts of Africa, and the south of Asia, and is bounded on the east by the Indian islands and the southern continent.

The Southern Ocean extends to the southward of Africa and America towards the south pole.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

Alt. Altitude—A. M. before Noon—App. Apparent.

AR. Right Ascension—Amp. Amplitude—Aug. Augmentation  
—Comp. Complement.

Col. Column—Cor. Correction—Cou. Course—Dec. Declination—Dep. Departure.

Dia. Diameter—Dist. Distance—Diff. Difference—Dip. Depression of the Horizon—Ela. Elapsed.

Equ. Equation—Equa. Equator—Hor. Horizon—Lat. Latitude—Log. or L. Logarithm.

L. L. Lower Limb—Mag. Magnetic—Mer. Meridian—Merid. Meridional—Mid. Middle.

Nat. Natural—Nau. Alm. Nautical Almanac—Obs. Observed or Observation—Par. Parallel.

Parx. Parallax—Perp. Perpendicular—Pol. Polar—Pro. or P. Proportional—P. M. before Noon.

Ref. Refraction—Rad. or R. Radius—L. R. Logarithm Ratio.  
—Semi Dia. Half the Diameter.

U. L. Upper Limb—Zen. Zenith.

## NAVIGATION.

**T**HE great end and business of Navigation is to instruct the Mariner how to conduct a ship through the wide and pathless ocean, to the remotest parts of the world, the safest and shortest way, in passages navigable.

For the due and regular performance of which are requisite—A perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of the earth, the various real and imaginary lines upon it, so as to be able to ascertain the real distance and situation of places with respect to one another, with the use of the several instruments made use of in measuring the ship's way; such as the log, half-minute glass, quadrant, or sextant, to take the altitude of the sun and stars; compass, to represent the sensible horizon; and azimuth compass, to take the azimuth or amplitude of the sun, in order to know the variation of the magnetic needle; maps and charts of the seas and lands, together with the depth of water, the times and settings of the tides upon the coasts he may have occasion to approach near; a competent knowledge of currents; of the mould and trim of the ship, and the sail she bears, that so due allowance may be made for leeway: by help of these, and skill in the navigator, he may know at all times the place the ship is in, which way he must steer, and how far, to gain his intended port.

Notwithstanding what has been said, it may not be improper here to observe, that

As latitude is counted from the equator upon an arch of the meridian, north and south, the difference of latitude between two places, both north, or both south, is found by subtracting the less latitude from the greater; but if one latitude be north and the other south, the sum is the difference of latitude.

Consequently, if a ship in north latitude sails northerly, or in south latitude southerly, she increases her latitude; but in north latitude sailing southerly, or in south latitude sailing northerly, she decreases her latitude; because she sails nearer to the equator, from whence the latitude is reckoned.

Wherefore in north latitude sailing northerly, or in south latitude sailing southerly, the difference of latitude, added to the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

In north latitude, sailing southerly, or in south latitude, sailing northerly, the difference of latitude subtracted from the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

When the latitude decreases, and the difference of latitude is greater than the latitude sailed from, subtract the latitude left from the difference of latitude, the remainder will be the latitude in, and of a different name; for it is plain that the ship has crossed the equator.

As

As the longitude is counted from the first meridian east and west, until it comes to the opposite meridian, it cannot exceed 180 degrees.

The difference of longitude between two places, being both east or west, is found by subtracting the less longitude from the greater; but if one be in east longitude, and the other in west, their sum is the difference of longitude.

Therefore in east longitude sailing easterly, or in west longitude sailing westerly, the difference of longitude added to the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

In east longitude sailing westerly, or in west longitude sailing easterly, the difference of longitude subtracted from the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

When a ship sails east or west, until she passes the opposite meridian, or 180 degrees, she changes her longitude, or comes into a longitude of a different name.

What has been said will be rendered familiar to the learner by the following examples :

EXAM. I. What is the difference of latitude between London in latitude  $51^{\circ} 32' N.$  and Rome in latitude  $41^{\circ} 54' N.$

From London's lat.	$51. \overset{\circ}{\underset{'}{32}} N.$
Subtract Rome's lat.	$41. 54 N.$
	<hr/>
Rem. the diff. of lat.	$9. 38 N.$
	$60$
	<hr/>
Diff. in miles —	$578$

EXAM. III. Required the difference of latitude between Cape Finisterre and Cape Roque in South America?

Cape Finisterre's lat.	$42. \overset{\circ}{\underset{'}{52}} N.$
Cape St. Roque's lat.	$5. 0 S.$
	<hr/>
Diff. of lat.	$47. 52$
	$60$
	<hr/>
Diff. Lat. in Miles	$2872$

EXAM. II. A ship from latitude  $29^{\circ} 17' S.$  sails southward until her difference of latitude be 374 miles, what latitude is she come to?

Latitude sailed from	$29. 17 S$
Diff. of lat. $374 \div 60 =$	$6. 14 S.$
	<hr/>
Lat. in	$35. 31 S.$

EXAM. IV. A ship from latitude  $8^{\circ} 25' N.$  sails south 600 miles, what latitude is she in?

From diff. of lat. 600	
miles, $\div 60 =$	$10. 00 S.$
Sub. lat. left —	$8. 25 N$
	<hr/>
Lat. in —	$1. 35 S.$

In the last example it is plain, that as the difference of latitude is more than the latitude left, the ship must have crossed the Equator, and consequently come into south latitude.

NOTE. When one of the places has no latitude, or is on the Equator, then the latitude of the other place is their difference of latitude.

**EXAM. V.** What is the difference of longitude between Cape Finisterre and the east point of Barbadoes?

Cape Finisterre's long.	9° 17' W.
Barbadoes long.	59° 49' W.
Diff. of long.	50° 32' W.

Diff. in miles = 3032

**EXAM. VII.** What is the difference of longitude between Barcelona and Lisbon?

Barcelona's long.	8° 18' E.
Lisbon's long.	9° 7' W.
Diff. of long.	11° 25' W.

**EXAM. IX.** What is the difference of longitude between the N. E. point of Japan and St. Christopher's.

N. E. of Japan's long.	140° 25' E.
St. Christopher's long.	62° 42' W.
Exceeds 180° 00'	203° 07'
	360° 00'
Diff. of long.	156° 53' W.

**EXAM. VI.** A ship from Cape Charles, in Virginia, sails westward till her difference of longitude be 400 miles, what longitude is she in?

Cape Charles's long	76° 15' W.
Diff. of long. 400 miles =	6° 40' W.

Long. in = 82° 55' W.

**EXAM. VIII.** A ship from 15° 40' E. long. sails westward till her diff. of long. be 27° 15', what long. is she in?

Long. left	15° 40' E.
Diff. of long.	27° 15' W.

Long. in = 11° 55' W.

**EXAM. X.** A ship from longitude 160° 20' W. sails westward until she differs her long. 41° 20', what long. is she in?

Long. left	160° 20' W.
Diff. of long.	41° 20' W.

201° 40'  
360° 00'

Long. in = 158° 20' E.

Here it is plain, that the ship has crossed the opposite meridian, and, therefore, has come into a longitude of a different name.

In sailing due north or south, the ship changes her latitude only; and sailing east or west, her longitude; but sailing upon any other course, she must change both latitude and longitude.

Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance.

The instrument used in measuring a ship's way at sea, is the Log.

Ships at sea are directed from one place to another by means of an instrument called the Mariner's Compass, which is an artificial representation of the horizon of every place, by the means of a circular piece of paper, called a card, divided like the horizon into degrees and points, which are called Rhumbs. Now the card being properly fixed to a piece of steel, called the Needle, that has been touched with a loadstone, (whose property is such as to cause one end of the needle so touched to point towards the north, when turning freely on something supporting it) all the points of the card will be directed towards the corresponding points of the horizon:

Hence



*A TABLE of DEGREES, and MINUTES,  
To every Quarter Point of the Compass.*

RTH	SOUTH	H.M	Points	o	'	"	Points	H.M	SOUTH	NORTH
		0 11	0 1	2	48	45	0 1	11 49		
		0 22	0 2	5	37	30	0 2	11 37		
		0 34	0 3	8	26	15	0 3	11 26		
by E.	S. by W.	0 45	0 4	11	15	0	1	11 15	S. by E.	N. by W.
		0 56	1 1	11	3	45	1 1	11 4		
		1 7	1 2	10	52	30	1 2	10 32		
		1 19	1 3	19	41	15	1 3	10 11		
N. E.	S. S. W.	1 30	2	22	30	0	2	10 30	S. S. E.	N. N. W.
		1 41	2 1	25	18	45	2 1	10 19		
		1 52	2 2	28	7	30	2 2	10 7		
		2 4	2 3	30	56	15	2 3	9 56		
by N.	SW. by S.	2 15	3	33	45	0	3	9 45	SE. by S.	NW. by N.
		2 26	3 1	36	33	45	3 1	9 34		
		2 37	3 2	39	22	30	3 2	9 22		
		2 49	3 3	42	11	15	3 3	9 11		
E.	S. W.	3 0	4	45	0	0	4	9 0	S. E.	N. W.
		3 11	4 1	47	48	45	4 1	8 49		
		3 22	4 2	50	37	30	4 2	8 37		
		3 34	4 3	53	26	15	4 3	8 26		
by E.	SW. by W.	3 45	5	56	15	0	5	8 15	SE. by E.	NW. by W.
		3 56	5 1	59	3	45	5 1	8 4		
		4 7	5 2	61	52	30	5 2	7 32		
		4 18	5 3	64	11	15	5 3	7 11		
N. E.	W. S. W.	4 30	6	67	30	0	6	7 30	E. S. E.	W. N. W.
		4 41	6 1	70	18	45	6 1	7 19		
		4 52	6 2	73	7	30	6 2	7 7		
		5 4	6 3	75	56	15	6 3	6 46		
by N.	W. by S.	5 15	7	78	45	0	7	6 45	E. by S.	W. by N.
		5 26	7 1	81	33	45	7 1	6 34		
		5 37	7 2	84	22	30	7 2	6 22		
		5 49	7 3	87	11	15	7 3	6 11		
East	West	6 0	8	90	0	0	8	6 0	East	West

A. Every copy.





Hence it follows, that in every place the north point of the card shews the position of the meridian of that place, and some one rhumb or point of the card will coincide with, or be directed along the track that makes any given angle with the meridian; consequently, by the help of the card or compass, a ship may be kept in any proposed track or course.

A rhumb line, or point, is a right line drawn from the centre of the compass to the horizon, and is named from that point of the horizon it falls in with.

The course is the angle which any rhumb line makes with the meridian, and is sometimes reckoned in degrees, and sometimes in points of the compass; so that if a ship sails upon the second rhumb, or N. N. E. the course is 22 degrees 30 minutes: and so for any other.

One Magnus, a shepherd, first discovered the loadstone by its sticking to the iron of his sandals; whence the name Magnet was given to the stone, or Magnetic Needle. Gio, of Naples, about 300 years ago, first discovered that a piece of iron rubbed on it, and then suspended, had the property of pointing to the north and south, and thence applied it to navigation.

#### *How to touch the Compass Needle.*

Having two strong magnetical bars, lay the compass needle as nearly north and south as you can, with the intended north northward; join the two magnets in a line considerably above the needle, the north end of which being northward (round which end of each a notch is made) bring them down upon the needle, that the junction may be on its centre; then draw them asunder along on each half of the needle, and continue the motion till they are eight inches clear of the needle's end, and, by a circular motion, join them, and bring them to the centre as before, then separate them, repeating the operation seven or eight times, taking care not to put the magnets out of their parallelism, and the needle will be sufficiently magnetical.

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## PLANE SAILING.

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**P**LANE SAILING is the art of navigating a ship upon principles deduced from the notion of the earth's being an extended Plane, and is no more than the application of Plane Trigonometry to the solution of the several variations, or cases; where the hypotenuse, or longest side, is always the rhumb that the ship sails upon.

The perpendicular is the difference of latitude counted on the meridian, and the base the departure: which is easting or westing, counted from the meridian.

The

The angle opposite the base is the course or angle that the ship makes with the meridian; and the angle opposite the perpendicular is the complement of the course, which being taken together, make always eight points or rhumbs, which is 90 degrees.

In constructing figures relating to a ship's course, let the upper part, on what the figure is drawn upon, always represent the north; the lower part south; the right hand east; and the left west.

Draw the north and south line to represent the meridian of the place the ship sails from; then, if the ship's course is to be southward, take the upper end of the line for the place sailed from; but, if the course is northward, take the lower end for that place.

When the course is easterly, describe the arch, and lay off the course and departure on the right-hand side of the meridian; but when westerly, on the left-hand side.

When the course is given in degrees, the degrees expressing it must be taken from the line of chords; but when in points, from the line of rhumbs; and is always to be laid off upon the arch, beginning at the meridian.

When the course is given in points, it may be set down with its corresponding logarithm in the calculation, as found in Table III. of the logarithms, without reducing it into degrees.

In all cases, wherever the complement of the course, or co-sine, &c. is used, the degrees or points put down is the course itself; yet the logarithm belonging to the complement, or co-sine, &c. of that course is taken.

### CASE I.

*Course and Distance sailed given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian.*

A ship from the Lizard, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 57'$  N. sails S. W. by W. 488 miles.

Required the latitude she is in, and her departure from the meridian she sailed from?

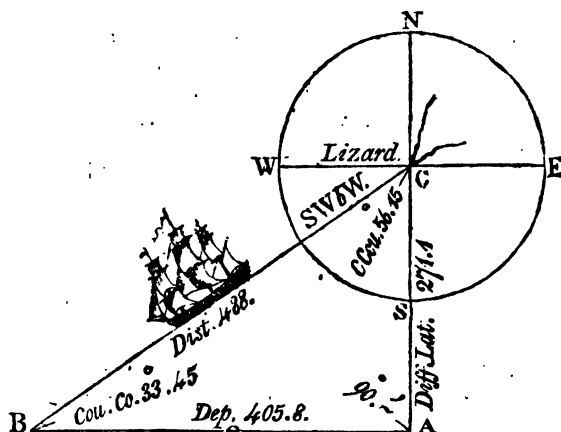
### By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line CA to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and C the Lizard point.

With the chord of  $60^{\circ}$  in your compasses, and one foot in C, describe the compass N. W. S. E.

Take 5 points in your compasses from the line of rhumbs on the plane scale, and set it off on the arch from S. towards W. for the course; draw the line CB, which make equal to the dist. 488; draw BA parallel to E. and W. to cut the meridian in A.

Then will AC be the difference of latitude  $271,1$ , and AB the departure  $405,8$ .



By making the Distance Radius, it will be by Axiom I.

The course 5 points = $56^{\circ} 15'$		The com. course 3 points $33^{\circ} 45'$	
To find the Departure.		To find the Diff. of Latitude.	
As radius $90^{\circ}$	0.00000	As radius $90^{\circ}$	0.00000
Is to the dist. 488	2.68842	Is to the dist. 488	2.68842
So is the fine cou. 5 pts.	9.91985	So is co-fine cou. 5 pts.	9.74474
To the dep. 405,8		To the diff. of lat. 271	
	<u>2.60827</u>		<u>2.43316</u>

Now as the ship is in north latitude sailing southerly from the latitude left

$$\text{Take the diff. of lat. } 271, 1 \div 60 = 4 \text{ } 31 \text{ N.}$$

Gives the lat. in 45 26 N.

And the departure from the meridian is 405,8 miles.

To render the following work more easy, and that the Learner, by being initiated in this other method, will be the better able to understand many things in the following work, (as well as in several modern authors,) where the proportion of opposite sides, and opposite angles, do not appear, and where radius is not introduced.

Observe.—In the description of the logarithm (p. 22) you are shewn, that by adding the logarithm of two numbers together, their sum produces the same number in the logarithms, as the product of the same two numbers when multiplied. And by subtracting the logarithm of two numbers from each other, the remaining logarithm produces the same number as the quotient of the same number; or the complement arithmetic (p. 28) of the logarithm

rithm of the divisor added to the logarithm of the dividend, rejecting (radius) or 10 in the index (p. 35) the result is the very same. Again, when the proportion begins with a sine or a co-sine, the complement arithmetic added to the other two terms, their sum rejecting, 10 in the index will be the logarithm of the number sought.

Now as the logarithm co-secant of any angle is equal to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm sine of that angle, and the logarithm secant is equal to the arithmetic complement of the logarithm co-sine of that angle: omitting radius, therefore, the co-ar. may be taken out of the tables by inspection.

Here all the three sides may be made radius, to find the difference of latitude and departure; therefore, the Learner may make which side he pleases radius; but as for my part I shall make the first, where the distance is made radius, whenever the course is given.

Though this method of working by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be wrought by Gunter's Scale and Compasses, and by several other methods.

NOTE.—When the course is given in points, make use of the line marked sine rhumbs, and tang. rhum. on the upper side of the scale; when in degrees, make use of the lines marked sine and tang.

#### By GUNTER.

Now to perform the last case, extend from rad. or 8 points to 5 points on the line marked SR; that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405,8 on the line of num.

2dly. ' Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points (the comp. of the cou. on the line SR;) that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff of lat. 271 on the line of numbers.

Thus may all the operations be performed in the several cases of Navigation.

By this case is calculated the Table of Latitude and Departure for every degree, point, and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, to the dist. of 300 miles, which is of excellent use in working day's works at sea, and may be applied both to middle latitude and Mercator's sailing, as shall be shewn hereafter; we shall only proceed now to the working of the last case by the Table of Diff. of Latitude and Departure.

#### By INSPECTION.

Find the given cou. at the top or bottom of the tables, either among the points or degrees, and in that page, and right against the dist. taken in its column, stand the diff of lat. and dep. in their columns.

Thus the cou. is S. W. by W. or five points, which is found at the bottom of the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for points: and as the dist. 488 is too great to be found in the Tables, divide it by 2 (or any

any other convenient number) and that gives 244, which look for in the dist. column, and right against it stands 135,5 for the diff. of lat. and 202,8 for the dep. which being doubled (because divided by 2) gives 271 for the diff. of lat. and 405,6 for the dep. the same as before. Any of these methods will do, but the last is chiefly practised at sea.

NOTE.—All points or degrees above 45, are to be looked for at bottom of Table I. and all less at top; and the miles on the left hand.

## CASE II.

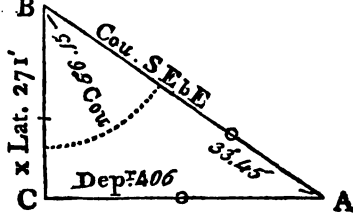
*Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance run, and Departure from the Meridian.*

If a ship runs S. E. by E. from  $1^{\circ} 45'$  north latitude, and then by observation is in  $2^{\circ} 46'$  south latitude, what is her distance, and departure.

Now, in this case, as the ship has crossed the Equator, therefore the lat.  $1^{\circ} 45'$  N. added to  $2^{\circ} 46'$  S. is  $4^{\circ} 31'$ , which multiplied by 60 gives 271 miles for the diff. of lat.

Constructed the same as Problem X. in Geometry.

Draw  $BC=271$ , and  $BA$  making an angle with  $BC=5$  points, or  $56^{\circ} 15'$ ; upon  $C$  erect the perp.  $CA$  to join  $BA$  in  $A$  and it is done; then will  $CA=406$ , and  $AB=488$ .



## By CALCULATION.

By making the Distance  $AB$  Radius, it will be,

Course S. E. by E. 5 pts. $=56^{\circ} 15'$	Complement 3 points $=33^{\circ} 45'$
To find the Departure.	To find the Distance.
As co-fine cou. 5 pts. co. ar. 0.25526	A co-fine cou. 5 pts. co. ar. 0.25526
Is to the diff. of lat. 271 2.43297	Is to the diff. of lat. 271 2.43297
So is fine cou. 5 points 9.91985	So is rad. 10.00000
To the dep. 405.6 2.60808	To the dist. 487.8 2.68823

Hence the ship's dist. run is 487,8 miles, and her dep. from the merid. is 405,6 easterly.

## By GUNTER.

Extend from 3 to 5 points on the line marked  $SR$ , that extent will reach from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 405,6 on the line of numbers.

2dly. Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points, that extent will reach from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.

H

By

## By INSPECTION.

Find the cou. among the points or degrees, and the diff. of lat. in its column, right against which stand the dist. and dep. in their columns.

Now as the diff. of lat. 271 is too great to be found in the Tables, I divide it by 2, and that gives 135,5 which I find over five points in the lat. column; against that stands 244, for the dist. and 202,8 for the dep. which multiplied by 2 gives the dist. 488, and the dep. 405.6.

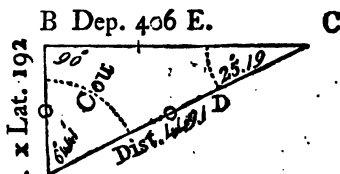
## CASE III.

*Course and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.*

If a ship sails N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. from a port in  $3^{\circ} 15'$  south latitude, until she depart from her first meridian 406 miles, I demand her distance, and what latitude she is in?

## By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the mer. AB, upon which erect the perp. BC, and set off thereon from B her dep. 406 easterly from B to C, with the chord of  $60^{\circ}$ , on C describe an arch, and set off thereon the comp. of the cou. as A DE, and through D and C draw the line CDA, cutting the mer. in the point A; then the dist. AC, measured on the same scale before used, gives 449, and AB 192 the diff. of lat.



## By CALCULATION.

By making the Distance AC radius, it will be,

The course $5\frac{1}{4}$ points = $64^{\circ} 41'$		The compl. $2\frac{1}{4}$ points = $25^{\circ} 19'$	
To find the Diff. of Lat.		To find the Distance.	
As fine cou. $5\frac{1}{4}$ pts. co. ar.	0.04384	As fine cou. $5\frac{1}{4}$ pts. co. ar.	0.04384
Is to the dep. 406	2.60853	Is to the dep. 406	2.60853
So is co-fine cou. $5\frac{1}{4}$ pts.	9.63099	So is rad.	10.00000
To the diff. of lat. 192	2.28336	To the dist. 449.1	2.65237
From the lat. left	—		
Subtract the diff. of lat. 192 miles, or	—		
			$3^{\circ} 15' S.$
			$3 \quad 12 \quad N.$
The remainder being 3, shews the ship is in			$0 \quad 03 \quad S.$

## By GUNTER.

'Extend from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  points to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  on the line marked SR, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the diff. of lat. 192 on the line of numbers.'

2dly.

2dly. 'Extend from rad. to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  points, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the dist. 449 miles.'

By INSPECTION.

Find the cou. either among the points or degrees, and the dep. in its column; right against which stands the dist. and diff. of lat. in their respective columns.

Thus, with the cou.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  points, and half the dep. I find 224,5 for the dist. and 95,8 for the diff. of lat. which being doubled, gives the dist. 449, and the diff of lat. 191,6 nearly as before.

CASE IV.

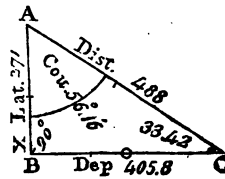
*Distance and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Course and Departure.*

Suppose a ship sails 488 miles, between the south and the east, from a port in  $2^{\circ} 52'$  south latitude, and then by observation is in  $7^{\circ} 23'$  south latitude; what course has she steered, and what departure has she made?

From the latitude by observation  $7^{\circ} 23'$  take  $2^{\circ} 52'$  the latitude left, the remainder  $4^{\circ} 31'$  multiply by 60 = 271 miles or minutes of difference of latitude.

Constructed as Problem XI. in Geometry.

Draw the mer. AB = 271; upon B erect the perp. BC; take 488 in your compasses, and with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC; join A and C; then will BC be the dep. 406, and the angle BAC the cou. =  $56^{\circ} 16'$ , or 5 points nearly.



To find the Course.		To find the Departure.	
At the dist. 488 co. ar.	7.31158	As rad.	10.00000
Is to the rad.	10.00000	Is to the dist. 488	2.68842
So is the diff. lat. 271	2.43297	So is sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$	9.91993
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To co-sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$	9.74455	To the dep. 405.8	2.60835
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence the cou. is S. E. by E. and the dep. 405,8.

By GUNTER.

'The extent, from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 271, on the line of numb. will reach from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$ , to  $33^{\circ} 44'$  the co-cou. on the line of sines.

'And the extent, from rad. to  $56^{\circ} 16'$  on the line of sines, will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405,8 on the line of numb.



## By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column be found the given diff. of lat. in one of the following columns; and adjoining to it stands the dep. which, if less than the diff. of lat. the cou. is found at the top; but, if greater, the cou. is found at the bottom.

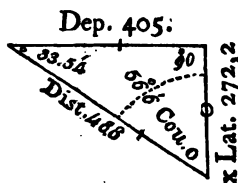
Now, with half the dist. 244, and half the diff. of lat. 135,5 look in the Tables till they are found to agree in their respective columns, which they do nearly over 5 points; against them stands 202,8 for the dep. which, being doubled, gives 405,6 nearly, as before.

## CASE V.

*Distance and Departure given, to find the Course and Difference of Latitude.*

Admit a ship sails 488 miles between the north and west from the island of Bermuda, in lat.  $32^{\circ} 35'$  north, until her dep. is 405 miles; what course has she steered, and what lat is she in?

NOTE. This case is constructed much the same as the last.



## By CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Lat.	
As the dist. 488 co ar.	7.31158	As radius	10.00000
Is to radius	10.00000	Is to the dist. 488	2.68842
So is dep. 405	2.60746	So is co-fine cd. $56^{\circ} 6'$	9.74644
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the fine of cou. $56^{\circ} 6'$	9.91904	To the diff. of lat. 272,2	2.43486
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence the course is N.  $56^{\circ} 6'$  W. or N. W. by W. nearly.

To the lat. sailed from  $32^{\circ} 35'$  add the diff. of lat. 272, or  $4^{\circ} 32'$ , gives  $37^{\circ} 07'$ , the lat. the ship is in.

## By GUNTER.

‘ Extend from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. to the cou.  $56^{\circ} 6'$  on the line of fines.

2dly. ‘ Extend from rad. to the comp. of the cou.  $33^{\circ} 54'$  on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 272 on the line of numbers.

## By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column, be found the given dep. in one of the following columns; and adjoining

joining to it stands the diff. of lat. which, if greater than the dep. the cou. is found at the top; but if less, the cou. is found at the bottom.

Now, with half the diff. 144, and half the dep. 202,5, I look in the Tables, and find them to agree in their columns, nearly over 5 points, against which is lat. 135,5, which being doubled, is 271, the diff. of lat. nearly, as before.

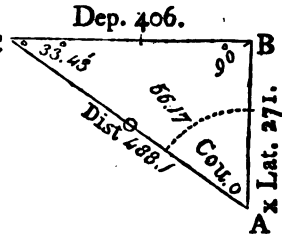
### CASE VI.

*Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course and Distance.*

A ship sails between the north and west till her difference of latitude is 271 miles, and her dep. is 406 miles; I demand her course and distance?

Constructed as Problem XII. in Geometry.

Draw  $AB = 271$ , and perp. to it  $BC = 406$ ; join  $C$  and  $A$ ; then will the angle  $CAB$  be the cou.  $= 56^{\circ} 17'$ , and  $AC$  the diff.  $= 488$  miles.



To find the Course.		To find the Distance.	
As the diff. of lat. 271	co ar. 7.56703	As fin. cou $56^{\circ} 17'$	co ar. 0.07998
Is to rad.	10.00000	: Dep. 406	2.60873
So is the dep. 406	2.60853	:: Rad.	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the tan. of cou. $56^{\circ} 17'$	10.17556	: Dist. 488.1	2.68851
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence her cou. is N.  $56^{\circ} 17'$  W. or N. W. by W. and the dist. sailed 488,1 miles.

### By GUNTER.

Extend from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 406 on the line of num. that extent will reach from rad. to  $56^{\circ} 17'$  the cou. on the line of tan.

2dly. For the dist. we must consider it as rad. (there being no line of sec. on the scale) and extend from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$  to the cou. 5 points on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dep. 406, to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.

### By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till half the given diff. of lat. 135,5, and dep. 203 are found together in their respective columns; then right against them will be found half the dist. 244, in its column. and the cou. stand in degrees either at the top or bottom of the column where the diff. of lat. and dep. was found, which in this case is over  $56^{\circ} 15'$ , or 5 points the cou. required.

The six foregoing Problems are the common case of Plane Sailing,

ing, which the learner ought to be well acquainted with ; and for that end I here add six more for practice, whose answers may be found by the foregoing rules :

*Question I.* A ship in  $2^{\circ} 10'$  south lat. sails N. by E. 89 leagues : what lat. is she in, and what is her dep. ?

*Answer.* Lat. in  $2^{\circ} 12'$  N. and dep. 17.36 leagues.

*Question II.* A ship sails S. S. W. from a port in  $41^{\circ} 30'$  north lat. and then by observation the said ship is in  $36^{\circ} 57'$  north lat. I demand the dist. run and dep. ?

*Answer.* Dist. run 98,5 leagues, dep. 37,7 leagues.

*Question III.* A ship sails S. S. W. half W. from a port  $2^{\circ} 30'$  south lat. until her dep. be 59 leagues ; I demand her dist. run and lat. in ?

*Answer.* Dist. run 125,2 leagues, lat. in  $8^{\circ} 1'$  south.

*Question IV.* If a ship sails 360 miles south westward from  $21^{\circ} 59'$  south lat. until by observation she be in  $24^{\circ} 49'$  south lat. what is her cou. and dep. ?

*Answer.* The cou. is S. W. by W. half W. or S.  $61^{\circ} 47'$  W. and her dep. from the mer. is 317,3 miles.

*Question V.* Suppose a ship sails 354 miles north eastward from  $2^{\circ} 9'$  south lat. until her dep. be 150 miles ; what is her cou. and lat. in ?

*Answer.* Her cou. is N.  $25^{\circ} 4'$  E. or N. N. E. half E. nearly, and she is in lat.  $3^{\circ} 11'$  North.

*Question VI.* Sailing between the north and the west, from a port in  $1^{\circ} 59'$  south lat. and then arriving at another port in  $4^{\circ} 8'$  north lat. which is 209 miles to the westward of the first port ; I demand the cou. and dist. from the first port to the second ?

*Answer.* The cou. is N.  $29^{\circ} 40'$  W. or N. N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. nearly ; and the dist. of the ports is 422,3 miles, or 140,7 leagues.

## TRAVERSE SAILING.

**H**AVING learned those necessary problems concerning a Single Course, the next is a Compound Course, commonly called a Traverse ; in order to the right understanding of which, observe the following definitions :

A Traverse is when a ship, meeting with contrary winds, sails on several courses.

When the wind is directly or partly against a ship's direct course to the place she is bound to, she reaches her port by a kind of Z like course ; which is made by sailing with the wind, first on one side of the ship, and then on the other side.

In a ship, when looking towards the stem, head, or fore-part ;

Starboard signifies the right-hand side ;

Larboard or Port the left-hand side ;

Aft

Aft or abaft is towards the hinder part, or stern ;

The Beam signifies athwart or across the middle of the ship.

When the ship sails the same way the wind blows, she is said to sail or run before the wind ; and the wind is right aft, or right astern ; and her course is then 16 points from the wind.

When a ship sails with the wind blowing directly across her, she is said to have the wind on the beam ; and her course is eight points from the wind.

When the wind blows obliquely across the ship, the wind is said to be abaft the beam, or afore the beam, according as her course is more or less than 8 points from the wind.

When a ship endeavours to sail towards that part of the compass from whence the wind blows, she is said to sail on a wind, or to ply to windward, or close-hauled, or on a bowling.

A vessel sailing as near as she can to the point from whence the wind blows, is said to be close hauled. The generality of ships will lie within about 6 points of the wind, but sloops and other vessels will lie much nearer.

The Windward, or Weather-side, is that side of the ship on which the wind blows ; and the other is called the Leeward or Lee-side.

Tacks and sheets are large ropes made fast to the lower corners of the fore and main sails, by which either of these corners are hauled fore and aft.

When a ship sails by or on a wind, the windward tacks are always hauled forwards, and leeward, or lee-sheets aft.

The starboard tacks are aboard when the starboard side is to windward, and the larboard to leeward ; and the larboard tacks are aboard when the larboard side is to windward, and the starboard to leeward, either tacks the yards are braced up.

To know how near the wind a ship will lie, observe the course she goes on each tack when she is close hauled, then half the number of points between the two courses will shew how near the wind that ship will lie.

The most common cases, in turning to windward, may be constructed by the following precepts :—

Having drawn the meridian, or north and south, and parallel of latitude (or east and west line) in a circle, representing the horizon of the place, mark, in the circumference, the place of the wind ; draw the rhumb, passing through the place bound to, and lay thereon the distance of that place from the centre.

On each side of the wind lay off in the circumference the points or degrees shewing how near the wind the ship can lie, and draw the rhumbs.

Now, the first course will be on one of those rhumbs, according to the tack the ship leads with ; draw a line through the place bound to, parallel to the other point, to meet with the first, and this will shew the course and distance on the other tack.

To resolve a Traverse, is to reduce and bring several courses into one; the courses are known by the compass, and the distance by the log, which in common voyages is hove once in two hours, but in ships of war, or in East-Indiamen, every hour.

In the steerage, or some convenient place in the ship, there is generally kept a table, called the log-board, divided into seven columns; in the first is written the hours of the day, in the second, the knots the ship runs during half a minute; each of these knots bear the same proportion to a sea mile that half a minute does to an hour; consequently, so many knots as the ship runs in half a minute, (the time allowed for trying the experiment) so many miles she runs in an hour. In the third the fathoms, 10 of which ought to make a knot; in the fourth the courses steered by the compass; in the fifth the winds; in the sixth the lee-way, or how far the ship is drove to the leeward of the course steered by the compass; in the seventh the transactions of the day, as in the following Table. Every day at noon the contents are transcribed into the log-book, which is divided into columns, exactly like the log-board, and the several courses being corrected by allowing for the lee-way and variations, and the distance run upon each being set down in a Traverse-table, shews what difference of latitude and departure the ship has made during the last 24 hours; and from thence is found the latitude and longitude the ship is in, &c. This operation is called doing a day's work.

The LOG-BOARD.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Transactions.
2	6		S. W. by S.	N.		
4	5	5		N. W.		
6	5					
8	5					
10	4	5	N. E.	N. N. W.		Moderate gales & fair weather,
12	4	5				at 8 A. M. saw
2	4	5				a ship to the
4	4	5				northward.
6	4	5				
8	5		S. W. by S.	W. N. W.		
10	4	5				No observa-
12	4					tion.

Having placed the several courses and distances run upon each, begin with the first course S. W. by S. which is 3 points, and the distance run upon it being summed up, is 21,5, or an half, which being doubled (because the log is hove every two hours) is 43. In like

like manner proceed with the other courses, and then find the diff. of lat. and dep. for each cou. and dist.

When the cou. is to the southward, the diff. of lat. must be set in the column marked S, but if to the northward, in that marked N; likewise, when the course is to the eastward, the dep. must be set in the column marked E; but if to the westward, in that marked W. Thus the first course being S. W. by S. 3 points, the diff. of lat. belonging to it is set under S. and the dep. under W. as in the following table:—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by S.	43		35,8		23,9
N. E.	45	31,8		31,8	
S. W. by S.	27		22,4		15,0
		31,8	58,2	31,8	38,9
			31,8		31,8
		D. Lat.	26,4	Dep. W.	7,1
			S.		

Here the westings being greater than the eastings, the diff. shews how far the ship has got to the westward; and the southings being greater than the northings shew how far she is got to the southward of the place she set out from.

Now the diff. of lat. 26,4 and dep. 7,1 being looked for in the Tables, will be found nearly standing together under  $15^{\circ}$  and against dist. 27. Hence the course made good upon the several courses is S.  $15^{\circ}$  W. and the dist 27 miles.

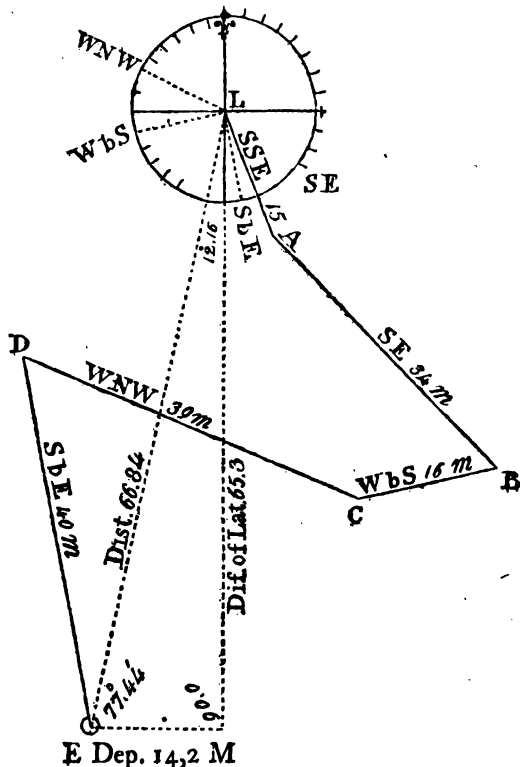
## I

## EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard in latitude  $49^{\circ} 57'$  N. it bearing N. N. W. distance, by estimation, 5 leagues, sails S. E. 34, W. by S. 16, W. N. W. 39, and S. by E. 40 miles; required the latitude she is in, and her bearing and distance from the Lizard?

By CONSTRUCTION.



Draw the line  $LM$  to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and  $L$  the Lizard point; on  $L$  describe the compass; then set off the opposite point to the bearing of the Lizard; the  $S. S. E.$  line  $LA$ , which make equal to 15 miles; parallel to the  $S. E.$  line draw the line  $AB$  equal to 34 miles; again, from  $B$  parallel to  $W. by S.$  draw  $BC$  equal to 16 miles; next, through  $C$ , draw a line parallel to  $W. N. W.$  which make equal to 39 miles; from  $D$  draw  $DE$ , parallel to the  $S. by E.$  line, equal to 40 miles; then is  $E$  the place of the ship at the end of her several courses,  $EL$  the distance,  $LM$  the diff. of lat.  $EM$  her departure, and the angle  $ELM$  the course she has made good.

To

To find the same by CALCULATION.

For the First Course, S. S. E. 15 Miles.

To find the Diff. of Lat.		For Departure.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to dist. 15	1.17609	Is to dist. 15	1.17609
So is co-fine cou. 2 pts.	9.96562	So is fine cou. 2 pts.	9.58284
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 13,9	1.14171	To dep. 5,7	0.75893
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Second Course S. E. 34 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $45^{\circ}$	9.84948	Is to fine cou. $45^{\circ}$	9.84948
So is dist. 34	1.53148	So is dist. 34	1.53148
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 24	1.38096	To dep. 24	1.38096
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Third Course W. by S. 16 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.29024	Is to fine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.99157
So is dist. 16	1.20412	So is dist. 16	1.20412
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 3,1	0.49436	To dep. 15,7	1.19569
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fourth Course W. N. W. 39 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.58284	Is to fine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.96562
So is dist. 39	1.59106	So is dist. 39	1.59106
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 14,9	1.17390	To dep. 36	1.55668
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fifth Course S. by E. 40 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.99157	Is to fine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.29024
So is dist. 40	1.60206	So is the dist. 40	1.60206
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 39,2	1.59363	To the dep. 7,8	0.89230
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Though this method of finding the diff. of lat. and dep. by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be more readily found by the Tables of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. ; that is, to find the diff. of lat.



and dep. for each course and dist. by inspection, and placing them down as in the following TRAVERSE TABLE:--

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. E.	15		13,9	5,7	
S. E.	34		24,0	24,0	
W. by S.	16		3,1		15,7
W. N. W.	39	14,9			36,0
S. by E.	40		39,2	7,8	
From sum	—	—	80,2	37,5	51,7
Take	—	—	14,9		37,5
Refts		—	65,3		14,2

Having placed them as above, add up all the westings, eastings, northings, and southings separately, and set down their respective sums at the bottom of each column; and as the westing is greater than the easting, subtract the easting therefrom, and the diff. 14,2 shews that the ship's dep. is so much west of her first meridian.

Again, the southing being greater than the northing, subtract the northing from it, and the remainder shews how far the ship is to the southward of her first place, or diff. of lat. she has made.

To find the direct Course or Bearing of the Lizard from the Ship.

As the diff. lat. 65,3 co. ar. 8.18509  
Is to rad. 90° 10.00000  
So is the dep. 14,2 1.15229

To tang. cou. 12° 16' 9.33738

To find the direct Distance.

As sine of cou. 12° 16' co. ar. 0.67272  
Is to the dep. 14,2 1.15229  
So is rad. 90° 10.00000

To the dist. 66,84 1.82501

Which, because the diff. of lat. is southerly, and the d.p. westerly, is S. 12° 16' W. Whence the Lizard bears from the ship N. 12° 16' E. or N. by E. and 1° 1' E.

The cou. and dist. may be found sufficiently near under 12 degrees in Tables, where the dist. is 67 miles.

### EXAMPLE II.

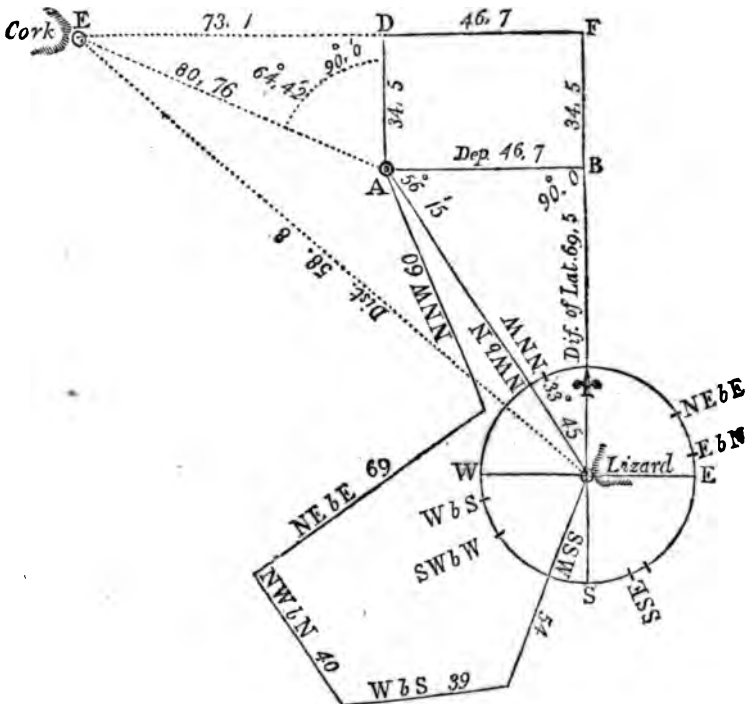
Suppose a ship from the Lizard 49° 57' is bound to Cork in lat. 51° 41' N. whose dep. from the mer. of the Lizard is 120 miles west, but by reason of contrary winds is obliged to sail on the following courses, viz. S. S. W. 54 miles, W. by S. 39, N. W. by N. 40,

N. 40, N. E. by E. 69, and N. N. W. 60 miles; I demand the direct cou. dist. diff of lat. and dep. made good upon the several courses, with the lat. she is in, and what course she must afterwards steer, and how far, to gain her intended port?

By PROJECTION.

Latitude of Cork	—	51° 41'
Latitude of Lizard	—	49° 57'
		<hr/>
		1 44

Difference of latitude . . . . . 104 Departure 120



With the chord of 60° describe a circle, through which draw the mer. north and south, and, crossing that at right angles, draw the east and west points; the centre represents the Lizard; then set off two points from the south westerly; through which draw a line to the centre for the first cou. S. S. W. upon that set off the first dist. run 54 miles, which is the ship's place at the end of her first course.

Draw the W. by S. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 39 for the second dist.; draw the N. W. by N. rhumb; and parallel to it, as before, draw

draw a line, passing through the ship's last place; upon it set off 40, and that will be the place of the ship at the end of her third cou.; then draw the N. E. by E. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 69 for the fourth dist.; then draw a N. N. W. rhumb; and parallel to it a line as before, through the ship's last place; and upon it set off the last dist. 60, which is the ship's place at the end of her several courses; from which draw a line parallel to the east and west line, until it cuts the mer.; for the whole dep. from this to the centre, being measured on the same scale, will give her diff. of lat. made good upon the several courses; and a line drawn from the ship's last place to her first, will give the whole dist.; and the angle which this line makes with the meridian will be the ship's course made good.

Now, to find what course she must steer, and how far she must run, from the centre of the compass, or the Lizard point, set off the whole diff. of lat. of the two ports, viz. 104, to F; through F draw an E. and W. line westerly, and set off thereon the whole dep. 120 from F to E; then will E represent the situation of Cork; join AE, and draw AD parallel to the mer.; then will AE be the dist. she has to run to her intended port, the angle EAD is the cou. she must steer, ED is how far she is to the eastward of it, and AD is how far to the southward of it.

### By CALCULATION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. between the two ports, to find their bearings and distances.

To find the Bearing.		To find the Distances.	
As diff. of lat. 104 co. ar.	7.98297	As fine cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar.	0.12167
Is to rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	Is to dep. 120	2.07918
So is whole dep. 120	2.07918	Is to rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tan. cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$	10.06215	To dist. 158.8	2.20085
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Whence the bearing between the Lizard and Cork is N.  $49^{\circ} 5'$  W. dist. 159 miles. Or with inspection to be  $49^{\circ}$ , and dist. 159 miles; and the several courses and distances being found, will stand as in the following

### TRAVERSE

## TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF.		LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.		
S. S. W.	54	....	49.9	....	20.7		
W. by S.	39	....	7.6	....	38.3		
N. W. by N.	40	33.3	....	....	22.		
N. E. by E.	69	38.3	....	57.4	....		
N. N. W.	60	55.4	....	....	23.		
From .....		127.0	57.5	57.4	104.0		
Take .....		57.5	....	....	57.4		
Remains .....		69.5	....	....	46.6		

*To find her direct Course and Distance made good.*

*To find the Course.*

As diff. of lat. 69.5 co. ar. 8.15802  
Is to rad. 90° 10.00000  
So is dep. 46.6 1.66839

To tan. cou. 33°.51'

9.82641

*To find the Dist.*

As rad. 10.00000  
To diff. lat. 69.5 1.84198  
So is sec. cou. 33°.51' 10.08066

To dist. 83.68

1.92264

Or, with the proper diff. of lat. 69.5 and the dep. 46.6, look in the tables of diff. of lat. and dep. the nearest numbers corresponding to these are 69.5 and 47 under 34° against diff. 84.

*To find the Bearing and Distance to the intended Port.*

Lizard's lat.	49.57 N.	In Angle A E D.	From whole diff. lat. ports 104.
Add diff. lat.	1.9 N.	Subtract ship's northing	69.5
Ship's latitude in	51.6 N.	Remains ship southw. of port	34.5

From whole Dep. subtract Ship's Dep. 120—47=73 L D.

As diff. of lat. 34.5 co. ar. 8.56218	As fine cou. 64°.42' co. ar. 0.04379
Is to rad. tan. 45° 10.00000	Is to dep. 73 1.86332
So is dep. 73 1.86332	So is rad. 90 10.00000
To tan. cou. 64°.42' 10.32550	To dist. 80.76 1.90711

Whence the cou. she must steer is N. 64° 42' W. or N. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. dist. 81 miles.

Or, with the diff. of lat. 34.5 and dep. 73, look into the Tables, the

the nearest num. to these are 73,4 and 34,2 standing over 65 against diff. 81.

All the preceding may be found by Gunter's Scale, but shall leave the working of them to exercise the Learner, who ought to be well acquainted with Traverse Sailing; and for that purpose it has been thought proper to subjoin the following, which is the most general and useful that well can be, and may be worked by any of the foregoing methods.

A ship being at sea in lat.  $37^{\circ} 10' N.$  is bound to a port, which lies to the westward in lat.  $33^{\circ} 0' N.$  the dep. between the ship and the place is 180 miles; consequently, by Case VI. the course will be S. W. by S. 2 degrees westerly, and dist. 308 miles, but the wind being variable, is obliged to ply upon these several courses, the dist. run upon each being obtained by the log; and the first she sails (with her larboard tacks on board) S. W. by W. 27 miles, W. S. W. half W. 30 miles, W. by S. 25 miles, W. by N. 18 miles.

(Starboard tacks on board wind shifting) S. S. E. 32 miles, S. S. E. three quarters E. 27 miles, S. by E. 25 miles, S. 31 miles, S. S. E. 39 miles

Required the lat. the ship is in, and her dep. from the mer. upon what course she must steer if possible, and how far she must sail to gain her intended port?

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found by the preceding directions, will stand as in the following Table:—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. OF LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by W.	27		15,0		22,4
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	30		8,7		28,7
W. by S.	25		4,9		24,5
W. by N.	18	3,5			17,7
S. S. E.	32		29,6	12,2	
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	27		23,2	13,9	
S. by E.	25		21,5	4,9	
South	31		31,0		
S. S. E.	39		36,0	14,9	
		3,5	172 9	45,9	93,3
			3,5		45,9
		Diff. Lat. 169,4 S		Depar.	47,4 W.

The

The ship is in lat.  $34^{\circ} 21' N.$  the dep. is  $47,4 W.$

The cou. made good is  $S. 15^{\circ} 38' W.$  and d. ft. 175,9.

The cou. to the intended port, is  $S. 58^{\circ} 35' W.$  or  $S.W.$  by  $W.$  one quarter west nearly, distance 155,4.

## MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING,

**I**N Plane Sailing the earth was considered as a plane, representing a bowling-green, having the meridians parallel to each other, and consequently the degrees of longitude equal in all places; but this cannot be true, as the earth is a globe or sphere; for,

As the meridians are circles on the terraqueous globe, meeting in the poles, (as may be seen in the Plate page 45) it is obvious, that any two of those circles must recede more at greater distances from the poles; and at equal distances from each pole, or at the equator, the distance between the meridians is greatest.

The true place of a ship at sea depends upon its distance from the equator, and some noted meridian; and since the meridional distance, that is, the distance between any two meridians, varies in every latitude, it is therefore convenient this distance should be reckoned in a fixed latitude, and where the degrees are of the same magnitude with those of the meridian, which can be no where but on the equator, where 60 geographical miles make a degree.

The circumference of all circles are in direct proportion to each other, as their radii; and since the earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface must describe circles parallel to the equator: hence it follows, that the circumference of any parallel of latitude, in miles, is to the circumference of the equator, in miles, as the co-sine of that latitude is to radius; and, that the breadth of a degree, in any parallel of latitude, is to the breadth of a degree upon the equator, as the sine complement of that latitude is to radius.

By the last proportion was the following Table calculated, which shews the breadth of a degree of longitude in every latitude; and may be made to answer for any degrees or minutes by taking proportional parts.

*The following Table shews how many Miles answer to a Degree of Longitude at every Degree of Latitude.*

D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.
1	59..99	19	56..73	37	47..92	55	34..41	73	17..54
2	59..96	20	56..38	38	47..38	56	33..55	74	16..53
3	59..92	21	56..01	39	46..62	57	32..68	75	15..52
4	59..86	22	55..63	40	45..95	58	31..79	76	14..51
5	59..77	23	55..23	41	45..28	59	33..90	77	13..50
6	59..67	24	54..81	42	44..59	60	30..00	78	12..48
7	59..56	25	54..38	43	43..88	61	29..19	79	11..45
8	59..42	26	53..9	44	43..16	62	28..17	80	10..42
9	59..26	27	53..56	45	42..43	63	27..24	81	9..38
10	59..08	28	52..97	46	41..68	64	26..30	82	8..35
11	58..89	29	52..47	47	40..92	65	25..36	83	7..32
12	58..68	30	51..96	48	40..13	66	24..11	84	6..28
13	58..46	31	51..43	49	39..36	67	23..45	85	5..23
14	58..22	32	50..88	50	38..57	68	22..48	86	4..18
15	57..95	33	50..32	51	37..76	69	21..50	87	3..14
16	57..67	34	49..74	52	36..94	70	20..52	88	2..09
17	57..37	35	49..15	53	36..11	71	19..54	89	1..05
18	57..06	36	48..54	54	35..26	72	18..55		

Hence it follows, that

As radius, or sine 90°	AND,	As co-sine of any paral. of lat.
Is to the diff. of long. in miles,		Is to the distance run in miles
So is co-sine of any paral. of lat.		in that lat.
To the dist. in miles between any		So is the radius, or sine of 90°
Two mer. in that paral. of lat.		To the diff. of long. in miles.

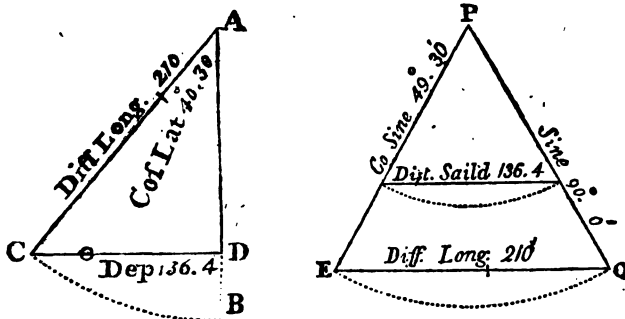
From what has been said, arises the solution of the following Problems.

### PROBLEM I.

*The Difference of Longitude between two Places, both in one Parallel of Latitude, being given, to find the Distance between them.*

Suppose a ship in the lat. 49° 30' N. or S. sails directly E. or W. until her diff. of long. be 3° 30', and the dist. sailed be required?

By



By PROJECTION.

With the fine of  $90^\circ$  in your compasses, taken from the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P, describe the arch EQ, and upon it fet off the diff. of long. 210 miles, and draw the lines PE and PQ to represent the two meridians; and then EQ represents the equator, and P the pole. Again, with the fine com. of the lat.  $49^\circ 30'$ , viz.  $40^\circ 30'$  in your compasses, taken from the line of fines on the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P describe an arch, and the dist. between the points, where it cuts the two meridians, being measured upon the same scale of equal parts that the diff. of long. was, will be the dep. 136,4 miles.

Or, thus:—

Draw the mer. AB, and with the chord of 60 in your compasses describe an arch, and upon it set off the comp. of the lat.  $40^\circ 30'$  (taken from the line of chords) and set it off upon the arch as a cou. in Plane Sailing, and draw the line AC as a dist. which make equal to the diff. of long. 210 miles; then will the departure CD be the distance 136,4 miles as before: this last method is preferable to the former, as we are not confined to any particular scale.

Reverse this Problem, and suppose the dist. failed in any parallel of lat. given, to find the diff. of long.

With the fine com. of lat. in your compasses describe an arch, upon which set off the dep. 136,4 miles, and through the points where it cuts the arch draw the lines PE and PQ; then, with the fine of  $90^\circ$  in your compasses, and one foot in the former centre P, describe an arch to cut PE and PQ; then EQ being measured upon the small scale of equal parts that the dep. was, will be the diff. of long. 210 miles.



## By CALCULATION.

To find the Departure.

As rad. $90^{\circ}$	—	—	10,00000
Is to the diff. of long. 210			2,32222
So is co-sine lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$			<u>9,81254</u>
To the diff. or dep. 136,4			<u>2,13476</u>

## By GUNTER.

'The extent from rad. to sine com. lat.  $40^{\circ} 30'$  on the line of sines, will reach from the diff. of long. 210 to the diff. 136,4 on the line of numbers.'

## By INSPECTION.

Find the sine com. of the lat. among the degrees, and in the diff. column the diff. of long. opposite to which, in the column of dep. is the diff. required; but as the co-lat. is  $40^{\circ} 30'$ , therefore,

For 40 degrees you will find	—	135
For 41 degrees you will find	—	<u>137,7</u>
The sum is	—	<u>272,7</u>
Half the diff. required	—	136,3

This is done because the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. is calculated only for single degrees.

By the reverse of the last problem, having the diff. run in any parallel to find the diff. of long.

Suppose a ship in lat.  $49^{\circ} 30'$  N. or S. sails directly E. or W. 136,4 miles, and her diff. of long. be required?

As co-sine of lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ co. ar.	0,18746
Is to the diff. 136,4	— 2,13481
So is rad.	— 10,00000
To the diff. of long. 210	— <u>2,32227</u>

## By INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of the lat. among the degs. as if it was a cos. and the dep. in its column; right against which stands the diff. of long. in the diff. column. In the last Problem the ship is supposed to have sailed due east or west, in the same parallel of lat. but in her course she generally crosses several meridians and parallels, and then arrives at a different lat. from that she left; and, as it is plain  
by

by the foregoing Table, that the miles which make a degree in one parallel, will not be the same as those that make a degree in any other parallel, lying on the same side of the equator; therefore add both lats. together, and take half their sum for a mean or mid. lat.; which may be conceived as if the ship had sailed in one lat.; with which the diff. of long. may be turned into dep. and dep. into diff. of long. in the same manner as has been already shewn, for it will be

As radius	}	As the co-sine of the mid: lat:	
Is to the difference of longitude.			Is to the departure,
So is the co-sine of the mid. lat.			So is radius
To the departure.			To the difference of longitude.

Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. and dist. are found by Case the Sixth, in Plain Sailing.

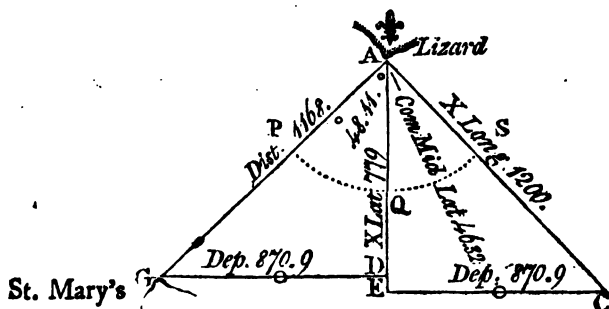
## CASE I.

Required the bearing and dist. between the Lizard, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  long.  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$  and the island of St. Mary, one of the Western islands, in lat.  $37^{\circ} N.$  and long.  $25^{\circ} 12' W.$

Lizard's lat.	$49^{\circ} 57' N.$	$49^{\circ} 57'$	Long. $5^{\circ} 12' W.$
St. Mary's lat.	$36^{\circ} 58' N.$	$36^{\circ} 58'$	Long. $25^{\circ} 12' W.$
	<u>12 59</u>	Sum 2) <u>86 55</u>	<u>20 0</u>
	60		60
		Mid. lat. <u>43 25</u>	
Diff. in miles	779	<u>90 00</u>	1200 diff. long.

Co-mid. lat.  $46^{\circ} 32'$

By PROJECTION.



Draw the mer. AE, with the chord of 60 describe the arch PS; upon which set off  $46^{\circ} 32'$ , the comp. of mid. lat. from Q to S; through S draw the line AC = 1200, the diff. of long. let fall the perpendicular CE, which will be the dep. 865; upon AE set off AD 777, the diff. of lat.; and upon D erect the perp. DG, and upon

upon it set off the dep. 865; join G and A, and it is done; for GA will be the dist. 1168 miles, and the angle GAD the cou. S.  $48^{\circ} 4' W$ .

### The CALCULATION.

To find the Departure		To find the Course.	
As radius	10.00000	As diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to diff. of long. 1200	3.07918	Is to radius	10.00000
So is co fine mid. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080	So is dep. 870,9	2.93998
To the dep. 870,9		To tang. of cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	
<u>2.93998</u>		<u>10.04844</u>	

To find the Distance.		NOTE. The course may be found without the departure, by Middle Latitude Sailing, thus:	
As fine cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$ co. ar.	0.12768	As the diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to deg. 870,9	2.93998	Is to the diff. long. 1200	3.07918
So is radius $90^{\circ}$	0.00000	So is co fi. mid. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080
To the dist. 1168		To tang. cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	
<u>3.06766</u>		<u>10.04844</u>	

### By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from  $46^{\circ} 32'$ , the comp. of the mid. lat. to rad. on the line of fines, will reach from 1200 to 870,9 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$  to  $41^{\circ} 49'$ , the comp. of the cou. on the line of fines, will reach from 779 to 1168 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 779 to 870,9 on the line of numbers, will reach from  $45^{\circ}$  to 48 on the line of tangents.'

### By INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of mid. lat. as if it was a cou. in Plane Sailing, and diff. of long. in the dist. column; opposite to which stands the dep. in its column. Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. and dist. are found as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

Thus, taking  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the diff. of long.  $1200 = 300$ , and as the comp. of the mid. lat. is  $46^{\circ} 32'$ , or nearly  $46\frac{1}{2}$ , I look over 46 and 47, and against the dist. stands 215,8 and 219,4 in the dep. columns; which, added together, gives 435,2, half is 217,6; this multiplied by 4 gives 870,4 the dep.

Again, taking  $\frac{1}{4}$  the diff. of lat. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the dep. 194,7, and 217,6; the nearest number to these standing together are 216,2 and 194,7 over  $48^{\circ}$  and against the dist. 292; this, multiplied by 4, gives 1168 miles: hence the cou. is S.  $48^{\circ} W$ .; and distance 1168.

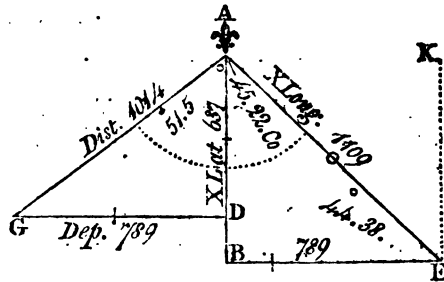
### CASE

## CASE II.

*Both Latitudes and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course and Distance, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in lat.  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  and long.  $5^{\circ} 24' W.$  sails south westerly, till her dep. is 789 miles, and she be in lat.  $39^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; I demand the cou. dist. and long. she is in?

Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57' N.$	Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57' N.$
Latitude in	$39^{\circ} 20' N.$	Latitude in	$39^{\circ} 20' N.$
Diff. of latitude	$10^{\circ} 37'$	Sum of latitude	$89^{\circ} 17'$
	$60$	Middle latitude	$44^{\circ} 38'$
In miles	637		$90^{\circ} 00'$
		Comp. of mid. lat.	$45^{\circ} 22'$



## By PROJECTION.

Draw the mer. AD, from A to D, set off the diff. of lat. 637 miles, and on D erect the perp. DG, which make equal to the dep. 789 miles. Draw the line AG, and that will be the dist. 1014 miles, and the angle DAG the cou.  $51^{\circ} 5'$ .

Again, draw EK parallel to AD, making the dist. from AD equal to the dep. DG 789, on A describe an arch; take the comp. of the mid. lat.  $45^{\circ} 22'$  in your compasses from the line of chords, and set that off on the arch on the opposite side of the mer. AD, through where that cuts the arch draw the line AE to cut the line KE in E, from E let fall the perp. EB, and it is done; for AE will be the diff. of long. 1109 miles.

## By CALCULATION.

To find the Course it will be,	To find the Distance it will be,
As the diff. of lat. 637 co. ar. 7.19586	As the sine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar. 0.10899
Is to radius $90^{\circ}$	Is to the dep. 789
So is dep. 789	So is radius $90^{\circ}$
To tan. cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$	To the dist. 1014

To

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

As co fine mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ co. ar.	0.14775
Is to departure 789	— — 2.89708
So is radius 90	— — 10.00000

To diff. of long. 1109	3.04483
------------------------	---------

Long. the ship sailed from	$5^{\circ} 24' W.$
Diff. long. 1109 miles, or $\div 60 = 18$	29 W.

Longitude in	23 53 W.
--------------	----------

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the diff. of lat. 637 to the dep. 789 on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or  $45^{\circ}$  backward to  $51^{\circ} 5'$ , the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'The extent from  $51^{\circ} 5'$  to radius or  $90^{\circ}$  on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 789 to the dist. 1014 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from the comp. of mid. lat.  $45^{\circ} 22'$  to rad. or  $90^{\circ}$  on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 789, to the diff. of long. 1109 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Taking the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and the dist corresponding to these will be the diff. of long.

Thus, taking a tenth of the diff. of lat. 637, and dep. 789, that is, 63,7 and 78,9, the nearest numbers to these are 63,6 and 78,5 standing together over  $51^{\circ}$ , against the dist. 101, which multiplied by 10 gives 1010; hence the cou. by inspection, is S.  $51^{\circ} W.$  and the dist. 1010.

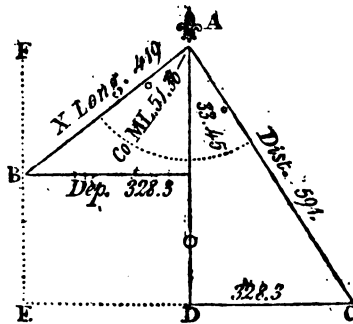
Taking  $45^{\circ} 22'$  or  $45^{\circ}$  as a cou. and a tenth of the dep. 78,9 in its column, the nearest is 78,5, in the dist column stands 111, which multiplied by 10 gives 1110 for the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

### CASE III.

*One Latitude, Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude,*

A ship in latitude  $42^{\circ} 30' N.$  and longitude  $18^{\circ} 31' W.$  sails S. E. by S. 591 miles, or 197 leagues; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in?

By



By PROJECTION.

As Case I. in Plane Sailing, viz. Draw the mer. AD, and on A describe an arch with the chord of  $60^\circ$ , and upon it set off the course S. E. by S. or 3 points, through where that cuts the arch draw the line AC; making it equal to the dist. 591, from C let fall the perp. CD; then will CD be the dep. and AD the diff. of lat. 491 miles.

Draw the line EF parallel to AD, making the dist. from it equal to the dep.

Take the comp. of mid. lat.  $51^\circ 36'$  from the line of chords in your compasses, and set it off on the arch on the other side of the mer. AD, and through where that cuts the arch draw the line AB to cut the line EF in B, from B let fall a perp. and it is done; for AB will be the diff. of long. 419 miles.

Lat. left	$42^\circ 30' N.$	Mid. lat.	$38^\circ 24'$
Diff. of lat.	$8^\circ 11' S.$	Com. mid. lat.	$51^\circ 36'$
Lat. in	$34^\circ 19' N.$	Long. left	$18^\circ 31' W.$
Lat. left	$42^\circ 30'$	Diff. of long.	$6^\circ 59' E.$
Sum	$2)76^\circ 49'$	Long. in	$11^\circ 32' W.$

From what has been said, it will be easy to construct any of the following cases, as they are constructed the same as in Plane Sailing: only observing that to find the diff. of long. you must take the comp. of mid. lat. as a course in Plane Sailing; with this course and the dep. find the dist. and that will be the diff. of long.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

To find the Diff. of Latitude.		To find the Departure.	
As rad. $90^\circ$	10.00000	As rad. $90^\circ$	10.00000
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Is to the distance 591	2.77159
So is co-sine course 3 pts.	9.91985	So is sine course 3 pts.	9.74474
To the diff. of lat. 491.4	2.69144	To the dep. 328.3	2.51633
L		To	

## To find the Difference of Longitude.

Without the Departure it will be,	With the Departure it will be,
As co fi. m. lat. $38^{\circ}24'$ co. ar. 0.10585	As co fi. m. lat. $38^{\circ}24'$ co. ar. 0.10585
Is to fine course 3 pts. 9.74474	Is to the dep. 328,3 2.51627
So is distance 591 2.77159	So is rad. $90^{\circ}$ 10.00000
To diff. of long. $419=8^{\circ} 11' 2.62218$	To diff. of long. $419=6^{\circ} 59' 2.62212$
	Long. left 18 31 W.

Whence the ship is in lat.  $34^{\circ} 19' N.$  and long.  $11 32 W.$

## By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points, to the comp. of the cou. 5 points on the line marked SR will reach from the dist. 591 to 491, the diff. of lat. on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points to the cou. 3 points on the line SR will reach from the dist. 591 to the dep. 328 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from the fine comp. mid. lat.  $51^{\circ} 36'$  to rad. or  $90^{\circ}$  on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 328 to the diff. of long. 419 on the line of numbers.'

## By INSPECTION.

RULE. With the cou. and dist. find the diff. of lat. and dep. as in Case I. in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and against it in the dist. column stands the diff. of long.

Thus, under the cou. 3 points, and against a tenth of the dist.  $591=59$ , stand 49,1 and 32,8; these, multiplied by 10, give 491 for the diff. of lat. and 328 for the dep.

Now, taking the comp. mid. lat.  $51^{\circ} 36'$  or  $51^{\circ}$  as a cou. and a tenth of the dep.  $328=32,8$  in its column, (the nearest is 32,6), against which stands 42 in the dist. column; this multiplied by 10 gives 420, the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

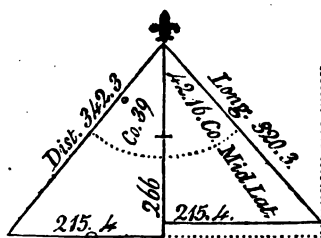
If the foregoing directions be well understood, the Learner will not find it difficult to work the following cases in Mid. Lat. Sailing.

## CASE IV.

*Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Departure, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.*

Suppose a ship sailing from the Lizard, makes, when the variation, lee-way, &c. are allowed for, her course S.  $39^{\circ} W.$  or S. W. by S. half westerly, and then, by observation, is in lat.  $45^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; what is her diff. run, and long. in?

Lat.



Lat. of the Lizard	49° 57' N.	—	49° 57' N.
Lat. by observation	45 31 N.	—	45 31 N.
Diff. of lat.	4 26 S.	Sum of latitudes	95 28
	60	Mid. lat	47 44
In miles	266	Co-mid. lat.	42 16

## By CALCULATION.

To find the Departure it will be,	To find the Distance it will be,
As co-fine cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950	As the co-fi. cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
Is to the diff. of lat. 266 2.42488	Is to the diff. of lat. 266 2.42488
So is the fine cou. 39° 9.79887	So is rad. 90° 10.00000
To the dep. 215.4 2.33325	To the dist. 342.3 2.53438
To find the Diff. of Longitude.	To find the Longitude in.
As co-fi. of mid. lat. 47° 44' co. ar. 0.17225	Lizard's long. 5° 12' W.
Is to the dep. 215.4 2.33325	Diff. of lon. 820 miles or 5 20 W.
So is rad. 90° 10.00000	Long. in 10 32 W.
To the diff. of long. 320.3 2.50550	

## CASE V.

*Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.*

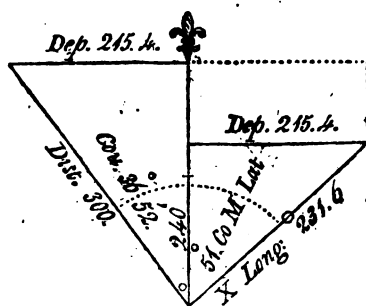
Suppose a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly, from 37° N. lat. and long. 10° 25' W. until she be in lat. 41° N.; what is her cou. and long. in?

L 2

Lat.



## MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING.



Lat. left.	—	37° 00' N.	—	37° 00' N.
Lat. in	—	41 00 N.	—	41 00 N.
Diff. of lat.		4 00 N.	Sum of lat.	78 00
		60	Mid. lat.	39 00
In miles	—	240	Co-mid. lat.	51 00

## By CALCULATION.

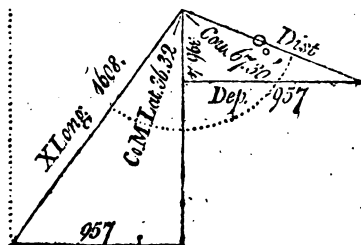
To find the Course it will be,	To find the Diff. of Lon. it will be,
As the dist. 300 co. ar. 7.52288	As co-s. mid. lat. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
Is to rad. 90° 10.00000	Is to tang. cou. 36.52 9.87501
So is diff. of lat. 240 2.38001	So is diff. of lat. 240 2.38001
To the co-fine cou. 36° 52' 9.90309	To d. lon. 231.6 = 3° 52' W. 2.36474

Longitude left	—	—	10° . 25' W.
Longitude in	—	—	14 . 17 W.

## CASE VI.

*One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship sails E. S. E. from the latitude 50° 10' S. and longitude 10° 16' E. until her departure from the meridian be 957 miles; I demand her distance sailed, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To

To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438  
Is to the dep. 957 2.98091  
So is co-fine cou. 6 pts. 9.58284

To the diff. of lat. 396.4 2.59813

Lat. left 50°. 10' S.  
Diff. of lat. 396, or 6 . 36 S.

Lat. in 56°. 46' S.

To find the Distance it will be,

As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438  
Is to the departure 957 2.98091  
So is radius 10.00000

To the distance 1036 3.01529

Lat. left 50°. 10' S.  
Lat. in 56 . 46

Sum is 2) 106 . 56

Mid. lat. 53 . 28

Co-mid. lat. 36 . 32

To find Diff. of Long. it will be,

As co-fi.m lat. 53° 28' co. ar. 0.22527  
Is to the departure 957 2.98091  
So is radius 10.00000

To mer. diff. of lon. 1608 3.20618

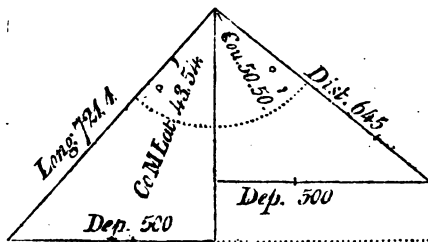
Long. left is 10 . 16 E.  
Diff. of long. 1608, or 26 . 48 E.

Longitude in 37 . 4 E.

## CASE VII.

*One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in latitude 49° 30' N. and longitude 24° 40' W. sails south eastward 645 miles, until her departure from the meridian be 500 miles: I demand the course steered, and the latitude and longitude the ship is in?



To find the Course it will be,

As the dist. 645 co. ar. 7.19044  
Is to the radius 10.00000  
So is the departure 500 2.69897

To fine cou. 50° 50' 9.88941

To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,

As radius 10.00000  
Is to the dist. 645 2.80956  
So is co-fine cou. 50° 50' 9.80043

To diff. of lat. 407.3 2.60999

Lat.

## MERCATOR'S SAILING.

Lat. left is	49°. 30' N.	Lat. left	49°. 30'
Diff. lat. 407, or	6 . 47 S.	Lat. in	42 . 43
Latitude in	42 . 43 N.	Sum is	2)92 . 13
		Mid. lat.	46 . 6
		Co-mid. lat.	43 . 54
To find the Diff. of Long.			
As co-fi. m. lat. 46° 6' co. ar. 0.15902		Longitude left is	24 . 40 W.
Is to the departure 500	2.69897	Diff. of long. 721, or	12 . 1 E.
So is radius	10.00000		
To diff. of long. 721, 1	2.85799	Long. in	12 . 39 W.

## MERCATOR'S SAILING.

**P**LANE SAILING, as has been before observed, supposes the earth and sea to be in the form of a bowling-green, on which the meridians are parallel, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal in all places; but the earth and sea compose a round body, or globe, on which the degrees of latitude are equal in all places, and the degrees of longitude decrease from the equator in proportion to the sine complements of the latitude.

Though the meridians all meet at the poles, and the parallels to the equator continually decrease, and that in proportion to the co-sines of their latitudes; yet in old sea-charts the meridians were drawn parallel to each other, and, consequently, the parallels of latitude made equal to the equator, and so a degree of longitude on any parallel, as large as a degree on the equator: also, in these charts, the degrees of latitude were still represented (as they are in themselves) equal to each other, and to those of the equator; by these means the degrees of longitude being increased beyond their just proportion, and the more so the nearer they approached the poles, the degrees of latitude at the same time remaining the same; it is evident places must be very erroneously marked down upon those charts, with respect to their latitude and longitude, and, consequently, their bearings from one another must be very false.

To remedy this inconvenience, so as still to keep the meridians parallel, it is plain we must lengthen the degrees of latitude in the same proportion as those of longitude are, that so the proportion in easting or westing may be the same with that of northing or southing; and, consequently, the bearing of places from

from each other to be the same upon the chart as upon the globe itself.

The difficulty in constructing a true sea-chart consists in finding a proper manner of applying the surface of a globe to a plane; which Mr. WRIGHT, an Englishman, by an ingenious conception, happily accomplished.

He conceived the surface of this globe to swell like a bladder while it is blowing up from the equator towards the poles, proportionally in latitude as it does in longitude, until every part of its surface meet that of a concave cylinder impressed on it, whose diameter was equal to the globe's diameter. The equator being thus confined, the parts towards the poles must be extended, both in latitude and longitude, to fill up the cylinder, or figure, in the form of a rolling stone, and impress on its concave surface the lines drawn on the surface of the globe. This cylinder being cut on one of the meridians, from north to south, and laid open, would represent a true sea-chart, the parts of which bear the same proportion to one another as the corresponding parts of the globe do; and on which all the lines will be right lines; having every parallel of latitude on the globe increased till it is equal to the equator; and so the distance of the meridians in these parallels will become equal to their distance at the equators; consequently, the meridians on the chart are expressed by parallel right lines.

Also the meridians being lengthened as the parallels are increased, every degree of latitude is lengthened in the same proportion as the degrees of longitude are increased; therefore, the distance of the parallels of latitude grow wider and wider as they approach the poles.

Mr. GERRARD MERCATOR, a Fleming, in 1556, published a similar chart; but in what manner it was constructed he did not show: neither were those degrees in their true proportion; whence called Mercator's Charts.

Mr. WRIGHT, in 1599, published the Principles of the True Sea-Chart, and how to construct it on the following principles: viz.

That the distance between any two meridians at the equator is in proportion to their distance in any parallel of latitude, as the radius is to the co-sine of that latitude.

That any part of a parallel of latitude is to a like part of the meridian, as the radius is to the secant of that parallel;

And, that the distance of any parallel of latitude from the equator is equal to the sum of the secants of all the arches between the equator and that parallel.

From these principles, Mr. Wright set about forming a Table, by the continual additions of secants, of all the parallels of latitude, beginning with one minute, which he made radius, and thereto adding the second parallel of 2 minutes, and to the sum of these two, the secant of 3 minutes, &c. The Table thus formed, is that which is commonly called the Table of Meridional Parts, by means of which

which a true nautical chart may be constructed, called Mercator's Chart, and all the Cases in WRIGHT'S, commonly called Mercator's Sailing, constructed and calculated.

As this Table contains the meridional parts for every degree and minute of the quadrant, from the equator to the poles, it will be easy to find the meridional parts corresponding to any parallel of latitude, as for example:

Required the meridional parts corresponding to the latitude  $33^{\circ} 45'$ ?

Look in the top of the Table for  $33^{\circ}$ , marked 33d, and in the right or left-hand columns, marked (M), under the degrees 33, and opposite the minutes 45 stands 2153, the meridional parts belonging to  $33^{\circ} 45'$ .

When the given latitudes are both north or both south, the meridional difference of latitude is found by subtracting the meridional parts of the lesser latitude from those of the greater.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between the Lizard, in latitude  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  and the Island of St. Mary's, in latitude  $37^{\circ} N.$ ?

The Lizard's latitude  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  meridional parts 3470

St. Mary's latitude  $36. 58 N.$  meridional parts 2390

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Meridional difference of latitude 1080

When the latitudes are one north, and the other south, the meridional difference of latitude is found, by adding the meridional parts corresponding to both the latitudes together.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between Cape Verd, in latitude  $14^{\circ} 46' N.$  and the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude  $34^{\circ} 29' S.$ ?

Cape Verd's latitude  $14^{\circ} 46' N.$  meridional parts 896

Cape of Good Hope's  $34. 29 S.$  meridional parts 2207

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Meridional difference of latitude 3103

The several cases in Mercator's Sailing are worked by geometry, trigonometry, Gunter's Scale, and the Tables of difference of latitude and departure, exactly in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing, by only considering the meridional difference of latitude, as if it were the proper difference of latitude, and the difference of longitude as the departure: for it is no more than enlarging the proper difference of latitude, so as to be equal to the meridional difference of latitude; then will the difference of longitude bear the same proportion to the departure, that the meridional difference of latitude does to the proper difference of latitude; for, in the following figure (which is the first case in Mercator's Sailing):

Let MT represent the meridional and ML the proper difference of latitude, TH the difference of longitude, LO the departure, MO the distance, and the angle T M H, or L M O, the course; then will ML be in proportion to LO, as MT is to TH; and the contrary.

Wherefore,

Wherefore, as the proper difference of latitude is to the departure, so is the meridional difference of latitude to the difference of longitude; and

As the meridional difference of latitude is to the difference of longitude, so is the proper difference of latitude to the departure.

Since by lengthening or shortening the sides of a triangle does not alter the angles; the departure may be reduced into difference of longitude, and the difference of longitude into departure.

In all the cases (save the first) in Mercator's Sailing, the course, distance, difference of latitude and departure, are found in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing; and then the difference of longitude may be found by either of the following proportions, viz.

(See the Figure in the next page.)

By making the enlarged Distance	By making meridional Difference
M H radius, it will be,	of Lat. MT radius, it will be
As the co-sine of the course,	As radius
Is to the merid. diff. of latitude	Is to the merid. diff. of latitude
So is the sine of the course	So is the tangent of the course
To the difference of longitude;	To the difference of longitude.

But in the first Case, it will be

As the merid. diff. of lat. MT	As radius
Is to radius	Is to the proper diff. of lat. ML
So is the diff. of longitude TH	So is the secant of the course
To the tangent of the course;	To the distance MO.

Or, when the course is found, you may say, As the co-sine of course is to the proper difference of latitude, so is radius to the distance.

### CASE I.

*The Latitudes and Longitudes of two Places given, to find the direct Course and Distance between them.*

Required the bearing and distance between the Lizard, in latitude  $49^{\circ} 57'$ , longitude  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$  and the Island of St. Mary, one of the Western Islands, in latitude  $37^{\circ} N.$  and long.  $25^{\circ} 6' W.$  Lizard's lat.  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  meridional parts 3470 long.  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$  St. Mary's  $36.58 N.$  meridional parts 2390 long.  $25.12 W.$

Diff. of lat.  $12.57 = 779$

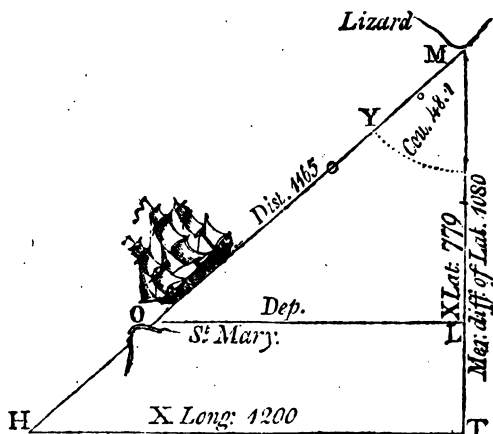
Diff.  $1080$  Diff.  $20.00 = 1200$

Draw the mer.  $MT = 1080$ , the meridional difference of lat. and  $MI = 779$ , the proper diff. of lat.; perp. to  $MT$ , draw  $TH$  and  $LO$ , make  $TH$  1200 miles, the diff. of long. join  $H$  and  $M$ ; then will the angle  $TMH$  be the cou.  $S. 48.01 W.$  and  $OM$  the dist. 1165 miles.

M

By

## By PROJECTION.



## By CALCULATION.

To find the Course, it will be,	To find the Distance, it will be,
As m. diff. of l. 1080 co. ar. 6.96658	As co. fi. cou. 48, 1 co. ar. 0.17463
Is to rad. 90° 10.00000	Is to p. diff. lat. 779 2.89154
So is the diff. of long. 1200 3.07918	So is rad. 0.00000
To tang of cou. 48° 01' 10.04576	To the Dist. 1165 3.06617

## By GUNTER.

1st. 'Extend from the merid. diff. of lat. 1080, to diff. of long. 1200; that extent will reach from rad. or 45°, to the cou. 48° 1' on the line of tangents.'

2d. 'Extend from rad. or 90°, to the comp. of the cou. 41° 59' on the line of sines, that extent will reach from 779 to 1165 on the line of numbers.'

## By INSPECTION.

1st. Look for the meridional diff. of lat. and diff. of long. until they are found standing together in their respective columns (as if they were lat. and dep); and the cou. will be found among the degrees or points.

In the lat. column belonging to this cou. find the proper diff. of lat. opposite to which stands the dist. in its column,

2. Now

2. Now  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the meridional diff. of lat. and the  $\frac{1}{10}$  diff. of the longitude are 108,0 and 120,0 the nearest numbers in the Tables are 107,7 and 119,6 standing together over  $48^{\circ}$ .

In the latitude column I look for  $\frac{1}{10}$ , the proper diff. of lat. which is 77,9, the nearest is 77,6, against this stands 117 in the diff. column, which multiplied by 10 gives 1170 nearly, the same as that found by calculation.

CASE II.

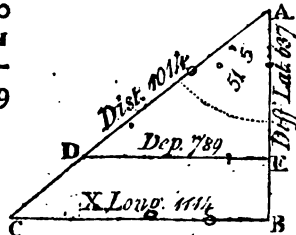
*Both Latitude and the Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in lat.  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  and long.  $5^{\circ} 14' W.$  sails S. westward, until her departure from the meridian be 789 miles, and then by observation is in the lat.  $39^{\circ} 20' N.$  required her course steered, distance run, and longitude in?

Lat. left  $49^{\circ} 57'$  Merid. parts 3470

Lat. in  $39 \cdot 20$  Merid. parts 2571

Diff. of lat. 10.  $37 = 637$  miles Diff. 899



By PROJECTION.

With the proper diff of lat. and dep. project the same as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing; extend the mer. AE to B; and make AB equal to the meridional diff. of lat. and draw a line parallel to the dep. DE; produce the dist. AD to cut this parallel; and CB will be the diff. of long. Hence the angle BAC will be the cou. S.  $50^{\circ} 5' W.$  DA the dist. 1014, and BC the diff. of long. 1114 miles.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

As p. diff. lat. co. ar.	7.01586	As fine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar.	0.10899
Is to rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	Is to dep. 789	2.89708
So is the dep. 789	2.89708	So is rad. $90^{\circ} \cdot 0'$	0.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tang. cou. $51^{\circ} 5' =$	10.09294	So the dist. 1014	3.00607
<hr/>		<hr/>	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	Longitude left	$5^{\circ} 14' W.$
Is to mer. diff. lat. 899	2.95376	Diff. of long. 1114 =	$18 \cdot 34 W.$
So is tang. cou. $51,5$	10.09292	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Longitude in	$23 \cdot 48 W.$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. of long. 1114	3.04668	Her course is S. $51^{\circ} 5' W.$ and distance 1014 miles.	

NOTE. The diff. of long. may be found by saying, As prop. diff. of lat. : dep. : : merid. diff. of lat. : diff. of long.



## By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from diff. lat. 637, to dep. 789, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or  $45^\circ$ , to  $51^\circ 5'$ , the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. to com. cou.  $38^\circ 55'$ , on the line of sines, will reach from diff. lat. 637, to 1014, the dist. on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from co-cou.  $38^\circ 55'$ , to fine cou.  $51^\circ 5'$  on the line of sines, will reach from mer. diff. lat. 899, to 1114, the diff. of long. on the line of numbers.'

## By INSPECTION.

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found together in their respective columns will give the cou. among the degrees or points, and the dist. in its column; in the lat. column belonging to the cou. look for the meridional diff. of lat. and against it will stand the diff. of long. in the dep. column.

Now 1-sixth of diff. of lat. and of dep. are 106,1 and 131,5, the nearest numbers to these are 106,4 and 131,3, standing together over  $51^\circ$  the cou. and against dist. 169; this, multiplied by 6, gives 1014 the dist.

Again, over  $51^\circ$  look for 1-tenth of mer. diff. of lat. 89,9 in the lat. column, the nearest is 90,0, and against which stand 111,1 in the dep. column; this, multiplied by 10, gives 1111 for the diff. of long.

## CASE III.

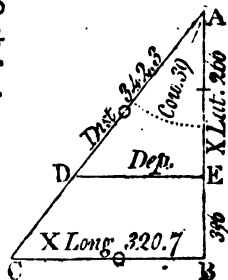
*Both Latitudes and Courses given, to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship from the Lizard makes her course S.  $39^\circ$  W. and then, by observation, is in lat.  $45^\circ 31'$  N.; required her dist. run, and long. in?

Lat. of the Lizard  $49^\circ 57'$  N. Mer. parts 3470

Lat. by obser.  $45^\circ 31'$  N. Mer. parts 3074

Diff.  $4^\circ 26' = 226$  m. diff. 396 M.



## By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw a mer. AB, the upper end A will represent the ship's place in her first lat.

Take the proper diff. of lat. 266 in your compasses, and with one foot in A, the ship's place, lay the other upon the meridian; from

from A to E; take the mer. diff. of lat. 395 in your compasses, and with one foot in A, the ship's place, as before, lay the other upon the mer. at B; and upon these two points raise the perp. DE and CB; a line drawn from the ship's place, making an angle with the mer. equal to 39°, the ship's cou. will cut the two perps at D and C; the first will be the dep. which terminates the dist. AD 342, and the other will be the diff. of long. CB=321 miles.

From what has been said, it is plain, that any case in Mercator's Sailing may be projected as a right-angled triangle, by only considering the diff. of long. or dep. as the base; the meridional, or proper diff. of lat. as the perp.; the hypotenuse cut by the dep. as dist.; and the angle which that makes with the perp. the cou.; for in all cases in Mercator's Sailing, the meridional diff. of lat. bears the same proportion to the diff. of long. that the proper diff. of lat. does to the dep.

These instructions being well understood, will be sufficient to inform the Learner how to construct any of the following cases:

By CALCULATION.

To find the Distance.			To find the Diff. of Longitude.		
As co-fi. cou. 39°	co. ar.	0.10950	As the co-fi. cou. 39°	co. ar.	0.10950
Is to the diff. of lat. 266		2.42488	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 396		2.59770
So is radius		10.00000	So is sine cou. 39°		9.79887
<hr/>			<hr/>		
To the dist. 342,3		2.53438	Todif. lon. 320,7	= 5° 21' W.	2.50607
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Lizard's longitude left			— 5°. 12' W.		
Longitude in			— 10 . 33 W.		

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 51°, to rad. on the line of fines, will reach from the proper diff. of lat. 266, to the dist. 342,3 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 51°, to sine cou. 39° on the line of fines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 396, to the diff. of long. 321, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 39°, and against half the diff. of lat. 133, stands 171 in the dist. column, which being doubled is 342, the dist.; under the same degrees, and in the lat. column, look for half the mer. diff. of lat. 198, against that, in the dep. column, stands 160,5, doubled is 321, the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

CASE IV.

*One Latitude, Course, and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in latitude 42° 30' N. and longitude 18° 31' W. sails S. W. by S.

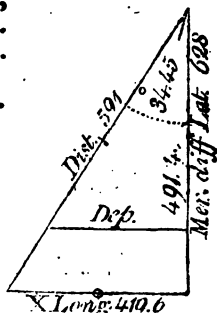
W. by S. 591 miles; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in?

To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As rad. $90^\circ$	10.00000	Lat. left $42^\circ 30' N.$	M. pts. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2822 \\ 2194 \end{array} \right.$
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Diff. lat. 491 8 11	
So is co-sine cou. 3 pts.	9.91985	Lat. in $34^\circ 19' N.$	M. diff. of lat. 628
To the diff. of lat. 491.4	12.69144		

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

As co-fi. co. 3 pts. co. ar. e. 08015	Lon. left $18^\circ 31' W.$
Is to m. diff. of lat. 628	Di. lo. 420 = 7.00 W.
So is S. cou. 3 pts.	9.74474
To diff. of lon. 419.6	2.62285
	Long. in $25^\circ 31' W.$



By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 5 points, the com. of the cou. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dist. 591, to the diff. of lat. 491.4 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou. 5 points, to the cou. 3 points, on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 628 to the diff. of long. 419.6 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 3 points, and opposite a tenth of the dist. 59.1 in the lat. column stands 49.1, which, multiplied by 10, is 491, the diff. of lat.; then find  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the mer. diff. of lat. 157, in the lat. column, against which stands 105 in the dep. column, which, multiplied by 4, gives 420, the diff. of long.

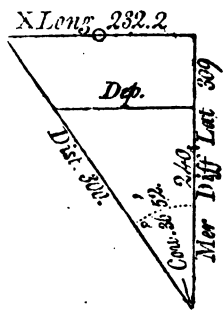
CASE V.

Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

If a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly from a port in lat.  $37^\circ N.$  and long.  $10^\circ 25' W.$  until she be in lat.  $41^\circ N.$ ; required the course steered and long. in?

Lat. left $37^\circ N.$	Mer. parts 2393
Lat. in $41^\circ N.$	Mer. parts 2702

Diff. lat. 4 = 240 M diff. lat. 309 M.



By

By CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Long.	
As the dist. 300 co. ar.	7.52288	As co-fi. cou. $36^{\circ} 52'$ co. ar.	0.09639
Is to rad. $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 309	2.48996
So is pro. diff. of lat. 240	2.38021	So is sine course $36^{\circ} 52'$	9.77812
To the co-fine cou. $36^{\circ} 52'$ 9.90309		To the diff. of long. 231,7 2.36497	
Longitude left —		$16^{\circ} 25' W.$	
Diff. of long. 232, or		3 52 W.	
Longitude in —		14 17 W.	

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 300, to the proper diff. of lat. 240, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$ , to  $53^{\circ} 8'$ , the comp. of the cou. on the line of sines.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou.  $53^{\circ} 8'$ , to cou.  $36^{\circ} 52'$ , on the line of sines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 309, to the diff. of long. 231,7, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

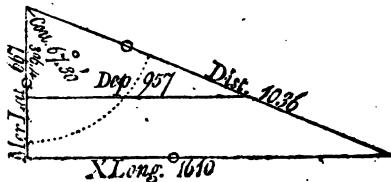
With the dist. and diff. of lat. find the cou. then in the lat. column belonging to this cou. find the mer. diff. of lat.; against which, in the dep. column, will stand the diff. of long.

Thus, half the dist. 150, and half the diff. of lat. 120, will be found standing together in their columns, nearly under  $37^{\circ}$ , the cou.; and, in the lat. column, find half the mer. diff. of lat. 154,5, the nearest to it is 154,1; against which, in the dep. column, stands 116,1, which doubled is 232,2 the diff. of long. nearly as before.

CASE VI.

*One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship sails E. S. E. from a certain port in latitude  $50^{\circ} 10' S.$  and longitude  $10^{\circ} 16' E.$  until her departure from the meridian be 957 miles; I demand the distance sailed, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To find the Distance it will be,	To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,
As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438	As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
Is to the dep. 957	Is to the departure 957
So is radius	So is co-fine cou. 6 pts.
To the distance 1036	To diff. lat. $396 = 6^{\circ} 36'$

To find the Diff. of Long.	Lat. left, $50^{\circ} 10' S.$ mer. pts. 3490
As co-fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.41716	Lat. in $56^{\circ} 46' S.$ mer. pts. 4157
Is to mer. diff. of lat. 667	Mer. difference lat.
So is fine course 6 pts.	
To diff. of long. 1610	Longitude left $10^{\circ} 15' E.$
	Diff. of long. 1610 = $26^{\circ} 50' E.$
	Longitude in $37^{\circ} 6' E.$

## By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from 6 points to rad. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the dist. 1036, on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from 6 points to 2 points, on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the diff. of lat. 396, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 2 points to 6 points on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 667, to the diff. of long. 1610, on the line of numbers.'

## By INSPECTION.

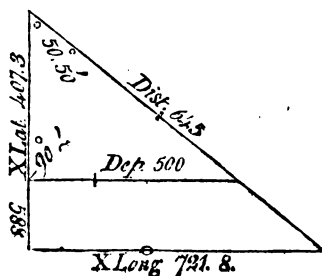
Over the cou. of 6 points, and against a fifth of the dep. 191,4 stands 79,2 and 207, which, multiplied by 5, gives 396, the diff. of lat. and 1035 for the dist.

Then, in the lat. column, find  $\frac{1}{2}$  tenth of the mer. diff. of lat. 66,7, the nearest to that is 66,6; against which, in the dep. column, stands 160,8, which, multiplied by 10, is 1608, the diff. of long.

## CASE VII.

*One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian, given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in latitude  $49^{\circ} 30' N.$  and longitude  $14^{\circ} 40' W.$  sails S. eastward 645 miles, until her departure from the meridian be 500 miles. Required the course steered, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To

To find the Course it will be,	To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,
As the distance 645 co. ar. 7.19044	As fine cou. 50° 50' co. ar. 0.11051
Is to rad. 10.00000	Is to the departure 500 2.69897
So is the departure 500 2.69897	So is co fine cou. 50° 50' 9.80043
To fine cou. 50° 50' 9.88941	To diff. lat. 407,3 = 6° 47' 2.60992
To find Diff. of Long. it will be,	
As co-fi. cou. 50° 50' co. ar. 0.19957	Lat. left 49° 30' N. M. pts. 3428
Is to m. diff. of lat. 588 2.76938	Lat. in 42 4 N. M. pts. 2840
So is fine course 50° 50' 9.88948	Mer. diff. lat. 588
To diff. lon. 721,8 = 12° 2' 2.85843	As pro. diff. of lat. 407,3 co. ar. 7.39008
Long. left 14 40	Is to departure 500 2.69897
Long. in 2 38 W.	So is m. diff. of lat. 588 2.76938
	To diff. of long. 271,8 2.85843

Hence the ship's cou. is S. 50° 50' E. or S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  east nearly, and she is in the lat. of 42° 43' N. and long. 2° 38' W.

### By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 645, to the dep. 500 on the line of numbers, will reach from radius to 50° 50' on the line of fines.

2dly. 'That extent from 50° 50' to 39° 10', on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 500, to the diff. of lat. 407, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 39° 10' to 50° 50', on the line of fines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 588, to the diff. of long. 722, on the line of numbers.'

### By INSPECTION.

Now a 5th of the dist. and dep. are 129 and 100, and are found together over 51°; and in the lat. column stands 81,2, which, multiplied by 5, is 406, the diff. of lat.

Then, in the lat. column, seek  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the meridional diff. of lat. 147, the nearest is 146,6; against which, in the dep. column, stands 181,1, which, multiplied by 4, is 724,4 the diff. of long.

Having, in the preceding parts, shewn how to work the most useful problems in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing; I shall now work the three following cases both by Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, in a manner I generally teach persons who are of age, and youth of good abilities; especially if they are limited to a short time.

*The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude, by Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing.*

A ship from latitude of  $37^{\circ}$  N, and longitude  $48^{\circ} 20'$  W. sails between the north and east, until she be in latitude  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N, and finds that she has made 564 miles of departure; what was her direct course, distance run, and longitude in?

Lat. left  $37^{\circ} 0'$  N. Mer. parts 2393  
 Lat. in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. Mer. parts 3593

$14.15 = 855$  miles diff. 1200

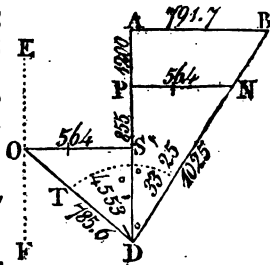
Sum lat.  $\frac{1}{2} 88.15$

Mid. lat  $44.7$

$90^{\circ} 0'$

$44.7$

Comp. mid. lat,  $45.53$



Draw the mer. DP, make it equal to 855 the diff. of lat.; on P erect the perp. PN, and make it = 564 the dep.; join D and N, then will the angle PDN be the cou. N.  $33^{\circ} 25'$  E. and DN the dist. 1024 miles.

At the dist. of the dep. 564, draw EF parallel to DP; with the chord of  $60^{\circ}$  describe the arch TS, and upon it set off the comp. of the mid. lat.  $45^{\circ} 53'$  from S to T, through T draw DO, and cut EF in O, then will OD be the diff. of long. 785.6 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, produce DP to A, and make DA = 1200 the mer. diff. of lat.; draw AE parallel to PN, and produce DN until it cuts AB in B; then will AB be 791.7 miles, the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

### By CALCULATION.

As diff. of lat. 855 co. ar. 7.06803	As fine cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ co. ar. 0.25907
Is to radius 10.00000	Is to the dep. 564 2.75128
So is the departure 564 2.75128	So is radius 0.00000

To tang. of cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ 9.81931	To the dist. 1024 3.01035
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To find the Difference of Longitude.

By Middle Latitude Sailing.

As co-fi. m lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ co. ar. 0.14392
Is to the departure 564 2.75128
So is rad. $90^{\circ}$ 10.00000

To d. of lon.  $785.6 = 13^{\circ} 6' 2.89520$

Lon. left  $48^{\circ} 20' W.$

By Mercator's Sailing.

As co-fi. cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ co. ar. 0.07848
Is to mer. diff. lat. 1200 3.07918
So is the fine cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ 9.74093

To diff. lon.  $791.7 = 13^{\circ} 12' 2.89859$

Long. left  $48^{\circ} 20' W.$

Long. in  $35^{\circ} 14' W.$  by M. Lt. Sail. Long. in  $35^{\circ} 8' W.$  by Mer. Sail.

Her direct course is N.  $33^{\circ} 25'$  E. or N. E., by N. nearly, and distance 1024 miles.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'Extend from 855 to 564 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. or  $45^{\circ}$ , to  $33^{\circ} 25'$  the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'Extend from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$ , to the cou.  $33^{\circ} 25'$  on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to the dist. 1024, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'Extend from rad. or  $90^{\circ}$ , to the comp. of mid. lat.  $45^{\circ} 53'$ , on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to 786 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

4thly. 'Extend from the fine of the cou.  $33^{\circ} 25'$  to the co-fine of the cou.  $56^{\circ} 35'$ , on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200 to 792 miles, the diff. of long. by Mercator.

Or, 'The extent from the diff. of lat. 855, to the dep. 564, will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200, to 792, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, the corresponding dist. will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And,

Having found the cou. instead of the proper diff. of lat. find the meridional diff. of lat. in the lat. column belonging to the cou.; the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

Now, taking 1-tenth of the diff. of lat. 1-tenth of the dep. viz. 85,5 and 56,4, the nearest numbers standing together in the Tables to these are 85,5, and 55,5 under  $33^{\circ}$  against dist. 102, and 85,4, and 57,6 under  $34^{\circ}$  against dist. 103; now  $33^{\circ}$  added to  $34^{\circ}$  is  $67^{\circ}$ , half is  $33^{\circ} 30'$  the cou.; and 102 added to 103 gives 205, half is 102,5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 1025 the dist.

To find the Difference of Longitude.

Over the comp. of mid. lat.  $46^{\circ}$ , find  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the dep. viz. 141 in its column, and against it stands 196 in the dist. column, this, multiplied by 4, gives 784 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, the cou. being  $33^{\circ} 25'$ , or nearly  $33^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$ , look for 1-tenth of meridional diff. of lat. = 120 in the lat. columns, under  $33^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ}$ , the nearest numbers to these are 110,9 and 120,2, the dep. corresponding are 77,9, and 81,1, their sum is 159, half is 79,5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 795, the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing, nearly as before.

From what has been said, it is easy to perceive that all the Cases (save the first) in Mid. Lat. and Mercator's Sailing, are projected and worked in the same manner as in Plane Sailing; and



to obtain the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing; the comp. of the mid. lat. is taken as a cou. in Plane Sailing, and with this cou. and the dep. the dist. is found, which will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And having the cou. take the meridional diff. of lat. as if it was the proper diff. of lat. the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

*The Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship from the latitude  $51^{\circ} 15' N.$  and longitude  $9^{\circ} 50' W.$  sails S. W. by S. until she has run 1022 miles, what latitude and longitude is she in?

To find the Departure,		To find the Latitude.	
As rad. $90^{\circ}$	0.00000	As rad. $90^{\circ}$	0.00000
Is to the distance 1022	3.00945	Is to the distance 1022	3.00945
So is fine course 3 pts.	9.74474	So is co. fine course 3 pts.	9.91985
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the departure 567,8	2.75419	To the diff. of lat. 849,8	2.92930
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Now 849,8 or 850 divided by 60, gives  $14^{\circ} 10' S.$  and being subtracted from the latitude left, leaves  $37^{\circ} 5'$  the latitude in: hence the middle latitude is found to be  $44^{\circ} 10'$ , and meridional difference of latitude 1194. Whence,

To find the Difference of Longitude by Mid. Lat. Sailing.		To find the Difference of Longitude by Mercator's Sailing.	
As co. fi. m. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ co. ar. 0.14429		As co. fi. cou. 3 pts. co. ar. 0.08015	
Is to the departure 567,8	2.75420	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 1194	3.07700
So is radius $90^{\circ}$	10.00000	So is fine course 3 pts.	9.74474
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the diff. of lon. 791,6	2.89849	To diff. of long. 797,8	2.90189
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Longitude left	$9^{\circ} 50' W.$	Longitude left	$9^{\circ} 50' W.$
Diff. of long. 792	$= 13 \quad 12 W.$	Diff. of long. 798	$= 13 \quad 18 W.$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Long. in by mid. lat. $= 23 \quad 2 W.$		Long. in, by Mercator 23	8 W.

*The Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.*

A ship in  $37^{\circ} N.$  lat. and long.  $22^{\circ} 56' W.$  sails N.  $22^{\circ} 20' E.$  for several days, and then by observation is found to be in the lat.  $51^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; required the distance run, and long. in?

Lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$	Mer. parts 3593
Lat. 37 0	Mer. parts 2393

Diff. 14	$15 \times 60 = 855$ miles	1200 = merid. diff. of lat.
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Sum  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 88  $15 = 44,7$  mid. lat.

As

# MERCATOR'S SAILING.

101

Asco-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386	As co-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386
Is to diff. of lat. 855 2.93197	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 855 2.93197
So is fine course $22^{\circ} 20'$ 9.57978	So is radius $90^{\circ}$ 0.00000
To the departure 351.3 2.54561	To the distance 924.3 2.96583

To find the Difference of Longitude.

By Mid. Lat. Sailing.	By Mercator's Sailing.
Asco-fi.m.lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ co.ar. 0.14392	Asco-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386
Is to the departure 351 2.54531	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 1200 3.07918
So is radius $90^{\circ}$ 10.00000	So is fine cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ 9.57978
To diff. L. $489=8^{\circ} 9' E.$ 2.68923	To diff. lon. $493=8^{\circ} 13'$ 2.69282
Lon. left 22 56 W.	Long. left 22 56
Long. in 14 47 W. by m. lat.	Long. in 14 43 W. by M.

Cafe the first in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, and these three cafes are all that can well happen at sea; but as some young men are inattentive, and frequently looking into the book to see if their calculation is the same as that set down,

The Teacher, perhaps, may find it necessary to let such work the following questions by way of exercise:—

*Quest.* 1st. Required the bearing and distance of Hang. Cliff in Shetland, in lat.  $60^{\circ} 7' N.$  and long.  $50^{\circ} W.$  and the North Cape of Lapland, in lat.  $71^{\circ} 10' N.$  long.  $26^{\circ} 1' E$ ?

*Ans.* {  $N. 44^{\circ} 47' E.$  dist. 934.1 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.  
 $N. 45^{\circ} 4' E.$  dist. 941.2 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

*Quest.* 2d. A ship in lat.  $37^{\circ} N.$  and long.  $48^{\circ} 20' W.$  sails between the N. and E. until she is in the lat. of  $51^{\circ} 18' N.$  and finds she has made 564 miles of dep.; required her direct cou. dist. run, and long. in?

*Ans.* {  $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$  dist. 1018 miles, long. in  $34^{\circ} 42' W.$  by Middle Latitude Sailing.  
 $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$  dist. 1018 miles, long. in  $35^{\circ} 9'$  by Mercator's Sailing.

*Quest.* 3d. A ship from the lat. of  $50^{\circ} 30' N.$  sails S. S. W. 150 leagues; what lat. is she in, and how much has she differed her long.?

*Ans.* { Lat. in  $43^{\circ} 34' N.$  diff. of long. 252.9 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.  
Lat. in  $43^{\circ} 34' N.$  diff. of long. 252.3 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

*Quest.* 4th. A ship from lat.  $20^{\circ} 40' N.$  sails N. E. by E. until she be in the lat. of  $27^{\circ} 16' N.$ ; required her dist. run, and diff. of long.?

*Ans.* { Dist. run 712.8 miles, diff. of long. 648.1 miles, by Mercator.  
Dist. run 712.8 miles, diff. of long. 648.6 miles, by Mid. Lat.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* 5th. Suppose a ship from the lat. of  $45^{\circ} 40' N.$  fails between the S. and E. 600 miles, and then her dep. is computed to be 308 miles; required the cou. lat. and diff. of long.?

*Ans.*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Course S. } 30^{\circ} 53' E. \text{ lat. in } 37^{\circ} 5' N. \text{ diff. of longitude } 411,5 \text{ by Mercator.} \\ \text{Course S. } 30^{\circ} 53' E. \text{ lat. in } 37^{\circ} 5' N. \text{ diff. of longitude } 412,0, \text{ by Mid. Lat.} \end{array} \right.$

*Quest.* 6th. A ship from the lat.  $45^{\circ} 30' S.$  fails N. N. W. until her diff. of long. be  $7^{\circ} 40'$ ; required the lat. she is in, and her dist. sailed?

**NOTE.** This must be worked by Mercator's Sailing, thus:

As the fine cou.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  is to the diff. of long. 460, so is the co-fine cou.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  to the mer diff. of lat. 1110. Now, from the mer. parts of lat. left 3073, take the mer. diff. of lat. 1110, the remainder 1963 is the mer. parts. of the lat. come to  $31^{\circ} 4' S.$  Having the cou. and proper diff. of lat. the rest is found by Case II. in Plane Sailing.

*Ans.* The ship is in lat.  $31^{\circ} 4' S.$  dist. 937,4 miles.

*Quest.* 7th. A ship in the lat.  $51^{\circ} 15' N.$  and long.  $22^{\circ} W.$  fails between S. and W. until she has made 564 miles of dep. and 786 miles of diff. of long.; required her cou. dist. lat. and long. in?

**Note.** This must be worked by Mid. Lat. Sailing, as thus:—

As diff. of long. 786: rad. :: the dep. 564: co-fine of mid. lat.  $44^{\circ} 9'$ ,  $+ 44^{\circ} 9' = 88^{\circ} 18'$  the sum lat. and  $88^{\circ} 18' - 51^{\circ} 15' =$  lat. in  $37^{\circ} 3' N.$  Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. is found to be S.  $34^{\circ} 7' W.$  and the dist. 1006 miles.

It may now be supposed that the Learner is capable of working any single course, either by Mid. Lat. or Mercator's Sailing; we shall now proceed to Compound Courses, commonly called Traverse Sailing, which may be worked by Mid. Lat. and Mercator's Sailing, either by projection, calculation, Gunter's scale, or inspection.

How to solve compound courses, or a traverse, has already been shewn in Plane Sailing; but it is necessary also to shew, how proper allowances for the longitude should be introduced into such accounts, which is easily done by any of the following methods:—

1st. Complete the Traverse Table to each cou. and dist. as in Plane Sailing; and find the whole diff. of lat. dep. and lat. in.

2dly. With the whole diff. of lat. and dep. find the direct cou. and dist.

3dly. With the latitude left and latitude in, find the complement of the middle latitude; with which, and the departure, find the difference of longitude by Middle Latitude Sailing.

Or, with the course and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing.

These methods are generally used in working a day's work at sea; but those that want a greater degree of accuracy may work by the following methods, especially in high latitudes:

By

By the several differences of latitudes and departures, found in the Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure, find the latitudes come to, middle latitudes, and complements of middle latitudes; with each complement of middle latitude and corresponding departure, find the difference of longitude to each course and distance, and set them down in two additional columns, marked difference of longitude east and west, according to the departure used; add up the east and west columns, and their difference will be the whole difference of longitude, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

But if you work by Mercator's Sailing, find the Meridional difference of latitude for each course and distance; with each course and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude; which set down as above directed, and the difference between the east and west columns will be the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing. By this method the ship's place may be found at the end of each course and distance run, and pricked off on a Mercator's chart.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship from the Land's End, in latitude  $50^{\circ} 4' N.$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 41' 31", 5 W.$  is bound to the Island of St. Mary, in latitude  $37^{\circ} N.$  and longitude  $25^{\circ} 6' W.$  but by reason of contrary winds is obliged to steer the following courses, viz. S. by W. 24 miles; W. S. W. 32, N. W.  $\frac{1}{2} W.$  41, S. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2} E.$  49, E. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2} E.$  19, W. 21, N. E.  $\frac{1}{2} E.$  36, S. 41, S. S. W. 92, and N. 36 miles; and it be required the latitude and longitude she is in, with the direct course and distance to her intended port.

With the several courses and distances, find their differences of latitude and departure, and set them down as in the following

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. OF LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W.	24		23,5		4,7
W. S. W.	32		12,2		29,6
N. W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$	41	26,0			31,7
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$	49		44,3	21,0	
E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$	19	4,6		18,4	
West	21				21,0
N. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$	36	22,8		27,8	
South	41		41,0		
S. S. W.	92		85,0		35,2
North	36	36,0			
		89,4	206,0	67,2	122,2
			89,4		67,2
		Dif. lat. S.	116,6	Dej. ar.	55,0

It is plain by the Traverse Table, that the ship has made 116,6 miles of southing, and 55 miles of westing.

Now from latitude left  $50^{\circ} 4'$  Meridian parts  $3481$   
 Take diff. of lat.  $117 = 1^{\circ} 57'$

Latitude in  $48^{\circ} 7' N.$  Meridian parts  $3302$

Sum latitudes  $2)98^{\circ} 11'$

Middle latitude  $49^{\circ} 5'$  Mer. diff. lat.  $179$

Whence, to find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

By Mid. Lat. Sailing.		By Mercator's Sailing.	
As co-sine mid lat. $49^{\circ} 5'$	$0.18378$	As p. diff. of lat. $116,6$	$7.93330$
Is to the dep. $55$	$1.74036$	Is to the dep. $55$	$1.74036$
So is rad. $90^{\circ}$	$10.00000$	So is m. diff. of lat. $179$	$2.25285$
To diff. of long. $84 = 1^{\circ} 24'$	$1.92414$	To diff long. $84.4 = 1^{\circ} 24'$	$1.96251$
Long. left $5^{\circ} 42'$		Long left $5^{\circ} 42'$	
Long. in $7^{\circ} 6'$ by m. lat.		Long. in $7^{\circ} 6'$ by mer.—W.	

#### By INSPECTION.

Taking the comp. of mid. lat.  $41^{\circ}$  as a cou. and the dep.  $55$  in its col. the nearest is  $55,1$  against which stands  $84$  in the dist. col. the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And,

With the proper diff. of lat. and dep.; the cou. found nearly  $25^{\circ}$  and dist.  $129$  under the cou.; in the lat. col. look for the mer. diff. of lat.;  $179$ , the nearest is  $180,4$  against which stands  $84,1$ , in the dep. col. which is the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

To find the direct Course and Distance to St. Mary's.

Lat of ship  $48^{\circ} 7' N.$  Mer. pts  $3302$  Lon. of ship  $7^{\circ} 6' W.$   
 Lat. St. Mary's  $36^{\circ} 58' N.$  Mer. pts.  $2390$  L. St. Mary's  $25^{\circ} 12' W.$

Diff. lat.  $11^{\circ} 9' = 669$  ms. Diff.  $912$  Diff. of long  $18.6 = 1086$

Sum lat.  $2)85^{\circ} 5'$

Mid. lat.  $42^{\circ} 32'$

#### By Middle Latitude Sailing.

As the diff. of lat. $669$	$7.17457$	As co. fi. course $50^{\circ} 7'$	$0.19299$
Is to diff. long. $1086$	$3.03583$	Is to prop. diff. of lat. $669$	$2.82543$
So is co. fi mid. lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$	$9.86740$	So is rad. $90^{\circ}$	$10.00000$
To tang. cou. $50^{\circ} 7'$	$10.07780$	To the dist. $1043$	$3.01842$

By

By Mercator's Sailing.

As mer. diff. of lat. 912	7.04001	As rad. 90°	0.00000
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to p. diff. lat. 699	2.82543
So diff. of long. 1086	3.03583	So is sec. cou. 49° 59'	0.19178
To tang. cou. 49° 59'	10.07584	To the dist. 1041	3.01721

Hence the direct course from the ship to St. Mary's is S. 50° 7' W. and distance 1043 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing; and S. 49° 59' W. and distance 1041 miles by Mercator's Sailing. The same may be found

By INSPECTION.

Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diff. of long. 1086, viz. 271,5 nearly, and look for that in the dist. column over the comp. middle lat. 47° nearly, and in the dep. column stands 198,5 $\frac{1}{2}$  of the dep. Then look for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diff. of lat. 167,2, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of dep. 198,5 until they are found standing together in their respective columns, the nearest are found over 50°, viz. 199,2, 167,5; the dist. corresponding to these is 260, this multiplied by 4 gives 1040 miles. Hence the course is S. 50° W. dist. 1040 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, taking  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the meridional diff. of lat. and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the diff. of longitude, viz. 91,2, and 108,6, the nearest numbers to these are 108,8, 91,3 standing over 50° in the lat. column, belonging to the above degree; look for  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the proper diff. of lat. viz. 66,9, the nearest is 66,8, the distance is 104, which being multiplied by 10, gives 1040 miles.

Hence the cou. is S. 50° W. and dist. 1040 miles, by Mercator's Sailing, the same as by calculation.

Here, to have gone to geometrical strictness, the diff. of long. should have been found to every cou. and dist. run, by Mid. Lat. or Mercator's Sailing, which would have given the ship's true place at the end of each cou. and dist. but shall leave the doing of that to the Reader; and as all traverses are worked in the manner shewn above, which is sufficiently exact for a ship's run in 24 hours, I shall therefore only add a few questions for the Learner's exercise.

Suppose a ship from the lat. 68° 38' N. and long. 8° 40' E. is bound to the North Cape, in 71° 10' N. and long. 26° 0' E. sails as in the following Table; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the Cape.

COURSES.	D.	N.	S.	E.	W.	LAT. IN	Diff. Long.	
							E.	W.
N. E. by N.	63	52,4		35,0		68 38		
N. E.	38	26,9		26,9		69 30	97,	
N. N. E.	56	51,7		21,4		69 57	78,0	
North.	30	30,0				70 49	64,2	
N. W. by N.	25	20,8			13,9	71 19		
N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	36	31,7			17,0	71 40		44,
N. by E.	40	39,2		7,8		72 12		55,0
N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	72	33,9		63,5		72 51	25,9	
S. E.	50		35,4	35,4		73 25	219,1	
E. N. E.	65	24,9		60,1		72 50	121,0	
						73 15	207,7	
		311,5	35,4	250,3	30,9		812,9	99,
		35,4		30,9			99,	
Diff. of lat.		276,1	Dep.	219,4		Diff. lon.	713,9	E.

In working the above, the diff. of long. is found by the cou. and mer. diff. between each par. of lat. ; or, it may be done by taking the comps. of each mid. lat. and the dep. for each course.

Now the lat. left was  $68^{\circ} 38' N.$  Lon.  $8^{\circ} 40' E.$

The d. of l. 276 ms. =  $4^{\circ} 36' N.$  Diff. lon. 714 m. =  $11^{\circ} 54' E.$

Lat. in	73 14 M. p. 6583,	Lon. in	20 34 E.
Lat. of N. Cape	71 10 M. p. 6177.	Lon. of Cape	26 0 E.

The diff. lat.  $2^{\circ} . 4'$  Mer. diff. lat. 406. Diff. of long.  $5^{\circ} . 26' = 326$  miles,

With the mer. diff. of lat. 406, and diff. of long. 326, the cou. between the ship and the Cape is  $S\ 38^{\circ} . 44' E.$  dist. 159 miles by Mercator ; and  $S\ 38^{\circ} 47' E.$  dist. 159,1 by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

#### By INSPECTION.

With  $\frac{1}{2}$  of diff. of lat. 276, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of dep. 219, viz. 92 and 73, the cou. made good is  $38^{\circ} 30'$  and dist. 354 miles.

And with  $\frac{1}{10}$  of mer. diff. of lat. 849, and the cou.  $38^{\circ} 30'$ , the diff. of long. is 676, by Mercator's Sailing.

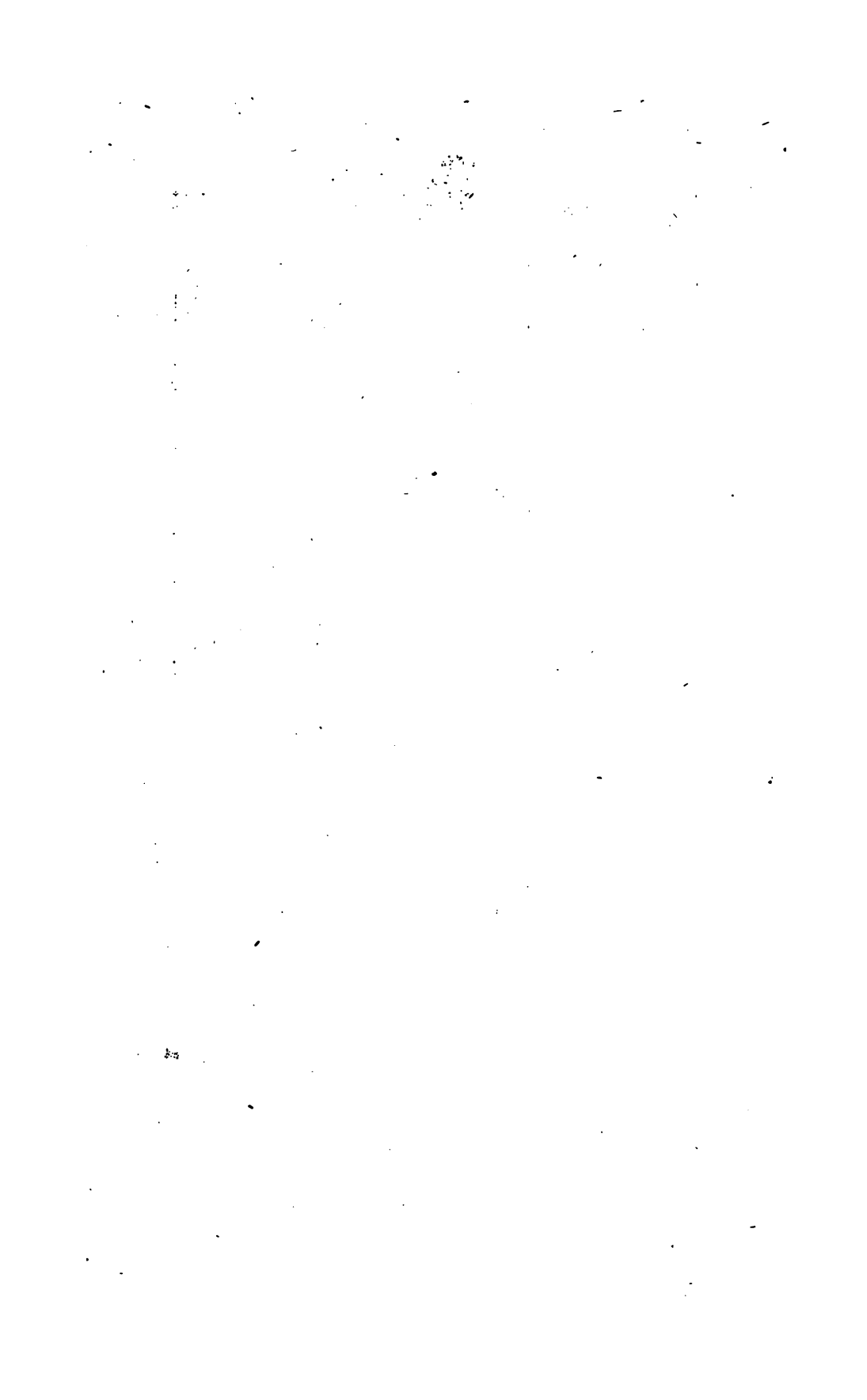
And with the comp. of mid. lat. 19,2, and the dep. 219, the diff. of long. is 675, nearly, by Mid. Lat. Sailing; diff. from that above 38 miles, by Mercator, and 39 miles by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

But as ships never run such dist in 24 hours, the first method of finding the diff. of long. will be sufficiently exact for any day's run.

The bearing and distance to the North Cape may be either found







found by Mid. Lat. or Mercator, by Inspection; which will be nearly as above.

A ship from the Lizard, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  and long.  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$  is bound to Funchal in Madeira, in lat.  $32^{\circ} 38' N.$  and long.  $17^{\circ} 5' W.$  steers the following cou. S. S. W. 250 miles, W. 156, S. E. by S. 300, W. by N. 180, and S. 185 miles; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the intended port?

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. by calculation, the ship is in lat.  $39^{\circ} 27' N.$  and long.  $11^{\circ} 15' W.$  by Mercator's Sailing; but by working by the whole diff. of lat. and dep. the long. will be  $11^{\circ} 19' W.$

The cou. from the ship to Funchal is S.  $34^{\circ} 19' W.$  dist. 495,2 miles by Mercator's Sailing:

And S.  $34^{\circ}$ ,  $23' W.$  dist. 495,3 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

A ship from lat.  $38^{\circ} 14' N.$  and long.  $25^{\circ} 56' W.$  runs the following courses and distances, viz. N. E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. 56 miles, N. N. W. 38, N. W. by W. 46, S. S. E. 30, S. by W. 20, and N. E. by N. 60 miles; required the direct cou. and dist. made good, and the lat. and long. she is in?

The cou. is N.  $14^{\circ} E.$  dist. 108 miles, lat. in  $39^{\circ} 59' N.$  long. in  $25^{\circ} 22' W.$

Suppose a ship in lat.  $67^{\circ} 30' N.$  and long.  $8^{\circ} 46' W.$  fails the following courses, N. E. 64 miles, N. N. E. 50, N. W. by N. 58, W. N. W. 72, W. 43, S. S. W. 38, S. by E. 45, and E. S. E. 40 miles; what lat. and long. is she in?

By working by the whole diff. of lat. and dep. the ship is in lat.  $68^{\circ} 44' N.$  and long.  $11^{\circ} 4' W.$  But

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. and dist. she is in long.  $11^{\circ} 37' W.$  by Mid. Lat. Sailing, and  $11^{\circ} 44' W.$  by Mercator's Sailing.

Having gone through the necessary Problems in Mercator's Sailing, we shall now proceed to shew how the true chart, commonly called Mercator's Chart, may be constructed either for the whole, or any part of the Terraqueous Globe.

*When a Chart is to commence from the Equator, or if the Equator is to run through it.*

Having provided a scale of convenient length, draw a line to represent the Equator, and, crossing that at right angles, another to represent the meridian of some known place, such as London, Paris, the Lizard, or any other place whose longitude is known; the upper end of which will represent the north, and the lower the south.

From the scale take 60 in your compasses, and with 1 foot upon the meridian, set off that distance on both sides of it upon the equator, if the chart is to contain east and west longitude; but, if it is only to contain west longitude, lay it off upon the left-hand side of the meridian; but if easterly, on the right-hand side, and that

will point out the degrees of longitude, which may be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, if required.

Having set off as many degrees of longitude as you intend the chart should contain, through the last draw a line (or lines) parallel to the meridian, which will be the bounds of the chart east and west.

Having divided the equator as above, proceed to set off upon the two extreme meridians from the equator, the meridional parts (as found in the Table) belonging to each degree of latitude; that is, take from the scale in your compasses the miles answering to one degree in the Table, and, with one foot in the equator, set off that distance on each side of it upon the extreme meridians, if the chart is to contain north and south latitude; but if only north or south, upon one side of the equator.

Again, take the meridional parts answering to 2 degrees and 3 degrees, &c. in your compasses, and set them off upon the meridian, from the equator, as before.

In like manner proceed to set off as many degrees as you intend the chart should contain; or, which will be the same thing, take the meridional difference of latitude between any 2 parallels, and set them off severally from the least latitude.

Lay a ruler on each of these divisions, and draw lines parallel to the equator, and they will be parallels of latitude, each of which will be enlarged towards the poles, in proportion as the degrees of longitude are.

Parallel to the meridian, draw lines through the points, expressing the degrees of longitude, to cut the parallels of latitude, which bound the chart north and south.

The parallels of latitude may also be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, by taking the meridional parts for degrees and minutes, and setting them off as before.

Draw double lines on the borders of the chart, and mark out the degrees of latitude and longitude; and, in some convenient place, draw the compass. In like manner may a chart be made that shall contain any number of degrees and minutes required. When the chart is not to commence from the equator, but is only to serve from a certain distance on the meridian, between two parallels on the same side of the equator, then the meridians are to be drawn as before, and for the parallels of latitude you are to proceed thus:—

From the meridional parts answering to each point of latitude in your chart, subtract the meridional parts answering to the least latitude, and set off the difference severally from the parallels of the least latitude upon the two extreme meridians, and the lines joining these points of the meridian will represent the several parallels upon the chart.

Let it be required to draw a chart that shall serve from the latitude of 14 degrees north, to 52 degrees north, and that shall contain 25 degrees of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. See the Chart, page 110.

Draw

Draw a line to represent the meridian of Greenwich, from which set off towards the left hand 25 degrees of west longitude, as before directed; through the two last points draw lines parallel to the meridian of London, and these will be the extreme meridians, or east and west bounds of your chart.

Having drawn the two meridians on the lower edge of the paper, draw a line perpendicular to the meridians, to represent the parallel of 14 degrees north; then, from the meridional parts answering to 15 degrees 910, subtract the meridional parts answering to 14 degrees 849, and take the difference, 61, in your compasses, and set it off from the parallel on both the meridians from you, and that will represent the parallel of 15 degrees.

Again, take the meridional parts of 15 degrees 910, from the meridional parts of 16 degrees 973, and set off the difference 63, upon the meridians from the point representing the parallel of 15 degrees, and that will represent the parallel of 16 degrees. In like manner proceed to set off the parallels upon the meridians.

Or, if the meridional parts of 14 degrees be subtracted from the meridional parts of every succeeding parallel, and the difference be set off from the parallel of 14 degrees upon the meridians, these points will represent the several enlarged parallels of latitude, the same as before; and, if it be required that the meridians should be divided into degrees and minutes, the meridional parts for such must be taken from the Table, and set off as above.

Having set off as many parallels as you intend the chart should contain, through each point draw parallels; or if you think drawing lines through every degree will crowd your chart too much, you may divide the borders only into single degrees, &c. and draw lines through every 5 degrees of latitude and longitude, as in the chart.

Take from the Table of Latitude and Longitude of Places, the latitude and longitude of each particular place contained within the bounds of the chart, and lay a ruler over its latitude, and another crossing that over its longitude; the points where these cross will represent the proposed place upon the chart. In like manner may any place be readily marked. Hence the particular points of a sea-coast may be laid down as above, and lines properly drawn from point to point will form the outlines of the sea-coasts, islands, &c. to which may be annexed, the depths of water, setting of currents, and whatever else may be thought convenient for the chart to contain.

This map or chart is not to be considered as a just or similar representation of the earth's surface, for in it the figures of islands and countries are distorted near the poles. For

Suppose an island in the latitude  $60^{\circ}$  N. or S. where the breadth of a degree of longitude is just half as large as a degree upon the equator. Now, as the degrees of latitude are enlarged in proportion as the degrees of longitude are expanded towards the poles, it is plain, that every point of that island or country, being laid down

in its proper latitude and longitude, will be represented twice as large as it really is.

Hence it follows, that as the degrees of latitude are every where increased, like those of longitude, it is plain the bearing between places will be the same on this chart as on the globe; and the proportions between the latitude and longitude and nautical distances, will be the same upon this chart as upon the globe.

And since the meridians in this projection are right lines, it follows, that the rhumbs, which form equal angles with the meridians, will be straight lines, which render this projection of the earth's surface much more easy and proper for the mariner's use than any other.

Gunter's Scales have drawn upon them two lines, one marked N M, signifying the Nautical Meridian; and the other, directly under it, marked E P, signifying Equal Parts, or degrees of longitude upon a Mercator's Chart.

Those are equal parts, or degrees of longitude, to which the degrees of the nautical meridian are fitted, by increasing them, in their true proportion; hence the limits or bounds of a Mercator's Chart by these lines are easily made, by transferring the divisions corresponding to the degrees to be used from the scale to the paper the chart is to be drawn upon: but as the degrees drawn by these lines are too small for the seaman's use, it is much better to use a scale of equal parts as before, and, consequently, the degrees may be made of any proposed length.

*By the Latitude and Longitude in, to prick off the Ship on the Chart.*

**RULE.** Lay the ruler across the chart in the latitude your ship is in, then look upon the equator, or line marked with the degrees of longitude, for the longitude your ship is in by your reckoning, and setting one foot of your compasses in that longitude, take the nearest distance to some north and south line, and from where that line crosses the edge of the ruler that lies in the given latitude, lay off that same distance along the edge in the ruler to the right hand, if the longitude you are in was to the right hand of the north and south line; or to the left hand, if it was to the left hand; where this falls will be the place of the ship; but this will only do when the longitude marked on the chart, and your reckoning of longitude in, are both counted from the same meridian. Therefore, for a general rule, take the following, viz.

*By the Latitude in and Longitude made, to prick off the Ship's Place.*

**RULE.** Set one foot of your compasses in the place you take your departure from, and take the nearest distance to some north or south line, and from where that falls upon the equator, or the line marked with the degrees of longitude, set off that distance the same way the place lies from it; that is, to the right hand, if the  
place

place lies to the right hand of the north and south line, or to the left hand if it lies to the west; and make a mark with a black lead pencil; this mark will serve to prick off by, till you come to take a new departure; and then rub it out, and make a new one as before.

Then lay a ruler across the chart in the latitude you are in, and taking so many degrees in your compasses from the line of longitude, as your longitude made comes to, set them off from your black-lead mark along the edge of the ruler to the eastward; if the longitude made be east, or to the westward if it be west; where this falls will be the longitude the ship is in by the chart; from which take the nearest distance to some north and south line, and from where that line, &c. as in the first case.

The ship's place on the chart being found, as before taught, it remains in the next to shew how to find the bearing and distance of any place from the ship; and first,

*To find how any Place bears from the Ship.*

**RULE.** Lay a ruler from the place of the ship to the place you would know the bearing of; then set one foot of your compasses in the centre of some compass near the ruler, and take the nearest distance to the edge of the ruler: then run one foot of your compasses along by the edge of the ruler, and observe what point of the compass the other comes nearest to, which will be the bearing required.

#### CASE I.

*To find the Distance of any Place from the Ship.*

If the place be in the same longitude that the ship is in; that is, if it bears due north or south, then the difference of latitude between them, turned into miles or leagues, will be the distance.

#### CASE II.

If the place be in the same latitude the ship is in; that is, if it bears due east or due west, then take half the distance between the ship and the place in your compasses; and, setting one foot on the line marked with the degrees of latitude, in the latitude the ship is in, see what latitudes the other foot will reach to, both above and below it; the difference between these two latitudes will be the distance required.

#### CASE III.

*When they are neither in the same Latitude nor in the same Longitude with the Ship.*

**RULE.** Take the difference of latitude between both places in your compasses from the equator, or graduated parallel; and laying a ruler over both places, put one foot upon the ship's place, and  
slide

slide your compasses along the edge of the ruler (holding both points parallel to the meridian) until the other cuts the parallel of latitude passing through the place (or any E. and W. line cut by the ruler) then stay the compasses. Take the distance between where the point rested by the edge of the ruler and the place (or where the ruler crossed the aforesaid east and west line) in your compasses, and apply it to the equator, or graduated parallel, and that will give their distance in degrees, which may be turned into miles or leagues; and in the same manner as you find the bearing and distance between the ship and any place, you may also find the bearing and distance of one place from another; or if the distance between the ship and place be taken in your compasses, and applied to the side of the chart, or graduated meridian, nearly in the parallels of the ship and place, it will give the distance in degrees as before; and for this purpose there are generally marked on the sides of charts scales of leagues, by which the distance between the places may be readily found.

Or the distance between two places upon a Mercator's Chart may be easily found, thus:

Take half the distance between any two places, and with one foot of the compasses in the middle parallel, extend both ways upon the graduated meridian; count the number of degrees between both points, which will be your distance, either in leagues or miles, according as the scale is divided; or take the distance in your compasses, and set one foot as much above the one place as the other point is below the other place, on the meridian: the number of degrees between the points of the compasses will be the distance.

### EXAMPLE.

*Required the Bearing and Distance between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe?*

Lay a ruler over both places, and take their difference of latitude  $8^{\circ} 30'$ , from the equator or graduated parallel, in your compasses; and slide one foot along the edge of the ruler from Teneriffe, holding the other point in the direction of the line CB, until the other point just touches the east and west line, (AB) passing through St. Vincent, as at B, from C, where the foot of the compasses rested, by the edge of the ruler, and St. Vincent being measured, and applied to the graduated parallel, gives 10 two-third degrees, or 640 miles the distance.

Again, take the nearest distance between the centre of the compass in your compasses, and sliding them along the edge of the ruler, as before directed, you will find the course to be S. W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. nearly.

Hence the direct course between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe is S. W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. distance 640 miles, or 213 one-third leagues; and the same with other places.

OF

## OF WINDS.

**T**HE earth is endued with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together; and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly towards its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the terraqueous globe; and that (as to sense) there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the earth's centre, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the heavens like a large vault over his head, and his antipodes he will imagine to be directly under him, as they will also theirs, for the like reasons. According to this law of gravity, if the earth was at rest, (and not acted upon by any other power) and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true sphere, or globe.

Notwithstanding this power of attraction, yet the sun, whose rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it, which must partake of the quality of those parts from whence they are evaporated; a collection of which form what we call our air or atmosphere, surrounding the earth, and extending some miles above its surface, and is liable to be put in motion by various causes. Hence, air is a fine elastic fluid, and is found capable of being compressed or condensed by cold, and expanded or rarefied by heat.

Consequently, an alteration of heat or cold happening in any part of the atmosphere, the air in that part will be either condensed or rarefied, and the neighbouring parts will thereby be put into motion, through the endeavour which the air by its elasticity or springiness always makes to restore itself to its former state, or come to an equilibrium.

Wind is a stream or current of air, which generally blows from one part of the horizon to its opposite.

The following observations have been made on it, particularly by Dr. Halley, which are not unworthy the Seaman's notice.

Between 30 degrees north latitude, and 30 south latitude, there is a constant east wind throughout the year, blowing on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and this is called the Trade Winds.

For as the sun, in moving from east to west, heats the air more immediately under him, and thereby expands it; the air to the eastward is constantly rushing towards the west to restore the equilibrium or natural state of the atmosphere, which occasions a perpetual east wind in those limits.



The trade winds, near these northern limits, blow between the north and east; and, near the southern limits, they blow between the south and east.

For as the air is expanded by the heat of the sun near the equator, therefore the air from the northward and southward will both tend toward the equator to restore the equilibrium: now these motions from the north and south, joined with the foregoing easterly motions, will produce the motions observed near those limits, between the north and east, and between the south and west.

These winds, if the whole surface of the globe were sea, would undoubtedly blow quite round it, as they are found to do in the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans; but seeing such great continents interpose and break the continuity of the ocean, regard must be had to the nature of soils, and the positions of high mountains, which are the principal causes of the variety of winds differing from the former general one.

In some parts of the Indian ocean there are periodical winds, which are called Monsoons: that is, such as blow half the year one way, and the other half the contrary way.

For air that is cool and dense will force the warm and rarefied air into a continual stream upwards, where it must spread itself to preserve the equilibrium; so that the upper course or current of the air shall be contrary to the under current; for the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is, and so by a kind of circulation the N. E. trade wind below will be attended with a S. W. above; and a S. E. below, with a N. W. above:— And this is confirmed by the experience of seamen, who, as soon as they get out of the trade winds, immediately find a wind blowing from the opposite quarter.

In the Atlantic ocean, near the coasts of Africa, at about 100 leagues from shore, between the latitudes of  $28^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  north, seamen constantly meet with a fresh gale of wind blowing from the N. E.

Those bound to the Caribbee Islands, across the Atlantic, find, as they approach the American side, that the N. E. wind becomes easterly, or seldom blows more than a point from the east, either to the northward or southward.

The trade winds on the American side are extended to  $30^{\circ}$ ,  $31^{\circ}$ , or even to  $32^{\circ}$  of north lat.; which is about  $4^{\circ}$  farther than what they extend to on the African side; also, to the southward of the equator, the trade winds extend 3 or 4 degrees farther towards the coast of Brasil on the American side, than they do near the Cape of Good Hope on the African side.

Between the latitudes of four degrees north, and four south, the wind always blows between the south and east: On the African side the winds are nearest the south, and on the American side nearest the east. In these seas Dr. Halley observed, that when the wind was eastward, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy, with hard gales of wind; but when the wind veered to the southward,

ward, the weather generally became serene, with gentle breezes, next to a calm.

These winds are somewhat changed by the season of the year ; for when the sun is far northward, the Brasil S. E. wind gets to the south, and the N. E. wind to the east ; and when the sun is far south, the S. E. wind gets to the east, and the N. E. wind on this side of the equator veers more to the north.

Along the coast of Guinea, from Sierra Leon to the island of St. Thomas, under the equator, which is above 500 leagues, the southerly and S. W. winds blow perpetually ; for the S. E. trade wind having passed the equator, and approaching the Guinea coast, within 80 or 100 leagues, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. S. E. then south, and by degrees, as it comes near the land, it veers about to S. S. W. and within the land it is S. W. and sometimes W. S. W. This track is troubled with frequent calms, and violent sudden gusts of wind, called Tornadoes, blowing from all points of the horizon.

The reason of the wind setting in west on the coast of Guinea is, in all probability, owing to the nature of the coast, which being greatly heated by the sun, rarefies the air exceedingly, and consequently the cool air, from off the sea, will keep rushing in to restore the equilibrium.

Between the 4th and 10th degrees of north latitude, and between the longitude of Cape Verd, and the eastmost of the Cape Verd Islands, there is a tract of sea which seems to be condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, and such frequent rains, that this part of the sea is called The Rains. Ships in sailing these 6 degrees have been sometimes detained whole months, as is reported.

The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly winds setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly winds in this track, balance each other, and so cause the calms ; and the vapours carried thither by each wind meeting and condensing, occasion the almost constant rains.

The last three observations shew the reason of the two following, which mariners experience in sailing from Europe to India, and in the Guinea trade. The difficulty which ships in going to the southward, especially in the months of July and August, find in passing between the coasts of Guinea and Brazil, notwithstanding the width of the sea is not more than 500 leagues. This happened because the S. E. winds at that time of the year commonly extend some degrees beyond the ordinary limits of  $4^{\circ}$  N. latitude ; and besides, coming so much southerly, as to be sometimes south, sometimes a point or two to the west : it then only remains to ply to windward. And if, on the one side, they steer W. S. W. they get a wind more and more easterly ; but then there is danger of falling in with the Brazilian coast, or shoals ; and if they steer E. S. E. they fall into the neighbourhood of the coast of Guinea, from whence they cannot depart without running easterly as far as

the island of St. Thomas; and this is the constant practice of all the Guinea ships.

All ships departing from Guinea for Europe, their direct course is northward; but on this course they cannot go, because the coast bending nearly east and west, the land is to the northward; therefore as the winds on this coast are generally between the S. and W. S. W. they are obliged to steer S. S. E. or S. and with these courses they run off the shore; but in so doing they always find the wind more and more contrary, so that when near the shore they can lie south; at a great distance they can make no better than S. E. and afterwards E. S. E. with which courses they generally fetch the island of St. Thomas, and Cape Lopez, where finding the winds to the eastward of the south, they sail westerly with it, till coming to the latitude of four degrees south, where they find the S. E. wind blowing perpetually.

On account of these general winds, all those that use the West-India trade, even those bound to Virginia, reckon it their best course to get as soon as they can to the southward, that so they may be certain of a fair and fresh gale to run before it to the westward; and for the same reason those homeward bound from America endeavour to gain the latitude of  $30^{\circ}$ , where they first find the wind begin to be variable, though the most ordinary winds in the North Atlantic ocean come between the south and west.

Between the southern lats. of  $10^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  in the Indian ocean, the general trade-wind, about S. E. by S. is found to blow all the year round in the same manner as in the like lats. in the Ethiopic ocean, and during the six months, from May to December, these winds reach to within  $2^{\circ}$  of the equator; but during the other six months, from November to June, a N. W. wind blows in the track lying between the 3d and 10th degrees of southern lat. in the meridian of the north end of Madagascar; and between the 2d and 12th degrees of south lat. near the long. of Sumatra and Java.

In the track between Sumatra and the African coast, and from  $3^{\circ}$  of S. lat. quite northward to the Asiatic coast, including the Arabian sea and the Gulph of Bengal, the monsoons blow from September to April on the N. E. and from March to October on the S. W. In the former half year, the wind is more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer than in the latter six months: and the wind is more strong and steady in the Arabian sea than in the Gulph of Bengal.

Between the island of Madagascar and the coast of Africa, and hence northward as far as the equator, there is a track wherein, from April to October, there is a constant fresh S. S. W. wind, which, to the northward, changes into the W. S. W. wind blowing, at that time, in the Arabian sea.

To the eastward of Sumatra and Malacca, on the north of the equator, and along the coasts of Cambodia and China, quite through the Philippines, as far as Japan, the monsoons blow northerly and southerly; the northern setting in about October or November, and

and the southern about May. These winds are not quite so certain as those in the Arabian sea.

Between Sumatra and Java to the west, and New Guinea to the east, the same northerly and southerly winds are observed; but the first half year the monsoons incline to the N. W. and the latter to the S. E. These winds begin a month or six weeks after those in the Chinese seas set in, and are quite as variable.

These contrary winds do not shift from one point to its opposite all at once: in some places the time of the change is attended with calms; in others by variable winds; and it often happens on the shores of Coromandel and China, towards the end of the monsoon, that there are most violent storms, greatly resembling the hurricanes in the West Indies, wherein the wind is so vastly strong, that hardly any thing can resist its force.

All navigation in the Indian ocean must necessarily be regulated by those winds; for if mariners should delay their voyages till the contrary monsoon begins, they must either sail back, or go into harbour, and wait for the changing of the trade winds.

Vapours rising from the sea, and by the wind carried over low lands to the ridges of mountains, and compelled to mount up with the stream of the air to the tops, where the water presently precipitates, gliding down by the chinks and cliffs of the stones, and part of the water entering into the caverns of hills, and gathering into basons, which being once filled begin to run over, and form subterraneous passages through the earth, breaking out in springs by the sides of hills; several of those meeting together form a rivulet; several of these rivulets meeting together make a river. This, together with what is incorporated into vegetables, renders it impossible for all the water evaporated from the sea to return to it again.

Hence the evaporations arising from the Mediterranean are such, that notwithstanding there are nine capital rivers, which empty themselves into it, beside smaller ones, there is a constant current running through the Straits of Gibraltar from the Atlantic ocean, to make up the deficiency. R. Mean, M. D. and F. R. S. observes, 1. That some diseases are probably the effects of the influence of the heavenly bodies. 2. That the most windy seasons of the year are about the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. 3. All the changes we have enumerated in the atmosphere do fall out at the same times when those happen in the ocean; and, as both the waters of the sea and the air of our earth or fluids are subject in a great measure to the same laws of motion, so that natural effects of the same kind are owing to the same causes. 4. The alteration made by the sun and moon in the atmosphere must thereby have influence on the animal body. 5. The elasticity of the air is of great moment, and it is reciprocally as the pressure, so that the incumbent weight being diminished by the attraction, the air underneath will be much expanded; these, and such like causes, will make the tides in the air to be much greater than those of the ocean; and there is no doubt to be made, but that the same infinitely wise Being, who contrived the

the flux and reflux of the seas, to secure that vast collection of waters from stagnation and corruption, has ordered this ebb and flood of the air of our atmosphere with the like good design; that is, to preserve it sweet, and a brisk temper of this fluid so necessary to life, by a continual circulation. 6. Two contrary winds blowing towards the same place, may accumulate the air there, so as to increase the height and the weight of the incumbent cylinder; in like manner the direction of two winds may be such, as meeting at certain angles, may keep the gravity of the air in a middle state; but if the wind blows different ways from the same place (which may be occasioned by thunder and lightning) the height and weight of the air may be much decreased. 7. The changes in our atmosphere at high water, new and full moon, the equinoxes, &c. must occasion alterations in all animal bodies, for all living creatures require air of a determined gravity to perform respiration easily; for it is by its weight that this fluid insinuates itself into the cavity of the breast and lungs: by a slow circulation the secretion of the spirits is diminished; and by the want of the force of elasticity and gravity, the juices begin to ferment, change the union of their parts, break their canals, and diseases follow.

Besides the above causes, the atmosphere may be put in motion by the elastic vapours forced from the bowels of the earth by subterraneous heats, and condensed by whatever causes in the atmosphere. A mixture of effluvia in different qualities in the air may, by rarefaction, fermentation, &c. produce winds and other effects like those resulting from the combination of some chemical liquors; and that such things happen, we are assured from the nature of thunder, lightning, and meteors. From the eruption of volcanoes and earthquakes in distant places, wind may be propagated to remoter countries. The divided or united forces of the other planets, and of the comets, may variously disturb the influence of the sun and moon, &c. We know that there happen violent tempests in the upper region of the air, when we below enjoy a calm, and how many ridges of mountains there are on our globe which interrupt and check the propagation of the winds, so that it is no wonder that the phenomena we have ascribed to the action of the sun and moon, are not always constant and uniform, and that every effect does not hereupon follow; which, were there no other powers in nature able to alter the influence of, this might, in a very regular and uniform manner, be expected from it.

That the rarefied air ascends is sufficiently demonstrated by the aerostatic globe, or air balloon, lately invented: this is a globe made of silk, or other light stuff, made air tight with gum; which, being filled with inflammable or rarefied air, will, when let loose, ascend, until it comes to that part of the atmosphere that is nearly as light as the air within it, where it will continue some time.

## OF TIDES.

A TIDE is that motion of the water in the seas and rivers, by which they regularly rise and fall : the general cause of which was discovered by Sir ISAAC NEWTON, and is deduced from the following considerations:—Daily experience shews, that all bodies, when thrown upwards from the earth, fall down to its surface in perpendicular lines; and as lines perpendicular to the surface of any sphere tend towards its centre, the lines, along which all heavy bodies fall, must be directed towards the earth's centre.

As bodies appear to fall by their weight or gravity, the law, by which they descend, is called the law of gravitation: and as a magnet or loadstone will draw small portions of iron or steel, and as a piece of glass, amber, or sealing-wax, when warmed by rubbing, will draw small bits of paper, and other light substances, the law, by which such bodies fly to those which draw them, is called the law of attraction. Hence it is not improper to say, that bodies, when falling by their gravity towards the earth, are *attracted* by the earth; and therefore the words gravitation and attraction may, respecting the earth, be used indifferently, as by them is only meant that power, or law, by which all bodies tend towards its centre.

Sir ISAAC discovered, by a great number of observations, that this law of gravitation or attraction was universally diffused throughout the solar system; and that the regular motions, observed among the heavenly bodies, were governed by it; so that the earth and moon attract each other, and both of them are attracted by the sun. He also discovered, that the force of attraction, mutually exerted by these bodies, was lessened as the distance increased, in proportion to the squares of those distances; that is, the power of attraction, at double the distance, was four times less; at triple the distance nine times less; at quadruple the distance, sixteen times less, and so on.

As the earth is attracted by the sun and moon, it follows, that all the parts of the earth will not gravitate towards its centre in the same manner as they would do, if those parts were not affected by such attractions. And it is evident, that were the earth entirely free from such actions of the sun and moon, the ocean, being on all sides equally inclined towards its centre by the force of gravity, would continue in a perfect stagnant state, without ever ebbing or flowing. But, as the case is otherwise, the water in the ocean must needs rise higher in those places where the sun and moon diminish its gravity, or where they have the greatest attraction.

As the force of gravity must be diminished most in those parts of the earth to which the moon is nearest, or in the zenith, because her attraction will there be most powerful; therefore the waters, in such places, will rise higher, and it will in them be full sea or high-water. The parts of the earth directly under the moon, and also those in the nadir, viz. such places as are diametrically opposite to those where the moon is in the zenith, will have high-water at the same time. For either half of the earth would gravitate equally towards the other half, were they superfluous free from all attraction. But by the action of the moon, the gravitation of one half of the earth towards its centre is diminished, and that of the other increased. In the half-earth next the moon, the parts directly under her being most attracted, and consequently their gravitation towards the earth's centre most diminished, the waters in these parts must be higher than in any other part of this half-earth. And in the half-earth, farthest from the moon, the parts in the nadir being less attracted by her than those which are nearer, gravitate less towards the earth's centre, and consequently, the waters in those parts must be higher than they are in any other part of this half-earth.

Those parts of the earth where the moon appears in the horizon, or is 90 degrees distant from the zenith and nadir, will have their lowest waters. For as the waters in the zenith and nadir rise at the same time, the adjacent waters will press towards those places to restore the equilibrium; and, to supply the places of these, others will move the same way, and so on to 90° distant from the said zenith and nadir: consequently the waters, in those places where the moon appears in the horizon, will have most liberty to descend towards the centre; and therefore they will, in such places, be the lowest. Hence it plainly follows, that the ocean, if it covered the surface of the earth, would put on a spheroidal, or egg-like figure, in which the longest diameter would pass through the place where the moon is vertical; and the shortest where she is in the horizon. And as the moon apparently shifts her position from east to west in going round the earth every day, the long diameter of the spheroid, following that motion, would occasion the two floods and ebbs in about every 25 hours, which is about the length of a lunar day, or the time spent between the moon's leaving the meridian of any place, and her coming to it again. Hence, the greater the moon's meridian altitude is at any place, the greater will those tides be which happen when she is above the horizon; and the greater her meridian depression is, the greater will those tides be, which happen when she is below the horizon. The summer day, and the winter night, tides, have a tendency to be the highest; because the sun's summer elevation, and his winter depression are greatest: this is more especially to be observed when the moon has north declination in summer and south declination in winter.

The time of high-water is not precisely at the time of the moon's  
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coming to the meridian, but about an hour after. For the moon continues to act with some force after she has passed the meridian, and by that means adds to the libratory, or waving motion, which she put the water into whilst she was on the meridian; in the same manner as a small force applied upwards to a ball, already raised to some height, will raise it still higher. The tides are greater than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of new and full moon: they are called spring tides. At these times the sun and moon concur to draw in the same right line; and therefore the sea must, under such joint influences, be more elevated than at other times. During the time of their conjunction, or whilst they are on the same side of the earth, they both conspire to raise the water in the zenith, and consequently in the nadir: and when the sun and moon are in opposition, that is, when the earth is between them, whilst one makes high-water in the zenith and nadir, the other does the same in the nadir and zenith. The tides are less than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of the first and last quarters of the moon; these are called neap-tides: because in the quarters of the moon, the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and depresses where the moon raises the water; so that the tides are then caused only by the difference of their actions. Hence it is necessary to observe, that the spring-tides happen not exactly at the new and full moon, but generally three days after, when the attracting powers of the sun and moon have conspired for a considerable time. In like manner the neap-tides happen about three days after the quarters, when the moon's attraction has been lessened by that of the sun for several days together.

When the moon is in her *perigæum*, or nearest approach to the earth, the tides rise higher than they do under the same circumstance at other times; for, according to the laws of gravitation, the moon must attract most when she is nearest the earth. The spring-tides are greater about the time of the equinoxes, that is, about the latter end of March and September, than at other times of the year; and the neap-tides are then less; because the longer diameter of the spheroid, or the two opposite floods, being then in the earth's equator, will describe a great circle of the earth; by the diurnal rotation of which, those floods will move swifter, describing a great circle in the same time they used to describe a less one, parallel to the equator; and consequently the waters being thrown more forcibly against the shores, must cause them to rise higher.

The following observations have been made on the rise of the tides: namely, the morning tides generally differ in their rise from the evening tides. The new and full moon spring tides rise to different heights. In winter the morning tides are highest. In summer the evening tides are highest. Thus it appears, that, after a period of about six months, the order of the highest tides are inverted; that is, the rise of the morning and evening tides will



change places, the winter morning high-tides becoming the same as the summer evening high-tides. Some of these effects arise from the different distances of the moon from the earth after a period of six months, when she is in the same situation with respect to the sun; for, if she be in perigee at the time of the new moon, she will, in about six months after, be in perigee about the time of full moon. These particulars being well known, a pilot may chuse that time which will prove most convenient for conducting a ship out of any port, where there is not a sufficient depth of water on common spring tides.

Small inland seas, such as the Mediterranean and Baltic, are little subject to tides; because the action of the sun and moon is always nearly equal to the extremities of such seas. The tides, in very high latitudes also, are very inconsiderable; for the sun and moon acting towards the equator, and always raising the water towards the middle of the torrid zone, the neighbourhood of the poles must consequently be deprived of the waters, and the sea within the frigid zones must be low in comparison to the other parts.

All the things hitherto explained would be exactly obtained, were the whole surface of the earth covered with sea. But since there are a multitude of islands, besides continents, lying in the way of the tide which interrupt its course; therefore there arise, in many places near the shores, a great variety of other appearances, besides the foregoing ones, which require particular solutions, in which the situations of the shores, straits, shoals, winds, and other things, must necessarily be considered. For instance; as the sea has no visible passage between Europe and Africa, let them be supposed one continent, extending from  $79^{\circ}$  north, to  $34^{\circ}$  south: the middle of those two would be in latitude  $19^{\circ}$  north, near Cape Blanco, on the west coast of Africa. But it is impossible the flood tide should set to the westward, upon the western coast of Africa (for the general tide, following the course of the moon, must set from east to west), because the continent, for above  $60^{\circ}$ , both northward and southward, bounds that sea on the east; and therefore, if any regular tide, proceeding from the motion of the sea, from east to west, should reach this place, it must be either from the North of Europe southward, or from the South of Africa northward.

This opinion is further corroborated, or rather fully confirmed, by common experience, which shews that the flood-tide sets to the southward along the west coast of Norway from the North Cape to the Naze, or entrance of the Baltic Sea, and so proceeds to the southward along the east coast of Great Britain, and in its passage supplies all those ports which lie in its way, one after another. The coast of Scotland has the tide first, because it comes from the northward to the southward. On the full and change days, it is high-water at Aberdeen at 12h. 45m. but at Tinnmouth-bar not till 3h. Rolling thence to the southward, it makes high-water at  
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the Spurn a little after 5h. at Yarmouth Roads a little after 8h. at Harwich at 10h. 30m. at the Nore 12h. and at London 2h. 30m. all in the same day. And although this may seem to contradict the hypothesis of the natural motion of the tides being from east to west, yet as no tide can come west from the main continent of Norway or Holland, it is evident that the tide we have been tracing, by its several stages from Scotland to London, is supplied by that tide, the original motion of which is from east to west. As water always inclines to the level, it will in its passage fall to any other point of the compass, to fill up vacancies where it finds them; and yet not contradict, but rather confirm, the hypothesis.

While the flood tide is thus gliding to the southward along the east coast of England, it also sets to the southward along the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland; one branch of it falls back north-east into St. George's Channel; and another runs between Ushant and the Lizard, into the British Channel. Some may object that this course of the flood-tide, east up the Channel, is quite contrary to the hypothesis of the general motions of the tides being from east to west; and consequently of its being high-water where the moon is vertical, or any where else on the meridian. But it may be answered, that this particular direction of the tides does not contradict the general direction of the whole. A river with a western course may supply canals which wind north, south, or even east, and yet the river keep its natural course; and if the river ebbs and flows, the canals supplied by it would also do the same, although they did not keep exact time with the river; because it would be flood, and the water advanced to some height in the river, before it reached the farthest part of the canals; and the more remote the extremity of the canals are, the longer time it would require; it may also be added, that if it were high-water in the river just when the moon was on the meridian, she would be far past it before it could be high-water in the remotest part of those canals; and the flood would set according to the course of the canals that received it, and could not set west upon a canal of a different position. As St. George's Channel, the British Channel, &c. are no more in proportion to the vast ocean, than such canals would be to a large navigable river; it will evidently follow that the flood-tide may, among those obstructions and confinements, set upon any other point of the compass, as well as west; and may make high-water at any other time, as well as when the moon is upon the meridian, without any wise contradicting the general theory of the tides.

Among pilots it is customary to reckon the time of high-water by the point of the compass the moon bears on at that time, allowing three quarters of an hour for each point. Thus, in places where it is high-water at noon, on the full and change days, the tide is said to flow north and south, or 12 o'clock. In places where the moon bears 1, 2, 3, 4, or more points to the eastward or

westward of the meridian, when it is high water on such days, the tide is said to flow on such a point; so, if the moon bear south-east, at high-water, it is said to flow south-east and north-west, or 9 o'clock; if she bears south-west, it flows south-west and north-east, or 3 o'clock; and in like manner for every other point of the moon's bearing.

From the observations of many persons, the time of high-water on the days of the new and full moon on most of the coasts of Europe, and several other places, have been collected; and those are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places, in an alphabetical order; hence it is called the Tide Table. which is at the end of the Book.

The method generally prescribed for finding the time of high-water at any place, is contained in the following particulars:

*To find the Leap Year.*

Divide the given year by 4, if nothing remains, it is leap-year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remains, they shew that it is so many years after Bissextile or Leap-year, as the remainder is: thus, in the year 1806, divided by 4, gives 451, and the remainder [2] shews it is the second year after Bissextile, or Leap-year.

*To find the Golden Number for any Year.*

**RULE.** Add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the Golden Number.

**EXAMPLE.**

*Required the Golden Number of 1806?*

By adding one to that year, it gives 1807; this divided by 19 gives 95 for the quotient, and the remainder is 2, the Golden Number for 1806.

*To find the Epact for any Year.*

**NOTE.** The Epact is the moon's age at the beginning of the year, or rather the 1st of March. The Epact advances 11 every year to 30, because the solar year is 11 days longer than the lunar year, and as the Epact increases, it shews the moon's age at the beginning of the year; it is here supposed that at the end of 19 years, the sun and moon make all the variety of situations they possibly can with one another, and thence begin, and go over the same again. The Golden Number at the birth of Christ was 1, which is the reason that one is added to the given year, to find the Golden Number.

**RULE.** Divide the given year by 19, the remainder multiply by 11, and the product will be the Epact, if it does not exceed 29; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder will be the Epact, for it never exceeds 29.

**EXAMPLE.**

## EXAMPLE.

*What is the Epact of the Year 1806?*

1806 divided by 19, gives 95 for the quotient, and 1 remaining shews the Epact is (11) for 1806.

*To find the Moon's Age.*

To the Epact add the day of the month, and the Epact or number for the month; the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is her age; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder is her age.

NOTE. The Epact, or number for each month, is found thus: divide the number of days contained between the 1st of January and the 1st day of any month, by  $29\frac{1}{2}$ , the remainder will be the number for that month.

Required the Number or Epact for Sept. 1806?

The number of days contained between the 1st of January, 1806, and the 1st of Sept. are 243 days, divided by  $29\frac{1}{2}$ , gives 8 for the quotient, and 7 for the remainder, which is the number sought; and so for any other month.

## EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Age, April 29, 1806?

Day of the month	29
Epact	11
Number for the month	2
<hr/>	
	30)42(1
	30
	<hr/>

Moon's age 12

Numbers for the months are nearly as follow:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In 'com. years	0	2	0	2	2	4	4	6	7	8	9	10
In leap years	0	2	1	3	3	5	5	7	8	9	10	11

*To find the Moon's Southing on any Day of her Age.*

Since the sun returns to the meridian he has left in the space of 24 hours, and the moon in about 24 hours 49 minutes; therefore, if the moon leaves the meridian at the same time that the sun does, on any day, the next day she will come to the meridian 49 minutes after him, falling back about 49 minutes every day; whence, to find the time of the moon's southing, or coming to the meridian on any day, we have this easy RULE:

Multiply the day of her age by 49, and divide the product by 60, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder the minutes afternoon when she souths. Or, which is rather easier, and in many respects sufficiently exact for the mariner's purpose; multiply the  
moon's

moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder multiplied by 12, gives the minutes after-noon when she is upon the Meridian; but if this time exceeds 12, subtract 12 hours from it, and the remainder is the time of her southing in the morning.

N. B. From the full moon to the change she comes to the meridian, or souths, in the morning; but from the change to the full, in the afternoon.

## EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Southing, Aug. 14, 1806?

The Epact is	—	11
Number for the month is		6
Day of the month	—	14
		<hr/>
		30)31(1

Moon's Age  $1 = 49$  min.

Hence it appears that the moon comes to the south at 49 minutes afternoon.

*To find the Time of High Water on any Day of the Moon's Age at any Place.*

**RULE.** To the time of the moon's southing on the given day, add the time of high-water at the full and change, at the given place, taken from the Table; the sum is the hour past noon on the given day when it is high-water at that place; and if this hour exceeds 12, subtract 12 from it, and the remainder shews the time of high water in the morning; but if it exceeds 24, subtract 24 from it, and the remainder shews the time of high-water in the afternoon.

Required the Time of High Water at Milford on the 29th Jan. 1806.

## EXAMPLE I.

Epact	—	11
No. of Month	—	0
Day of Month	—	29
		<hr/>
		30)40(1
		<hr/>
Moon's Age	—	10
x by	—	49
		<hr/>
÷ by	—	60)490( 8
		<hr/>
Moon's South.	—	8 10 afternoon.
Time at Milford	—	6
		<hr/>
		14 10
		12
		<hr/>
H. W. Morning		2 10

EXAMPLE.

## EXAMPLE II.

At what time will it be High Water at London, August 29, 1809?

	19) 1809 (95	
	<u>99</u>	
x by	4	
	<u>11</u>	
	30) 44 (	
Epact	14	
No. of Month	7	
Day of Month	<u>29</u>	
Subtract	50	
	<u>30</u>	
Moon's Age	20	
Multiply by	4	
Divide by	5) 80 (	
Moon's Southing	16	Hours
Time at London	<u>2</u>	46
Afternoon	18	46
Subtract	<u>12</u>	
In the Morning	6	46
So that it is High Water at 46 min. after 6 in the morning; and by adding 12 hours 24 minutes, the sum gives the time of the next High Water.		

## EXAMPLE III.

Required the Time of High Water at Dover, Oct. 1, 1806.

19) 1806 (95

	96	
	<u>1</u>	
x by	11	
	<u>11</u>	
Epact	11	
No. of Month	8	
Day of Month	<u>1</u>	
	20	
Multiplied by	<u>49</u>	
÷ by	60) 980 (16	
	...	
	16. 20	
Dover	<u>10. 16</u>	
	25. 36	
	<u>24</u>	
Afternoon	2. 36	
Here it is 36 min. past two o'clock in the afternoon.		
EXAMPLE IV.		
Required the Time of High Water at Aberdeen on the 2d of June, 1806.		
Epact	11	
No. of Month	4	
Day of Month	<u>2</u>	
Moon's Age	17	
x by	4	
÷ by	5) 68 (13	
	.. 12	
In the Morning	13. 36	
Time at Aberdeen	<u>12. 45</u>	
	26. 21	
	<u>24.</u>	
H. W. Morning	2. 21	

*Coming into a Port and finding that it is High Water at a certain Hour, to know when it is High Water there on Full and Change Days.*

RULE. Subtract the time of high-water from the moon's southing on that day, but if required add 12 hours, the remainder will be the time of the flowing, on the full and change, at that place.

This

This method of finding the time of high-water, at times, will differ hours wide of the truth; even if the moon's southing be exactly found; for the floods do not always happen at the same distance of time from each other, but at different distances. according to the times of the moon's age, or as the waters are acted upon by the sum or difference of the attractive forces of the sun and moon, and also on account of winds and storms, even when out of hearing; therefore pilots, and all concerned, would do well to use the following method, which will in general give the time of high-water nearer the truth, when the tides are not greatly influenced by the wind.

A Table shewing the Day of the Month and Hour of the Day when it is New Moon by Astronomical Calculation.					A Table of Corrections to be added to the Moon's Age to find her Southing.			
Months.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	Ds.	H. M.	Ds.	H. M.
	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.				
Jan.	19 . 18	8 . 8	27 . 4	15 . 13	1	0 . 36	16	0 . 45
					2	1 . 11	17	1 . 19
Feb.	18 . 3	7 . 2	25 . 21	14 . 2	3	1 . 46	18	1 . 54
					4	2 . 21	19	2 . 30
March.	19 . 19	8 . 21	26 . 14	15 . 16	5	3 . 1	20	3 . 11
					6	3 . 44	21	3 . 56
April.	18 . 9	7 . 14	25 . 7	14 . 8	7	4 . 37	22	4 . 51
					8	5 . 40	23	6 . 0
May.	17 . 20	7 . 5	24 . 23	14 . 0	9	6 . 58	24	7 . 18
					10	8 . 14	25	8 . 31
June.	16 . 4	5 . 17	23 . 13	12 . 16	11	9 . 17	26	9 . 31
					12	10 . 9	27	10 . 21
July.	15 . 12	5 . 3	23 . 0	12 . 6	13	10 . 53	28	11 . 3
					14	11 . 33	29	11 . 42
August.	13 . 19	3 . 11	21 . 10	10 . 20	15	12 . 8	29½	12 . 00
Sept.	12 . 2	1 . 19	19 . 19	9 . 8				
October.	11 . 12	1 . 3	19 . 5	8 . 20				
		30 . 13						
Nov.	9 . 24	28 . 24	17 . 15	7 . 7				
Dec.	9 . 14	28 . 13	17 . 2	6 . 17				

*The Use of the foregoing Tables.*

Find the day and hour of the last new moon which happened before the day proposed; to which add the number of days elapsed, to find the moon's age.

*To find the Time of High Water.*

Look for the moon's age in the Table of Corrections, the hours and minutes opposite to which being added to the time of high-water, on the change and full days, at any place, will, if it does not exceed 12 hours, give the time of high-water there in the afternoon of the given day; but if it does exceed that number, take 12 from it, and the remainder will shew the time of high-water in the morning.

## EXAMPLE I.

*At what Time will it be High Water at London, April 19, 1806?*

In April, I find it was new moon the 18th day; and, reckoning forward to April 19, gives 1 day for the moon's age.

Against 1, in the Table of Corrections, stand 36 minutes, to which add 3 hours, the time of high water at London on the full and change days, and that gives 3 hours 36 minutes, the time of high-water at London in the afternoon.

## EXAMPLE II.

*Required the Time of High Water at Dover, Aug. 13, 1808?*

In October I find it was new moon the 22d day; reckoning forward from the last new moon, July 23, to Aug. 13, I find the moon's age is 20 days; against 20 in the Table of Corrections stand 3 hours and 11 minutes. This, added to 10 hours 30 minutes, the time of high-water on full and change days at Dover, gives 13 hours 41 minutes; from which I take 12, and the remainder 1 hour 41 minutes is the time of high-water in the morning at Dover on the given day.

## EXAMPLE III.

*What Time will it be High Water at Torbay, May 17, 1809?*

By the Table it was new moon on the 14th day, and reckoning forward to the 17th, I find there are three days completely past. Against 3 in the Table of Corrections, stand 1 hour 46 minutes, which, added to 6 hours, the time of high water at Torbay, on full and change days, gives 7 hours 46 minutes, the time of high water in the afternoon on the above day.

In like manner may the time of high-water be found at any other place.

If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich, the long. must be reduced into time; and if it be east long. at the place, subtract it from Greenwich time; but if west long. add it, to find the corresponding time at the ship, or place, remembering always to reckon the time from the preceding noon.



## EXAMPLE I.

*When it is Noon at Greenwich, what Time is it 60° or Four Hours to the Eastward of Greenwich?*

Twenty-four hours less 4 hours is 8<sup>h</sup> A. M. on the day before at Greenwich. And 8 hours A. M. at Greenwich is noon 60°, or 4 hours E. of Greenwich.

## EXAMPLE II.

*What is Greenwich Time when it is Noon 75°, or Five Hours West of Greenwich?*

To 0 or meridian, add 5 hours, gives 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich. And 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich, is noon 75° W. of Greenwich.

A TABLE where the Corrections are to be added to the Time of High Water on the New and Full Moon, to give the Time of High Water on any other Day.					
Interval of Time.	Af. New and Full Moon	Bef. First and Third Quarters.	Af. First and Third Quarters.	Bef. New and Full Moon.	Interval of Time.
D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H.
0. 0	0. 0	5. 6	5. 6	0. 0	0. 0
0. 6	0. 8	4. 51	5. 22	11. 51	0. 6
0. 12	0. 17	4. 37	5. 40	11. 42	0. 12
0. 18	0. 26	4. 23	6. 0	11. 33	0. 18
1. 0	0. 36	4. 9	6. 20	11. 23	1. 0
1. 6	0. 45	3. 56	6. 39	11. 13	1. 6
1. 12	0. 54	3. 44	6. 58	11. 3	1. 12
1. 18	1. 2	3. 32	7. 18	10. 53	1. 18
2. 0	1. 11	3. 21	7. 37	10. 43	2. 0
2. 6	1. 19	3. 11	7. 56	10. 34	2. 6
2. 12	1. 28	3. 1	8. 14	10. 21	2. 12
2. 18	1. 37	2. 50	8. 31	10. 9	2. 18
3. 0	1. 46	2. 40	8. 47	9. 56	3. 0
3. 6	1. 54	2. 30	9. 2	9. 44	3. 6
3. 12	2. 3	2. 21	9. 17	9. 31	3. 12
3. 18	2. 12	2. 12	9. 31	9. 16	3. 18
4. 0	2. 21	2. 3	9. 44	9. 2	4. 0

*To find the Time of High Water.*

From page 1. of the month in the Nau. Alm. take out the time of the phase of the moon answering nearest to the given day, which reduce to the meridian of the place by subtracting the long. of the place in time, if it be west, and adding it if it be East: then, under the nearest phase, at the top of the Table, and opposite the difference

difference between this reduced time and the noon of the given day, is the Correction to be added to the time of high water on the new and full moon at the given place, to find the time of high water on the given day.

## EXAMPLE I.

*Required the Time of High Water at Portsmouth, on the 13th of June, 1808.*

	D.	H.	M.
The nearest phase to the 13th of June is 3d quarter	15	10	8
Day of month — — —	13		
Diff. of time before the 3d quarter —	2	10	8
Between 2d. 6ho. and 2d. 12ho. the equation is +		3	5
Flows at Portsmouth — — —		11	36
As it is past the full gives high water 2h. 41 min. A. M. =	14	41	

## EXAMPLE II.

*What Time is it High Water at Portsmouth the 3d of July, 1808.*

	D.	H.	M.
To July the 3d the nearest phase is 1st quarter June	30	17	45
July the 3d may be called — June	33		
Diff. of time after the 1st quarter — —	2	6	15
The equation for 22d. 6 ho. is +		7	56
Flows at Portsmouth — — —		11	36
High water 7 Ho. 32 P. M. = — —		19	32

## EXAMPLE III.

*Required the Time of High Water the 10th of July, 1808, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Long. 63° 28' W. where it flows 7H. 30M.*

	D.	H.	M.	S.
Time from noon of full moon at Greenwich	7	12	3	:
Long. of Halifax 63 28 in time =	—	4	13	52
Time of full moon at Halifax — — —	7	7	49	8
Given day — — —	10			
Interval of time past the full moon —	2	16	10	52
Correction from the Table for the interval =	+	1	33	
Time of high water new and full at Halifax		7	30	
High water at Halifax the 10th of July —		9	3A.M.	

But to find the time of the next high water find the diff. of equation for the next 12 hours, which added to the time of the last high water, gives you the time required.

OF THE

## LOG-LINE AND HALF-MINUTE GLASS,

AND HOW TO

## CORRECT THE DISTANCE GIVEN BY THEM.

**T**HE log is a flat piece of wood like a flounder, or of the figure of a quarter of a circle, having its circular side loaded with lead sufficient to make it swim upright in the water. To this log is fastened a long line of about 150 fathoms, called the log-line, which is divided into certain equal spaces, called knots, each of which ought to bear the same proportion to a nautical mile (60 of which make a degree) that half a minute does to an hour, that being the time allowed for the experiment.

They are called knots, because at the end of each of them there is a piece of twine with knots in it, reeved between the strands of the line; these pieces of twine shew how many knots run out in half a minute, and consequently the ship's rate of sailing per hour,

Mr. NORWOOD, and several other able mathematicians, have found that a degree of a great circle upon the earth contains about 367,200 English feet, therefore a nautical mile being  $\frac{1}{60}$  part of 367,200 feet, that is, 6120 feet, and since half a minute is  $\frac{1}{720}$  part of an hour, the length of the knot on the log-line ought to be the  $\frac{1}{720}$  part of 6120 feet, or 51 feet. (In the requisite Tables published in 1802, the sea mile is accounted 6078 feet.) But as for the most part, the ship's way is found, by experience, to be really more than that given by the log, and as it is safer to have the reckoning before the ship than after it, therefore 50 feet may be taken as the proper length of each knot, and these knots subdivided into ten fathoms, each of five feet, which is certainly the best adapted for practice, and will correspond with all the tables and instruments used in navigation, as they are decimally divided, and consequently, the ship's run determined with greater ease and certainty. But some experienced commanders find, that the allowing 50 feet to a knot generally makes the ship a-head of the reckoning; and to avoid danger mostly divide the log-line into knots of 7 or  $7\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms of 6 feet each, to correspond with a glass that runs 28 seconds. Others again divide the seconds the glass runs by 4, and take the quotient for the distance in fathoms between the knots: which last method I have used for 40 years, and always found it answered; but certain it is, that whatever length the knots are, the most convenient way is to divide them into tenths.

*In hot or dry weather, the glass runs out faster than in moist or rainy*

rainy weather ; therefore care should be taken to try what number of seconds the glass runs.

The knots commonly begin to be counted at the distance of 10, 12, or 15 fathoms from the log, according to the largeness of the ship, that so the log may be out of the ship's wake when it is thrown overboard before they begin to count, lest the eddies should suck the log after the ship ; and for the most ready discovery of this point of commencement, there is commonly fastened at it a piece of red rag ; that part of the line between the red rag and the log is called the stray-line.

The log and log-line being duly prepared and hove overboard from the lee quarter, and the line veered out (by the help of a reel, which turns easy, and about which it is wound) as fast as the log will carry it away, or rather as fast as the ship sails from it, will show how fast the ship has sailed in the given time, or rate of sailing per hour.

The experiment for finding the velocity of the ship is called heaving the log.

Care should be taken to veer out the line as fast as the log takes it, for if the log is left to turn the reel of itself, the log will come home and deceive you in the reckoning.

In King's ships, India ships, and some others, the log is hove every hour, but in coasters, and those using short voyages, every two hours.

Here the ship is supposed to move with equal velocity between the times of trying the experiment. But if the gale has not been the same during the whole hour, or time between heaving the log, or if there have been more sail set, or any handed, that so the ship has run more or less in any part of the hour than she did at the time of the experiment ; or if it should fall little or more wind at that time, there must be allowance made for it according to the discretion of the artist : Sometimes, too, when the ship is before the wind, and a great sea setting after her, it will bring home the log ; in such cases it is customary to allow one mile in ten, and less in proportion, if the sea be not so great.

Care should also be taken to measure the log-line pretty often, lest it stretch, and deceive you in the distance.

The like regard must be had, that the half-minute glass be just 30 seconds, otherwise no account of the ship's way can be kept ; to prove which, if there be no stop watch at hand, let a plummet, of any form or weight, be fastened to a silk string or thread, with a loop to hang on a small pin or nail fastened in any place, so that the plummet may swing freely ; let it be  $39\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the end of the loop to the middle of the plummet, and the plummet caused to swing ; each of those swings will be a true second of time, always counting every time it passes the perpendicular let fall from the pin, and every time it passes from the perpendicular to the utmost swing will be half-a-second.

*How to correct the Distance given by the Log-Line and Half-Minute Glass.*

The distance given by the log may be wrong on three accounts. viz. by an error in the glass, an error in the log-line, or an error in both; for correcting of which take the following cases:

## CASE I.

When the log-line is truly divided, and the glass is faulty.

RULE. Say, as the seconds run by the glass are to 30 seconds, so is the distance given by the log to the true distance.

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  knots in the time the glass runs out, but measuring the glass I find it runs 34 seconds; what is the true rate of sailing?

As  $34 : 30 :: 7,5 : 6,6$  miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  knots, but measuring the glass I find it runs only 25 seconds; required the true rate of sailing?

As  $25 : 30 :: 6,5 : 7,8$  miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

## CASE II.

When the glass is true and log line faulty.

RULE. Say, as 50 feet is to the distance measured between knot and knot, so is the distance run by the log to the true distance.

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  knots in half a minute, but measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be 56 feet; required the true rate of sailing?

As  $50 : 56 :: 6,25 : 7$  miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  knots in half a minute, but measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be only 44 feet; required the true rate of sailing?

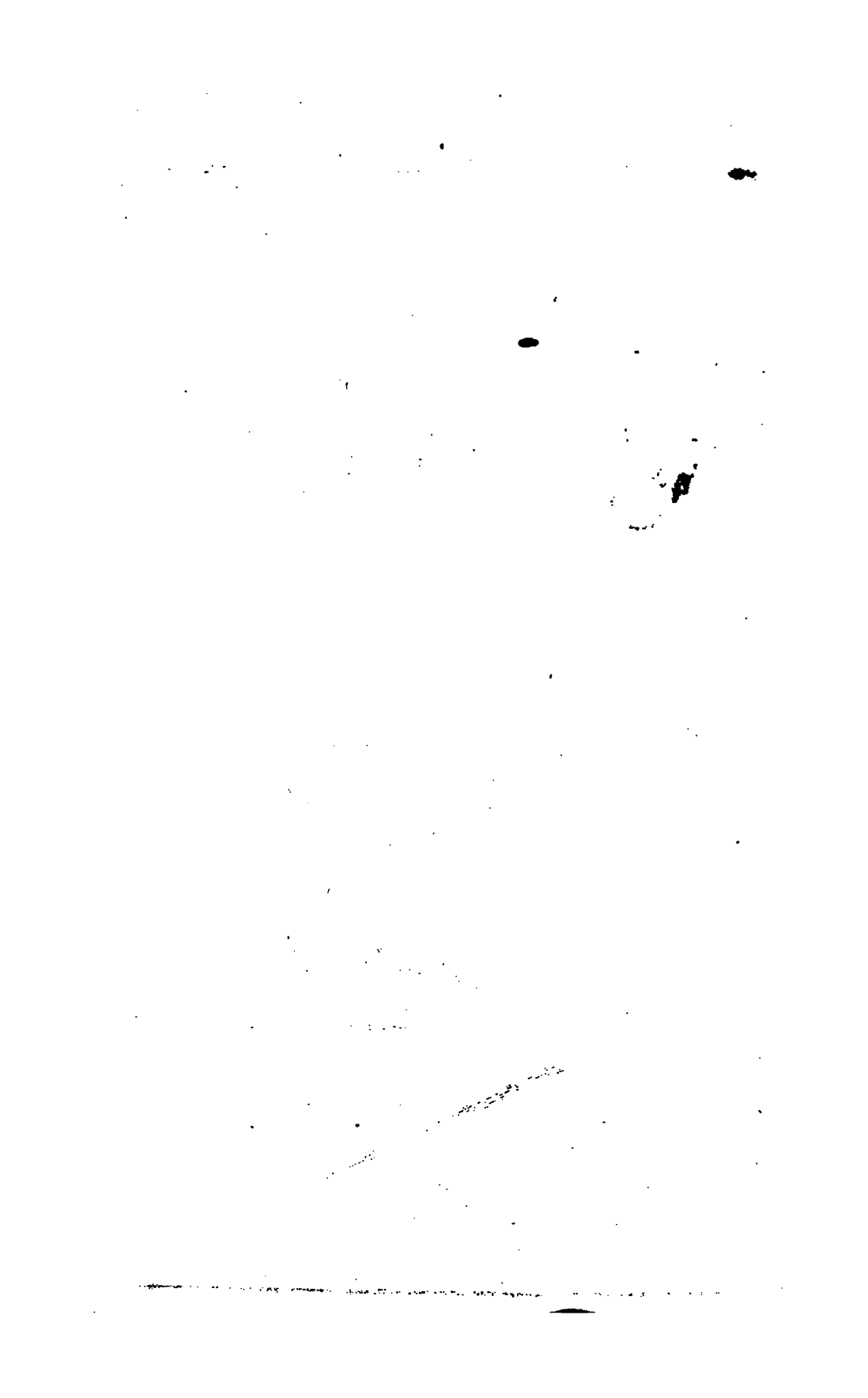
As  $50 : 44 :: 6,5 : 5,72$  miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

## CASE III.

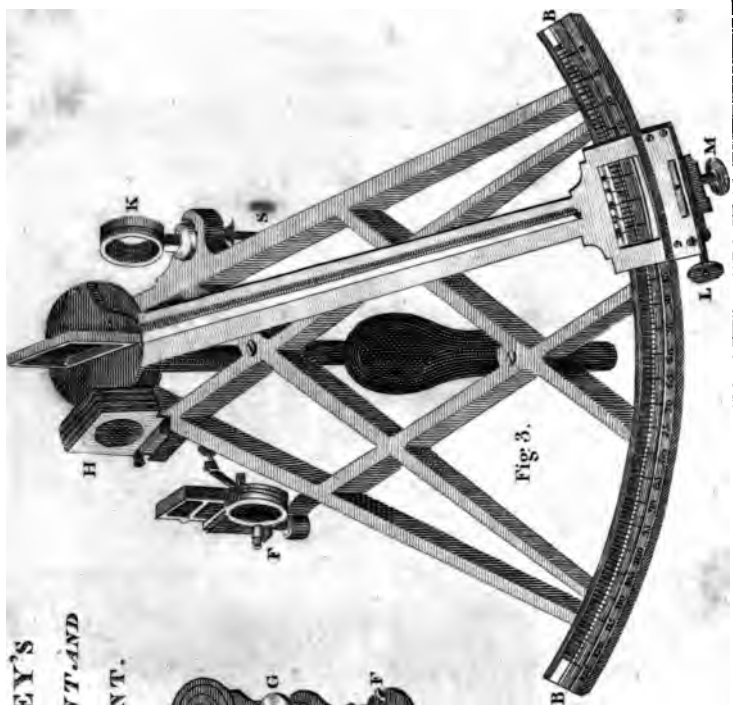
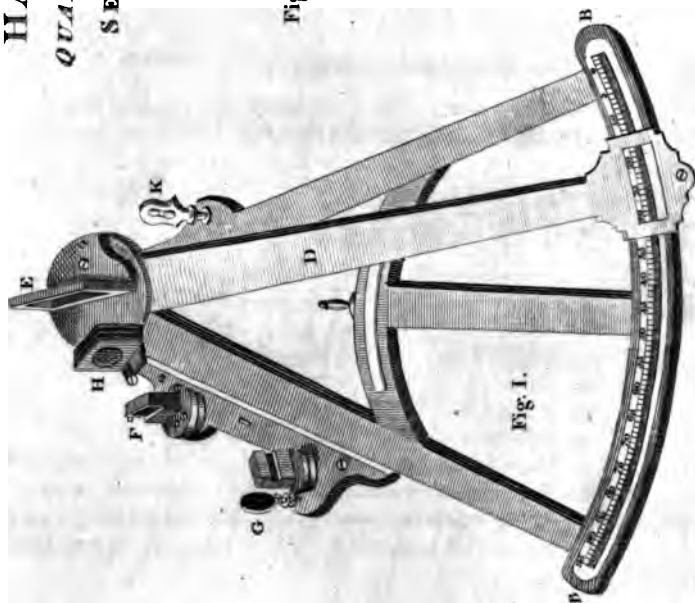
When both the log-line and glass are faulty.

RULE. Multiply thrice the measured length of a knot by the distance run by the log, the product divided by 5 times the measured time of the glass will give the true distance run.

## EXAMPLE



# HADLEY'S QUADRANT AND SEXTANT.



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A. Penny, Engraver.

## EXAMPLE.

Suppose a ship runs 5 knots of a log-line of 45 feet to a knot, while a glass of 25 seconds is running out ; what is the true rate of sailing ?

The measured length of a knot	—	45
Multiplied by	—	3
		—
Gives thrice the measured length of a knot		135
Which multiplied by the distance run per log		5
		—
Product		675
		—

And dividing the product by 5 times the time the glass runs, that is  $5 \times 25 = 125$ , the quotient is 5,4, the number of miles the ship runs per hour.

This rule is only a compound of the two former simple ones, which is contracted a little.

When the glass is faulty, the log-line may be divided as in the annexed Table, shewing the length of the knots of the log-line of different glasses.

Second of Glass.	Length of Knots in Feet.
24	40,0
25	41,8
26	43,4
27	45,0
28	46,8
29	48,4
30	50,0
31	51,8
32	53,4
33	55,0
34	56,8
35	58,4
36	60,0

## THE DESCRIPTION AND USE

OF

## HADLEY'S QUADRANT AND SEXTANT.

*The principal Parts of the Instruments are,*

- Fig. I. { The Index D  
 & { The Index Glass E  
 III. { The Horizon Glasses G and F  
 { The Dark Glasses, or Screens, H.  
 { The Sight Vanes K and G

The graduated arch BB of the Quadrant contains only 45 degrees,



degrees, or the 8th part of a circle, but it is to be counted as  $90^{\circ}$ , and so divided, because, by the double reflection, the angle is doubled.

The divisions run 0, 10, 20, &c. to 90, as in the figure; each degree is divided into 3 parts, of 20 minutes each, which, by the help of the vernier, or divisions on the index, is again subdivided into minutes of a degree, thus:

The index D is a flat bar moveable on the centre of the instrument; that part of the index that slides over the graduated arch, having the first and last divisions thereon corresponding to those on the arch, is called the Vernier or Nonius, and which divides every sub-division on the arch in minutes: thus, 7 divisions on the nonius being divided into 20 parts, it is evident the difference between the first division on the arch and on the nonius is  $\frac{1}{20}$  of one of the sub-divisions on the arch, or 1 minute, because  $7^{\circ}$  there is divided into 21 parts, being 1 in 20 more than on the arch. The difference of the two first divisions will be  $2'$ , and the difference of the three first 3, and so on; hence it will arise, that in whatever divisions on the vernier and arch cut one another the nearest, the vernier will indicate how many minutes above the next sub-division according as it is numbered to right or left thereof. On the bottom of the index, against the back of the arch, is a screw, made to fix fast the index when required.

The arch, as before observed, is divided into 90 degrees, numbered,  $\odot$  10, 20, 30, &c. and each degree into 3 parts, each 20 minutes, and is to be read thus: 1d.—1d.—20m.—1d. 40m.—2d.—2d. 20m.—2d. 40m.—3d. &c. observing to read to the division that the  $\odot$ , or diamond like point of the nonius last passed over; then the nonius will give the number of minutes more, to be added to the division last passed by the nonius. Thus, suppose the  $\odot$ , or  $\Delta$  of the nonius has passed over 15 degrees and two parts, or 15d. 40m. and stands somewhere between 15d. 40m. and 16d. then observe what division or line on the nonius coincides with any division or line on the arch, that number on the nonius will be the minutes to be added to 15d. 40m. Suppose 15 on the nonius touches some division on the arch, then 15m. must be added to 15d. 40min. and the angle or altitude measured will be 15d. 55m.

The index glass E. is a piece of glass truly ground, silvered on the back, and fixed in a brass frame, perpendicular to the index; its use is to receive the rays proceeding from any object, and reflect them to the horizon glasses F and G; at the back of the brass frame of this glass are two screws, serving to adjust the frame perpendicular to the index.

The horizon glasses F F are smaller pieces of ground glass, one part of which is silvered, and the other part open or unsilvered, in order to look at an object through it; these are set in frames and placed perpendicular on the limb at F and F; their use is to receive the rays of any object reflected from the index glass, and again to reflect those rays to the eye through the holes of the sight vanes K and G.

*To adjust the Quadrant or Sextant for the Fore Observation.*

First, the index glass must be perpendicular to the plane of the quadrant, which, if not, you may thus discover: hold the plane of the quadrant in an horizontal position, with the index glass near the eye; look right down the quadrant in such a manner as to see the arch of the quadrant direct, and at the same time reflected by the index glass; then, if the arch seen direct, together with its reflected image, appear to be in one line; the index glass is truly adjusted; if not, it must be rectified by means of the screws placed at the back of the index glass: it is easy to discover which way the inclination is, by pressing the index glass with your thumb while you observe the arch.

Secondly, The axis of the horizon glass must be parallel to the axis of the index glass, if not the error is easily discovered and rectified in the fore horizon glass when the index is adjusted, thus: bring  $\odot$  on the nonius nearly to  $\odot$  on the graduated arch, and look directly through the sight vane at the moon or any bright star, so as to see the reflected image in the horizontal glass, and the object at the same time through the unsilvered part; then move the index backwards and forwards slowly, and observe if both images coincide or pass behind one another, which, if they do, the axis of both are parallel; which if not, you should nicely adjust by the two screws placed on the top block of the horizon glass, and by the lever on the back of the quadrant or sextant.

But to adjust the instruments by the horizon, hold the instrument horizontal, if the real horizon and that reflected in the quicksilvered part of the horizon glass coincide, it is adjusted; if not, adjust by the two screws on the top of the block of the horizon glass, and then with the instrument vertical by the lever on the back Fig. II. remembering to place  $\odot$  on the graduated arch to  $\odot$  on the instrument before you begin.

If a small piece of coloured glass set in brass (which I first fixed to a quadrant in 1790) be made to turn round to the sight vane occasionally to guard the eye, and the screens turned back, the same correction may be made by using the sun instead of the moon or star.

*To adjust the Quadrant for the Back Observation.*

Find the dip of the horizon for the elevation of your eye in Table VIII. double the dip, and advance the index D as many minutes before 0 degrees on the arch of the quadrant, as are equal to double the dip: screw your index fast: shift the screens for the back observation:—hold the plane of the instrument upright with the arch downwards, look through the vane G, and if the horizon line seen through the unsilvered part of the back horizon glass G coincide with the reflected image of the same, seen through the silvered part of the glass, the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, slacken the screw in the middle of the lever behind the back horizon glass G, and turn the glass backwards or forwards, as required,

quired, till the horizon lines coincide, then tighten the screw, and the quadrant is adjusted.

*Another way to adjust for the Back Observation.*

Take the altitude of the sun's lower limb, by the fore observation, when he is nearly on the meridian; then shift the screens as quick as possible for the back observation: if the upper limb of the sun be level with the horizon (allowing for double the dip) the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, move the screens of the back horizon glass G till it is so; repeating the operation till you find the quadrant truly adjusted.

*To take the Altitude of the Sun by the Fore Observation.*

The sun's image at any time, when not much obscured by clouds, may be seen as reflected from the unilvered part of the horizon glass, by looking through the hole in the sight vane; having put the screens down to guard the eye, hold the instrument vertical, and, turning towards the sun, direct the sight to that part of the horizon beneath the sun, and moving the index, you may bring down the red image of the sun towards the horizon; if the sun's image should be faint you may turn back the screens, and you cannot miss it.

Having brought down the sun's image near the horizon, swing the quadrant backwards and forwards, making your eye the centre of motion, and keep moving the index, at the same time, till the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, and you will have the apparent altitude of the sun's lower limb upon the arch of the quadrant at that instant. But this altitude is greatest at twelve o'clock, when the sun is on the meridian, from which the latitude is determined; but this apparent altitude requires the following corrections:

The index error, if any, to be added or subtracted,

The dip of the horizon.

The sun's semi-diameter and refraction.

These corrections are necessary to find the true altitude of the sun's centre nearly, the correction of the sun's parallax being so small, that it may always be neglected in determining the latitude.

The back observation is managed the same as the fore observation, only your back must be turned towards the sun, and the screens shifted to the back horizon glass, remembering to subtract the sun's semi-diameter (if the apparent lower limb be taken) and add the dip, subtracting the effect of refraction, and you will have the altitude of the sun's centre.

The correction for the index error is thus: Turn down the small knob of brass placed on the limb, to hinder the index from going off the arch, as it may be in the way. This correction may be accurately estimated by taking the diameter of the sun, or any object before and behind  $\odot$  on the arch; that is, bring the upper limb of the object to coincide with the lower, and

note

note the angle, then take it on the extra arch, as it is called; that is, bring the lower limb to coincide with the upper, and note the angle, half the difference of these two angles will be the true correction of the index error.

### EXAMPLE.

Suppose the sun's diameter measures 36 on the arch, and 28 on the extra arch. The difference is 8', half which is the error to be subtracted, because the diameter measures more on the arch, or gives the sun's diameter too much, but had the extra arch given the greater angle, the error would have been additive.

#### *To take the Altitude of the Moon.*

The moon's altitude may be either taken by the fore or back observation, exactly in the same manner as the sun's altitude, only here you must bring the edge of the moon into contact with the horizon, which is round and well defined, whether that be the upper or under edge: the corrections to be applied to the observed altitude are as follow:

The index error, as before directed, if any; the dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation; the semidiameter to be found in the nautical ephemeris for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich; if very great accuracy is required, this semi-diameter must be corrected for the intermediate time: which being added to, or subtracted from, the observed altitude, will give the apparent altitude of the centre; and the moon's horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich, is to be found in the Nautical Ephemeris. This must be corrected for the intermediate time; then take the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax out of the Nautical Almanac, increase its index by 10, and subtract the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude from the sun; the remainder will be the proportional logarithm of her parallax in altitude; from which take the moon's refraction (Table VII.) and the remainder will be the correction of the moon's altitude, which being added to her apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her center.

#### *To take the Altitude of a Star by the Fore Observation.*

Set the index at 0, and holding the plane of the quadrant vertical, direct the sight to the star, and at the same time look for the reflected image of the star in the silvered part of the horizon glass; move the index a little, which will separate the reflected image from the direct image, the former will be easily distinguished from the latter by its motion, when you stir the index; continue to advance the index, and at the same time follow the reflected image of the star with your eye, directing your sight lower and lower, and changing the position of the quadrant or sextant, as the image

of the star descends, till you have brought it down to the horizon; the index will then shew the observed altitude of the star. The corrections to be applied to the observed altitude of the star are : the index error, the dip (these two give the apparent altitude); the refraction gives the true altitude; the fixed stars have neither semi-diameter nor parallax worth notice.

In taking the altitude of a star, or the moon, by night, always get as near the water as possible; in moderate weather a grating may be slung over the ship's side, and an observer sit upon it to take the altitudes; the same may be done to take the altitude of the sun in an hazy horizon; for the nearer the eye is to the surface of the water, the nearer the true horizon will be to the eye.

*Advice to Seamen in the Choice of their Quadrants and Sextants.*

The joints of the frame must be close, without the least opening or looseness, and the ivory on the arch and nonius inlaid and fixed, so as not to rise at the ends, nor above the plane of the instrument; all the divisions on the arch and nonius must be exceeding fine and straight, so that when the index or nonius is set to any division on the arch, the divisions on the line that coincide may appear distinct, for only the first and last line on the nonius will coincide with the other lines upon the arch, if the quadrant is well divided; likewise try in different parts of the arch, if the nonius, or index plate, cuts regularly in order with those on the arch: if they do not, the divisions are bad, and the quadrant ought to be rejected.

Again, look into the great speculum or index glass slant-ways, holding it about ten or twelve inches from the eye, and observe the image of some distant object; if the image appears clear and distinct in every part of the glass, the speculum is good; but if it appears notched, or drawn with small lines, the glass is veiny, and must be rejected, if more images than one of the same object are seen, it shews that the two surfaces are not ground parallel; the other speculum may be examined in the same manner.

Observe the sun, or a candle, through the dark glasses severally, holding the glass about eight or ten inches from the eye; if they are veiny, the object will appear notched at the edges, but if clear and well defined, the glasses are good.

Quadrants, like watches, may appear well to the eye, and yet be good for little; it is therefore much better to give two guineas and an half, or three guineas, for a good one, that will last a man for life, than purchase those wretched instruments, made up at a low price, which cannot be depended on.

The surprizing improvements made in Navigation since the year 1767, when the first Nautical Almanack was published by Dr. Maskelyne, the present Astronomer Royal, are beyond the most sanguine expectations; and though several nations have contributed towards this important end, the English have (by the encouragement held out by Parliament, and the great improvements

made in nautical instruments and calculations) surpassed them all; so that by the help of the improved sextant, the Nautical Almanack, and the Tables contained in his book, a skilful and expert observer can determine the longitude to a degree of accuracy that people unacquainted with the operation would scarcely think possible.

Hadley's sextant is constructed on the same principles as the quadrant; but as it is used to measure the angular distance between the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, in order to determine the longitude, the arch is extended to  $120^{\circ}$ , for the purpose of measuring their distance when greater than  $90^{\circ}$ ; it is also provided with some appendages, generally annexed to a quadrant, in order to take the observation with greater accuracy.

On the adjoining plate is represented a sextant, the frame of which is generally made of brass; the arch BB is divided into  $120^{\circ}$ , each degree into three parts, each equal to 20 minutes, which are again subdivided by the nonius into every half minute, or 30 seconds; every second division of a minute, on the nonius, is cut longer than the intermediate one; the nonius is numbered at every fifth of these longer divisions, from the right towards the left, with 5, 10, 15, and 20, the first division towards the right hand being to be considered as the index division.

This is the general way of adjusting sextants; but for obtaining greater accuracy, some are divided as follow: the arch contains  $120^{\circ}$ ; each degree is subdivided into 4, of course equal to  $15'$ , which are again subdivided by the nonius into  $15''$ ; every fourth division or minute of the nonius, is longer than the intermediate ones; the nonius is numbered every fifth of these long divisions, from the right towards the left with 5, 10, 15; the first division towards the right hand is to be considered as the index division. The present mode of dividing the nonius of the sextant is thus: (beginning from the right hand towards the left) by taking fifteen divisions on the nonius, equal fourteen on the arch, consequently one division on the arch will exceed one on the nonius by  $\frac{1}{15}$ , that is, by  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a minute, where the degrees on the arch are subdivided into  $\frac{1}{4}$ , equal to 15 minutes.

The nonius, till very lately, was divided as the quadrant.

In order to observe with accuracy the contact of the limbs of any two objects, an adjusting screw, L, is added to the index, by which it may be moved with more regularity than it can by the hand; but this screw does not until the index is fixed by the finger-screw M. Care should be taken not to force the adjusting-screw when it arrives at either extremity of its adjustment. When the index is to be moved any considerable quantity, the screw M, at the back of the sextant, must be loosened; but when the index is brought nearly to the division required, this back screw should be tightened, and the index moved gradually by the adjusting-screw.

N. B. Many quadrants have an adjusting-screw.

In

In many sextants the lower part of the index glass, or that nearest the frame, is silvered as usual and the back surface of the upper part painted black; also a screen is fixed at the base of the index glass, turning on its axis, and may be placed over the silver part when the sun's rays are strong in which case the image is reflected from the polished surface of the upper part, and the error, which might probably arise from the pieces of the glasses not being parallel, is thereby avoided.

There are several coloured glasses at H, each of which is set in a different frame, turning on a screw; they are used to screen the eye from the brightness of the solar rays, and the glare of the moon, and may be used separately or together, as occasion requires.

There are other such glasses used behind the horizon glass at F, to weaken the rays of the sun or moon when they are viewed directly through the horizon glass; the paler glass is sometimes used in observing altitudes at sea, to take off the strong glare of the horizon.

The sextant is furnished with a plain tube, without any glasses; and to render the objects still more distinct, it has two telescopes, one representing the objects erect in their natural position, the other shewing them inverted; has a large field of view, and other advantages; a little use will soon accustom the observer to the inverted position, and the instrument will be as readily managed by it as the plain tube alone. By a telescope the contact of the images is more perfectly distinguished; and by the place of the images in the field of the telescope it is easy to perceive whether the sextant is held in the proper manner for observing. By sliding the tube that contains the eye-glasses in the inside of the other tube, the object is suited to differ eyes, and made to appear perfectly distinct and well defined.

The telescopes are to be secured into a circular ring, at K; this ring rests on two points against an exterior ring, and is held thereto by two screws; by turning one and tightening the other, the axis of the telescope may be made parallel to the plane of the sextant. The exterior ring is fixed on a brass stem that slides in a socket, and by means of the screw, at the back of the sextant, it may be raised or lowered so as to move the centre of the telescope to point to that part of the horizon glass which shall be judged the most fit for observation.

A circular head, containing a plate, in which there are three coloured glasses, and a fourth it is open, sometimes accompanies this sextant. This head is to be screwed on the eye-end of the tube, or on that of either scope. The edge of the plate projects a little beyond the head on one side, and is moveable by the finger, so that the open ring or any of the coloured glasses, may be brought between the eye-glasses of the telescope and the eye.

To these are added, a small key-driver to adjust the screws,  
and

and a magnifying glass to read off the observation with greater accuracy.

*The Adjustments of a Sextant* are to set the index and horizon-glasses perpendicular to the plane of the instrument, and their planes parallel to each other; by the same method as the quadrant, only screwing on the plain tube or telescope; also to set the axis of the telescope parallel to the plane of the instrument; each of these particulars must be examined before an observation is taken, and the adjustments, if requisite, be made.

For correcting the index error, see the rules for adjusting Hadley's Quadrant.

*To set the Axis of the Telescope parallel to the Plane of the Sextant.*

In measuring angular distances, the line of sight, or axis of the telescope, should be parallel to the plane of the instrument, as a deviation in that respect will occasion a considerable error in the observation; and this is most sensible in large angles. To avoid which, an inverted telescope is used, in whose field there are placed two wires parallel to each other, and equidistant from the centre; to which are sometimes added two others, at right angles to these, but parallel to each other. By means of these wires the adjustment may be made thus: screw on the telescope, and turn the tube containing the eye glass, till the wires are parallel to the plane of the instrument; then take two objects, as the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, whose angular distance must not be less than  $90^{\circ}$ , because the error is more easily discovered when the distance is great; bring them exactly into contact on the wire which is nearest the plane of the instrument, and fix the index; then, by altering a little the position of the sextant, bring them to appear on the wire farthest from the plane of the instrument; if they remain still in contact, the axis of the telescope is parallel to the plane of the sextant; but if the limbs of the two objects appear to separate at the further wire, it shows that the object-end of the telescope inclines towards the plane of the sextant; this must be rectified by tightening the screw nearest the sextant, which is attached to the ring that holds the telescope, having previously slackened the screw farthest from it. If the images overtop each other when brought to the wire farthest from the sextant, the object end of the telescope is inclined from the plane of the sextant, and must be rectified by slackening the screw nearest the sextant, and tightening the other. Repeat this operation till the contact be rendered perfect on both wires, the axis of the telescope will then be truly adjusted.

*To observe the angular Distance between the Sun and Moon.*

Screw on the inverted telescope, placing the wires parallel to the plane of the instrument; then turn down the screens, according to the brightness of the sun; place the index at O on the arch, and if the sun's image be very bright, turn up the screen before the horizon



zon glass, and with the screw S, rise the telescope to the transparent part of the horizon glass. Having done this, hold the sextant so that its plane may pass through the two objects: if the sun be to the right hand of the moon, the sextant is to be held with its face upwards; but if it be to the left hand, the face is to be held downwards. With the instrument in this position, look directly at the moon through the telescope and move the index forward, till the sun's image is brought nearly in contact with the moon's nearest limb; then fix the index by the screw under the sextant, and make the contact perfect by means of the adjusting-screw; at the same time move the sextant slowly, making the axis of the telescope the centre of motion, by which means the objects will pass each other, and the contact become accurately discriminated. The index will shew the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, which you will read off with a magnifying glass.

*Second Method.*

It will perhaps be more easy for those who are not accustomed to make observations of this kind, to find the distance nearly, and setting the index forward to it, to look directly towards the moon, holding the instrument as before; the sun will then appear nearly in contact with it, and is to be made perfect by the method above-mentioned. In the Nautical Ephemeris, the distance of the sun and moon is set down for every three hours of time at Greenwich, on such days as the moon is not more than  $120^{\circ}$ , nor less than  $40^{\circ}$  distant from the sun, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts; from these distances you may compute roughly their distance at the time of observation, thus: Turn the ship's longitude into time by Tab. XVI. and add it to the time of observation, if the longitude be west, but subtract it if the longitude be east, the sum or difference will give the time at Greenwich; then, by the Ephemeris, find the distance nearly at that time, from which subtract 30 minutes for the sun and moon's semi-diameters, and the remainder will give the distance of their nearest limbs at the time of observation.

If a number of observations are to be taken, the following method will not be found unacceptable: Having brought the objects into contact, as before directed, and noted down their apparent angular distance, advance or draw back your index two or three minutes, according as the objects are receding or approaching, and wait till they again come into contact, repeating the operation as often as judged necessary, using the mean of all the observations to determine the longitude. This method will be found easy and accurate.

**NOTE.**—The contact of the limbs must always be observed in the middle, between the parallel wires.

*To observe the Distance between the Moon and a Star.*

Turn down the lightest screen before the index glass, and direct the telescope to the star, holding the sextant in its proper position,

as before directed; then move the index forward, till the reflected image of the moon is seen in the telescope; by moving the instrument slowly up and down, the moon will appear to rise and fall by the star. The round and well defined limb of the moon, whether it be nearest or furthest from the star, must be brought into contact with it. When the object to be seen by reflection is to the right hand of that to be seen by direct vision, the instrument is held with its face upwards; but when the object to be seen by reflection is to the left hand of that seen directly, the instrument is held with its face downwards. Having brought the objects into contact, the nonius will shew the observed angular distance.

If the distance between the moon and one of the stars set down in the Ephemeris for finding the longitude, is to be observed, their distance may be roughly calculated as before directed, to which set the index; then look through the telescope, and direct the sight to the star, which is generally a bright one, and lies in a line nearly perpendicular to the horns of the moon, either to the eastward or westward, as denoted in the Ephemeris; then, holding the instrument in the plane of the two objects, give it a slow motion up and down, and if the moon's image come in the field of the telescope, it is a proof you have taken the right star, as no other in that direction will correspond in distance to it.

After the distance is observed between the sun and moon, by a sextant or quadrant, there still remains to be made some corrections to obtain the true distance; the corrections are those for parallax, refraction, and semi-diameter.

The dip of the horizon is an angle made with the height of the eye of the observer and the visible horizon, and which makes the angle of celestial objects appear higher than they really are by the amount of the correction found in Table VIII. and which is to be subtracted from all altitudes.

#### PARALLAX.

The parallax of the sun and moon is the *difference of the altitude* of either object, if observed at the same moment of time from the *centre*, and from the *surface* of the earth. The parallax of the heavenly bodies is greatest when in the horizon; hence called the horizontal parallax. That of the moon is set down in the Nautical Almanack for every noon and midnight, but may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts. The sun's mean parallax being only  $8''.6$ , is seldom attended to in nautical calculation, except when his altitude is taken to determine the true time, or the angular distance to determine the longitude. The stars, on account of their great distance from the earth, have no sensible parallax; the parallax of the sun and moon causing them to appear lower than they really are, it is evident this correction must be added to the apparent altitude of the sun and moon, in order to obtain their true altitude. This will be better illustrated by the plate facing page 146. Let C represent the centre of the

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earth;

earth; a, o, e, part of the moon's orbit; b, d, g, part of the sun's orbit; l, k, part of the starry heavens. Now, to a spectator at m, upon the surface of the earth, let the moon appear at e, in the horizon of m, and it will be referred to f; but if viewed from the centre c, it will be referred to h. The difference between these places, or the arch f, h, is called the horizontal parallax, and the angle m, e, c, the parallax angle. The parallax will be greater or less, according to the distance of the objects from the earth; thus, the parallax f, h, of e, is greater than the parallax f, n, of g, and with respect to the same object, it is evident when it is in the horizon, the parallax is greatest, and that it diminishes as the object approaches the zenith, where it vanishes. Thus the horizontal parallax of e and g is greater than the parallax in altitude of e and d; but the objects a and b, as seen from m, the surface, or c, the centre, appear in the same place, l, or the zenith.

Having the earth's semi-diameter, and the parallax of any of the planets, their distance may be found thus: As the tangent of the parallax : is to the earth's semi-diameter in miles :: so is radius : to the distance.

Having the distance, the parallax in altitude is found thus: As the distance : is to radius :: so is the earth's semi-diameter : to the tangent of the parallax.

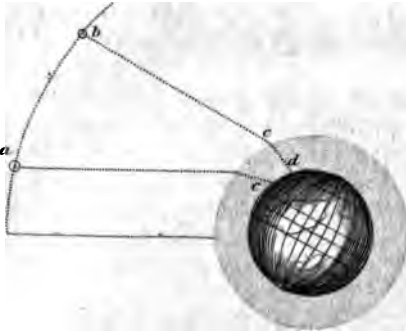
#### REFRACTION.

From various experiments it hath been found that the rays of light passing through the atmosphere, are bent out of their straight course into an elliptic curve-line, from whence it follows, that all heavenly bodies, except when they are in the zenith, appear higher than they ought to do, and the more so the nearer they are to the horizon, where they are nearly 33 miles. This apparent elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true height is called the Refraction, therefore all apparent altitudes observed, must (after the dip has been allowed for) be reduced to their true altitudes by the correction found in Table VII. which must be subtracted from the apparent altitude, or added to the zenith distance, in order to obtain the true altitude.

Now, since parallax makes all objects appear lower than they really are, and refraction makes them appear higher than they are, it is evident that the true altitude of an object cannot be obtained without correcting the observed altitude for the difference of these two sums.

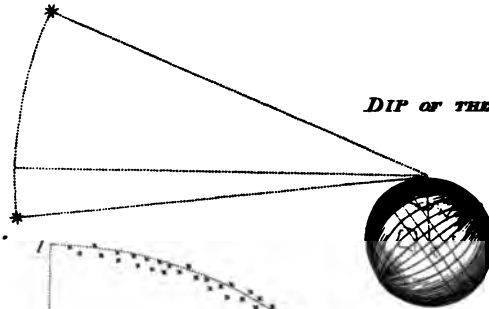
#### SEMI-DIAMETER.

The moon's semi-diameter is smallest when in the horizon, and increasing as she approaches the zenith, where it is greatest; as she is then nearer the spectator by the earth's semi-diameter. This augmentation is set down in Table X. Another reason of the apparent augmentation and diminution of the moon's semi-diameter is, that she moves round the earth in an orbit not circular, but elliptic,

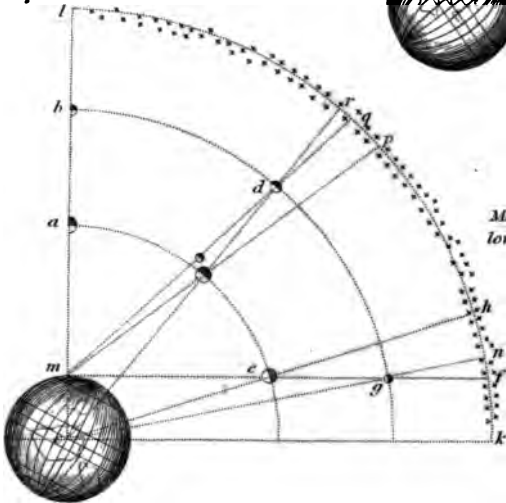


**REFRACTION.**

*The Rays of Light passing through the Atmosphere make Objects appear higher than they are.*



**DIP OF THE HORIZON.**



**PARALLAX.**

*Makes Objects appear lower than they are.*

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elliptic, and is consequently, at different parts of her orbit, nearer to, or farther from the earth, which occasions an apparent augmentation or diminution of her semi-diameter; on which account her semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight are set down, page 7, of the month, in the Nautical Almanack, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts.

It is evident, that to obtain the true angular distance, the observed distance must be corrected for the semi-diameter of the objects. If the nearest limbs of the sun and moon are observed, the sum of the semi-diameters must be *added*; if the furthest limbs are observed, the sum must be *subtracted* from the observed distance, to obtain the distance of their centres. The same rules hold good in respect to adding or subtracting the moon's semi-diameter, according as her nearest or furthest limb is used when the observation is made between the moon and a star, observing that the star has no semi-diameter.

*To work an Observation, or to find the Latitude of a Place, by the Tables of the Sun or Star's Declination, and the Zenith Distance.*

The latitude of any place is its distance from the equator, either north or south, counted in degrees, &c. upon an arch of the meridian, contained between the zenith and the equator.

The zenith is that point directly over our heads, and is 90 degrees distant from the horizon.

The zenith distance is the distance of any object from the point directly over our heads, which is always the complement of the altitude; it is said to be south, if the sun or star be south, and north, if the sun or star be north of the observer.

To the observed altitude add the difference between the semi-diameter and the dip, the sum will be the apparent altitude of the sun's centre; but must be subtracted if a back observation is used.

From the apparent altitude subtract the refraction, the remainder will be the true altitude of the sun's center: this being subtracted from 90 degrees, gives the true zenith distance, with which, and the declination, the latitude is found by the following rules.

See Globe, facing page 45.

NOTE. For the dip and refraction, see Tables 8 and 7.

1st. When the sun or star is in the zenith, the declination is the latitude; and is of the same name as the declination, north or south.

2d. When the sun or star is on the equator, consequently hath no declination, the zenith distance is the latitude of the place: if the zenith distance be south the latitude is north; but if north, the latitude south.

3d. When the zenith distance is north, and declination north, if they be both equal, you are on the equator, therefore in no latitude.

4th. When the zenith distance is south, and declination south, then, if the zenith distance is equal with the declination, you are on the equator.

The foregoing need no examples.

1st. But, when the zenith distance is south, and the declination north, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude north.

2d. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination south, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude south.

3d. When the zenith distance is south, and the declination south, if the zenith distance is more than the declination, subtract the declination from it, and the remainder gives the latitude north.

4th. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination north, if the zenith distance be more than the declination, subtract the declination from the zenith distance, the remainder is the latitude south.

5th. When the zenith distance is north, and the sun hath north declination, the zenith distance being less than the declination, subtracting the zenith distance from the declination, gives the latitude north.

6th. When the zenith distance is south, and declination south, if the zenith distance is less than the declination, the zenith distance subtracted from the declination gives the latitude south; for it is plain in these two last cases, the observer is between the sun and equator.

The preceding six rules are exemplified in their regular order below.

#### EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 4th May, 1806, the altitude of the sun's lower limb to be  $56^{\circ} 30'$  south, the eye being elevated 16 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the lat. in?

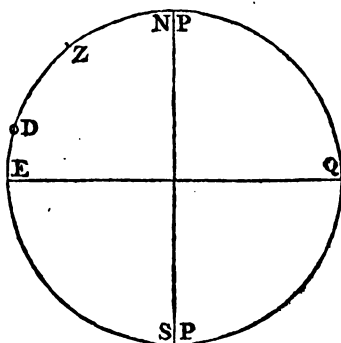
Obs. alt. sun's l. l. -  $56^{\circ} 30'$   
Semi-dia.  $16' 07''$  } Diff. add.  $0^{\circ} 12'$   
Dip -  $4^{\circ} 05'$

Sun's apparent altitude  $56^{\circ} 42'$   
Refraction subtract.  $0^{\circ} 10'$

Sun's true altitude -  $56^{\circ} 41'$   
 $90^{\circ} 00'$

Zenith distance -  $33^{\circ} 19'$  South.  
Declination added -  $15^{\circ} 51'$  North.

Latitude -  $49^{\circ} 10'$  North.



With the chord of 60 describe a circle to represent the meridian; through the center draw the diameter EQ, to represent the equator, and at right angles thereto, another diameter; mark the upper end, NP. for the north pole, and the lower, SP. for the south pole; set off the declination,  $15^{\circ} 55'$ , taken from the line of chords, from E to D; take from the line of chords the zenith distance,  $33^{\circ} 19'$ , and set it off from D to Z. Then will EZ measure on the line of chords,  $49^{\circ} 10'$ , the latitude. required.

#### EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on the 14th Jan. 1806, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb was found to be  $46^{\circ} 20'$  north, the elevation of the eye being 16 feet. Required the latitude?

Sun's observed altitude  $46^{\circ} 20' 0''$  North.

Semi-dia  $16' 0''$   
Dip  $- 4^{\circ} 0'$  } Add  $0^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Diff.  $12^{\circ} 0'$

Apparent altitude  $- 46^{\circ} 32' 0''$  North.

Refraction  $- 0^{\circ} 10'$

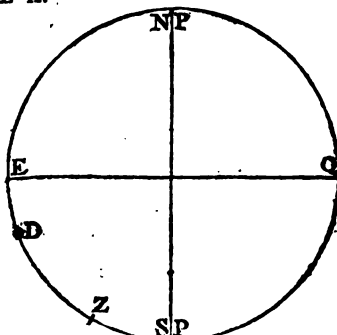
Sun's true altitude  $- 46^{\circ} 31' 0''$   
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance  $- 43^{\circ} 29' 0''$  North.

Declination  $- 21^{\circ} 23' 0''$  South.

Latitude  $- 64^{\circ} 52' 0''$  South.

D to Z; then will EZ, measured on the same line of chords, be the latitude required.



Draw the figure as before; take the declination,  $21^{\circ} 20'$ , from the line of chords; set off from E towards the south pole, to D; take the zenith distance on the line of chords, and set it from

## EXAMPLE III.

Suppose, on the 20th Jan. 1806, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb to be  $42^{\circ} 30'$  south, the eye being elevated 20 feet above the water. Required the lat.

Sun's observed altitude  $42^{\circ} 30' 0''$  South.

Semi-dia.  $16' 0''$   
Dip  $- 4^{\circ} 0'$  } Diff.  $0^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Sun's apparent altitude  $42^{\circ} 42' 0''$

Refraction  $- 0^{\circ} 10'$

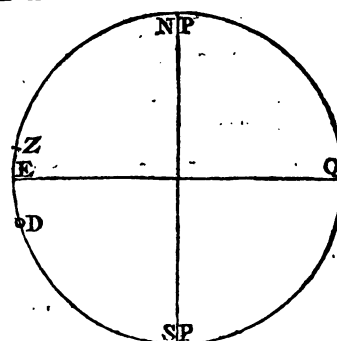
Sun's true altitude  $- 42^{\circ} 41' 0''$   
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance  $- 47^{\circ} 19' 0''$  South.

Declination  $- 20^{\circ} 12' 0''$  South.

Latitude  $- 27^{\circ} 7' 0''$  North.

the south pole to D. Secondly, set off the zenith distance,  $47^{\circ} 19'$ , contra from D towards the north, to Z; then will EZ measure on the line of chords  $27^{\circ} 7'$ , the latitude.



Draw the figure as before; set off the declination,  $20^{\circ} 12'$ , from E towards

## EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose, in 1806, the altitude of the star Aldebaran, when on the meridian, be found  $40^{\circ} 27'$  north, when the decl. is  $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$  north, the eye being elevated 20 feet above the sea. Required the lat?

Observed altitude  $- 40^{\circ} 27' 0''$

Dip for 20 feet  $- 0^{\circ} 40'$

Apparent altitude  $- 40^{\circ} 23' 0''$

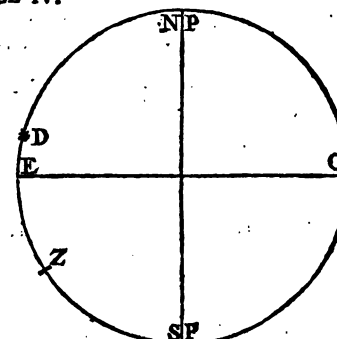
Refraction  $- 0^{\circ} 10'$

Star's true altitude  $- 40^{\circ} 22' 0''$  North.  
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance  $- 49^{\circ} 38' 0''$

Star's declination  $- 16^{\circ} 6' 35''$

Latitude  $- 33^{\circ} 32' 25''$  South.



Draw the figure as before; set off the star's declination,  $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$  from E to D; then

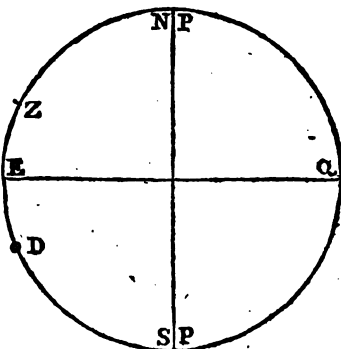


D; next set off the zenith distance  $49^{\circ} 38'$ , from D to Z; then will ZE, measured on the line of chords, be  $33^{\circ} 32' 25''$ , the latitude required, which is south.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose the sun's true meridian altitude to be  $64^{\circ} 20'$  south, and his declination  $14^{\circ} 20'$  south, the latitude is required?

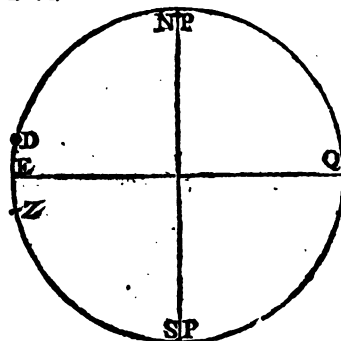
Sun's true merid. alt.	64 20 0
Zenith distance	25 40 0 South.
Sun's declin. subtract	14 20 0 South.
Latitude	11 20 0 North.



EXAMPLE VI.

Given, the true altitude of the sun's center,  $64^{\circ} 20'$  north, and the sun's declination,  $14^{\circ} 20'$  north. Required the latitude?

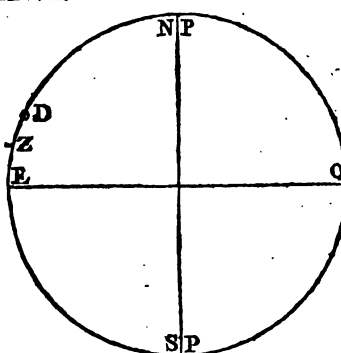
Sun's true merid. alt.	64 20 0
Zenith distance	25 40 0 North.
Sun's declinat. north	14 20 0
Latitude	11 20 0 South.



EXAMPLE VII.

Given, the true meridian altitude of the sun's center  $82^{\circ} 10'$  north, and the declination  $23^{\circ}$  north. Required the latitude?

Observed altitude	82 10 0
	90 0 0
Zenith distance	7 50 0 North.
Declination	23 0 0 North.
Latitude	15 10 0 North.



In the two last examples it is plain the observer is between the sun and the equator.

Suppose on the 12th of March 1806, by a back observation, the observed altitude of the sun is  $25^{\circ} 12'$  south, the eye being 40 feet above

above the horizon, required the latitude in the longitude of  $64^{\circ}$  east and  $64^{\circ}$  west.

Sun's obs. alt.	25° 12' S.	Sun's obs. alt.	25° 12' S.
☉ Semi-dia. 16 } 8	Sum + 22	☉ Semi-dia. 16 } 8	Sum + 22
Dip 6		Dip 6	
App. alti.	25 34	App. alti.	25 34
Refraction -	2	Refraction -	2
True alti.	25 32	True alti.	25 32
	90 00		90 00
True zenith dist.	64 28 N.	True zenith dist.	64 28 N
Dec. 12 3 28 }		Dec. 12 3 28 }	
Cor. for $64^{\circ}$ E. long. + 4 }	3 32 S	Cor. for $64^{\circ}$ W. long. - 4 }	3 24
From Table		By Table	
Lat. in	68 00 N	Lat. in	67 52 N

As the declination in the tables is calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, it is plain that when a ship is to the eastward, and the declination decreasing, it must be more at the ship than at Greenwich; consequently the proportional parts of the daily difference must be added to the declination of that day; but when the ship is to the westward of London, the proportional parts must be subtracted, to find the true declination at the place of observation; but had the declination been increasing, the proportional parts must have been subtracted when to the eastward, and added when to the westward, to obtain the true declination at the ship; whence it follows, that no latitude can be truly ascertained without finding the sun's declination at the place of observation, as above, which is but too often neglected.

Here it may be observed also, that in a back observation, the sun being brought over the observer's head, the upper edge appears to him the lower one; and though the sun appears to the south of him, yet the zenith distance is north. The same may be observed if he is north of the sun. The back observation is seldom used, unless there is a high land, or other obstructions, between the observer and the sun.

The foregoing rules are for observing the sun, or a star, when they are at the greatest altitude, or upon the meridian above the pole; but as in some parts of the earth the sun does not set for several days, and some stars never set, in that case they may be observed when they are at the lowest, or upon the meridian below the pole. To work which observation, take the following

**RULE.**—Add the complement of declination to the true meridian altitude, the sum is the latitude, of the same name that the declination is of.

- Suppose, on the 12th of June, 1806, an observer in a high northern

northern latitude,  $65^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich, his eye being 28 feet above the level of the sea, should observe the altitude of the sun's lower limb on the meridian below the pole, to be  $8^{\circ} 15'$  south, by a fore observation. Required the latitude?

The sun being observed below the pole, it must have been at 12 hours past noon, at the place of observation; and that place being  $65^{\circ}$  west of London = 4 hours 20' later than at London, it must be 16 hours 20 minutes past noon at London.

Sun's declin. 12th June,  $23^{\circ} 8' N.$

13th ditto,  $23^{\circ} 12' N.$

Diff. - 0 4

Correc. for  $65^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich, Tab. 18.  $0^{\circ} 0' 53''$  } Add.  
Decl. 12th June -  $23^{\circ} 8' 0''$

Correct. declin.  $23^{\circ} 8' 53''$  North.

Sun's observed alt.  $8^{\circ} 15' 0''$

From semi-dia. 16—5 dip, diff. 0 11 0 add.

Apparent altitude 8 26 0

Refraction subtr. 0 6 0

True merid. alt. 8 20 0

Compl. of S.'s dec. 66 51 7

75 11 7 North.

At sea I took the altitude of the north pole-star, when on the meridian below the pole, and found it  $46^{\circ} 21'$ . Required the lat.?

Mer. alt. -  $46^{\circ} 21' 0''$

Compl. of decl. 1 43 50 North.

Latitude in 48 4 50 North.

The pole star is the last in the tail of the Little Bear, and is known by two stars always pointing to it, commonly called the Pointers. How to find and know the stars, will be further elucidated when we come to treat of finding the longitude at sea.

## OF THE VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

THE variation of the compass is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the magnetic meridian, and is either east or west; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the needle's point stands from the true north or south points of

of the horizon, reckoned to the eastward or westward, and is readily found from the sun's amplitude or azimuth.

*To find the true Amplitude.*

The sun's true amplitude is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the true east or west points thereof, and the center of the sun at its rising or setting; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the sun rises or sets to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the horizon.

The sun's magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees, &c. the center is northward or southward of the east or west points of the compass at his rising or setting, and is found with an azimuth compass in the following manner:

Having placed the azimuth compass in a convenient part of the ship, look directly through the sight vanes at the sun's center; and when the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, stop the card, by a stop which is placed on the compass for that purpose; then the quantity of degrees and minutes contained between the east or west, and the north or south, points of the compass, will be the magnetic amplitude.

The true amplitude is found either by inspection in the Tables of the Sun's Amplitude, or by calculation, as follows:

RULE. As the sine compl. of the lat. or sec. less radius

Is to radius,

So is the sine of the sun or star's declination

To the sine of the true amplitude.

Which is always of the same name with the declination, whether north or south.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose the sun's declination to be  $10^{\circ} 43' S.$  in lat.  $51^{\circ} 32' N.$  I demand the true amplitude?

As sine com. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$	9.79383	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' N.$ secant	0.20617
So is si. sun's dec. $10^{\circ} 43' S.$	9.26940	Decl. $10^{\circ} 40' S.$ log. sine	9.26940
To si. of true amp. $17^{\circ} 24'$	9.47557	True amp. $17^{\circ} 24' S.$	= 9.47557

EXAMPLE II.

In latitude  $38^{\circ} 25' N.$  what is the sun's true amplitude when the declination is  $18^{\circ} 59' N.$ ?

As sine com. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$	9.89405	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $38^{\circ} 25' N.$ secant	0.10595
So is sine declin. $18^{\circ} 59'$	9.51227	Decl. $18^{\circ} 59' N.$ log. sine	9.51227
To sun's true amp. $24^{\circ} 32'$	9.61822	Log. si. $24^{\circ} 32'$ true am. N.	9.61822

*To find the true Amplitude by the Table of Amplitudes.*

Look for the given declination at the top of the table, and the latitude in the first column on the left hand, in the common angle of meeting, will be the degrees and minutes of the amplitude required.

#### EXAMPLE. I.

In latitude  $40^{\circ}$  N. when the declination was  $17^{\circ}$  N. required the sun's true amplitude at rising?

Under declination  $17^{\circ}$ , and right against the latitude  $40^{\circ}$  stand  $22^{\circ} 26'$  the true amplitude, and is to be counted from the east towards the north, because it is at the sun's rising, and the declination is north; that is, E.  $22^{\circ} 26'$  N.

But when the latitude is given in degrees, and the declination in degrees and minutes, find the declination at the top as before, and the nearest degrees to the given latitude in the left-hand column, against which, and under the given declination, stands the true amplitude; or, if the minutes of the declination be near 30, or half a degree, find the amplitude for the given degrees of declination, and the amplitude for one degree above it; add these two amplitudes together, half the sum will be the true amplitude, sufficiently exact for practice at sea.

#### EXAMPLE II.

Suppose I would know the sun's true amplitude at his setting, in latitude  $57^{\circ}$ , his declination being  $11^{\circ} 33'$  S.

Find the ampli. as before for the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11^{\circ} \\ 12 \end{array} \right\}$  which will be  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20^{\circ} 30' \\ 22 \quad 26 \end{array} \right\}$

Lat.  $57$ , and the declination

Their sum  $\begin{array}{r} 42 \quad 56 \end{array}$

Half the sum  $21 \quad 28$  is the true amplitude: that is, W.  $21^{\circ} 28'$  S. because at sun setting, and the declination south. In like manner, if the declination be in degrees, and the latitude in degrees and minutes, as in

#### EXAMPLE III.

Suppose it were required to find the sun's true amplitude at setting, in latitude  $49^{\circ} 27'$ , when his declination was  $21^{\circ}$  north.

Now 27 minutes being nearly half a degree, therefore,

1 or 1<sup>st</sup>.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\}$  and declination  $21^{\circ}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 33^{\circ} 7' \\ 33 \quad 53 \end{array} \right\}$  the amplitudes are

Sum  $\begin{array}{r} 67 \quad 00 \end{array}$

Half the sum is  $33 \quad 30$ , the true amplitude required; that is, W.  $33^{\circ} 30'$  N. because the sun was setting, and the declination N.

When the latitude and declination are both given in degrees and minutes, take the nearest degrees to both, unless they are near 30 minutes, as observed before, and find the amplitude as in Example I.

EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose it were required to find the sun's true amplitude at setting, in latitude  $49^{\circ} 20'$ , his declination being  $19^{\circ} 40' N$ .

Now as the latitude is nearest to  $49^{\circ}$  and the declination nearest  $20^{\circ}$ , therefore against latitude  $49^{\circ}$  and under declination  $20^{\circ}$ , stands  $31^{\circ} 25' N$ . the true amplitude; that is, W.  $31^{\circ} 25' N$ . the declination being north, and at the sun's setting.

*To find the true Azimuth.*

The true azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the azimuth circle passing through the center of the sun or star at the time of observation; or it is the true distance of the sun or star from the true north or south points of the compass.

The magnetic azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the magnetic meridian and the azimuth circle passing through the center of the sun or star when observed; or it is the apparent distance of the sun or star from the north or south points of the compass, either in the forenoon, or in the afternoon, when they are  $5^{\circ}$ ,  $10^{\circ}$ ,  $15^{\circ}$ , &c. above the horizon, and the less the altitude is, the more exact you may perform the observation.

The magnetic azimuth is found by the compass, in the following manner:

Place the compass in a convenient part of the ship; then move it so that the sights may be directed to the sun's center; and the shadow of the string will fall directly on the line marked on the plain which joins the sights; then the degree, &c. in the arch intercepted between the end of the index, and north point of the card, will give the magnet azimuth required. If the sun does not shine strong enough to give a strong shadow, look through one of the sights, and move the compass till one of the strings cuts the sun's center, and then the intercepted arch, as before, shews the sun's azimuth, and the like of the star's.

When there is a rough sea, the observation is best made by two persons, and if the card vibrates much, take the middle degree between the limits which the vibration reaches.

When the azimuth is observed, the altitude of the object must be observed at the same time.

Having the latitude of the place of observation, and the sun or star's declination with the true altitude at the time of observation, the true azimuth is found as follows:

**RULE.** From the half sum of the complement of the latitude, the complement of the altitude and the sun or star's polar distance: subtract the polar distance, noting the half sum and the remainder. Then add together

The log. sine of the I at. co ar. = co sec. less rad. or  
complement of the Alt. co ar = co sec. indexes.

The log. sine of the half sum,

And the log. sine of the remainder, into one sum.

Half the sum of these four logarithms will give the log. co-sine of half the true azimuth, which being doubled, gives the true azimuth, reckoned from the north in north latitude, and from the south in south latitude.

N. B. The polar distance of the sun or star, is their distance from the nearest, or elevated pole, and if the latitude of the place, and the declination of the sun or star, be both north, or both south, then the complement of the declination is the polar distance; but if the latitude and declination be one north and the other south, the declination added to  $90^\circ$  gives the polar distance.

### EXAMPLE. I.

In latitude  $51^\circ 32'$  N. the sun's altitude was observed to be  $39^\circ 28'$ , his declination being then  $16^\circ 37'$  N, required the true azimuth.

Lat.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>51 32</u>	Alt.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>39 28</u>	Dec.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>16 37</u>
		Com. Alt.	<u>50 32</u>	Pol. dist.	<u>73 23</u>

Co Lat.	38 28	Sine co ar =	{ Co Secant	} 0,20617
Co Alt.	50 32	Sine co ar =	{ less rad.	
Pol. diff.	73 23			

Sum 162 23

$\frac{1}{2}$  Sum 81 11 Sine

Pol. dist. 73 23

9,99484

Rem. 7 48 Sine

9,13263

2) 19,44603

Log. co si of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the Azimuth =  $58^\circ 06'$

9,72301

True Azimuth

116 12 from the North.

### EXAMPLE II.

In latitude  $42^\circ 16'$  N. the sun's altitude was observed to be  $18^\circ 40'$ , his declination being then  $7^\circ 38'$  S.; required the true azimuth?

Latitude	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>42 16 N.</u>	Altitude	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>18 40</u>	Declination	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>7 38 S.</u>
		Coalt	<u>71 20</u>	Polar dist.	<u>97 38</u>

Co-lat,

Co-lat.	47 44	Co secant 0,13076
Co-lat.	71 20	Co secant 0,02347
Polar diff.	97 38	

Sum 216 42

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Sum 108 21 Log. sine 9,97733  
Polar diff. 97 38

Remainder 10 43 Log. sine 9,26940

Sum 19,40096

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Sum log. co-fi. 59, 53 = 9,70048  
2

True azimuth 119 46 from the north.

The following questions are set down for the Learner's Exercise:

*Quest. I.* Being at sea, in latitude  $40^{\circ} 38'$  N. in the afternoon, the sun's altitude was observed to be  $20^{\circ} 46'$ , when his declination was  $17^{\circ} 10'$  S. what was the sun's azimuth at that time?

*Ans.*  $137^{\circ} 50'$  from the north.

*Quest. II.* What is the sun's true azimuth in lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$  N. in the forenoon, when his altitude is  $24^{\circ} 28'$ , and his declination  $22^{\circ} 40'$  N.?

*Ans.*  $75^{\circ} 44'$  from the north point of the compass.

*Quest. III.* At the island of St. Helena, the sun's altitude was observed to be  $30^{\circ} 22'$  in the forenoon, his declination being then  $22^{\circ} 58'$  S. required the azimuth at that time?

*Ans.*  $72^{\circ} 22'$  from the south, or  $107^{\circ} 38'$  from the north.

*Quest. IV.* What is the bearing of the star Aldebaran at the Cape of Good Hope, when its altitude is  $22^{\circ} 25'$ ?

*Ans.*  $130^{\circ} 20'$  from the south, or  $49^{\circ} 40'$  from the north.

Having found the sun's true amplitude or azimuth by the preceding methods, &c. magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation, it is evident, that when they agree there is no variation; but when they disagree, then, if the true and observed amplitudes be both of the same name, that is, both north or both south, their difference is the variation; but if the true and observed amplitudes be of different names, that is, one north and the other south, their sum is the variation. Again, if the true and observed azimuths be both on the east, or both on the west side of the meridian, their difference is the variation; but if the true and observed azimuths be one on the east and one on the west side of the meridian, their sum gives the variation; and to know whether the variation is easterly or westerly, observe this general

RULE,



## RULE.

Let the observer's face be turned to the sun ; then, if the true amplitude or azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed, the variation is easterly ; but if to the left hand, westerly.

## EXAMPLE I.

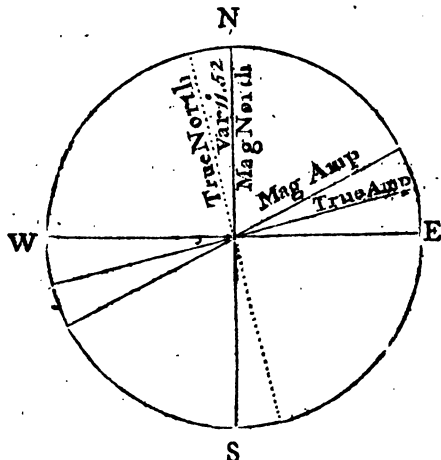
Suppose the sun's magnetic amplitude at rising is found to be E.  $26^{\circ} 12' N.$  but the true is found to be E.  $14^{\circ} 20' N.$  ; required the variation ?

From the greater  
Take the lesser

E.  $26^{\circ} 12' N.$   
E.  $14^{\circ} 20' N.$

Remains the variation  $11^{\circ} 52' E.$

Which is easterly, because in this case the true amplitude is to the right of the observed.



With the chord of 60 describe a circle to represent the compass, through which draw the north, south, east, and west lines ; take the amplitude at rising,  $26^{\circ} 12'$  from the line of chords, and setting it from E. towards N. and likewise the true amplitude  $14^{\circ} 20'$ , and set it from E. towards N. as before, the difference of these two angles, or between the true and magnetic amplitude, viz.  $11^{\circ} 52'$  is the variation. Now suppose yourself placed at the centre of the horizon represented by the compass, and looking towards the magnetic amplitude at the sun's rising, it is plain that the true amplitude found by calculation is towards the right hand of the observed, which shews the variation is  $11^{\circ} 52' E.$  and must be allowed to the right hand in all courses steered, before they can be put in the Traverse Table or bearings, taken by the compass.

## EXAMPLE II.

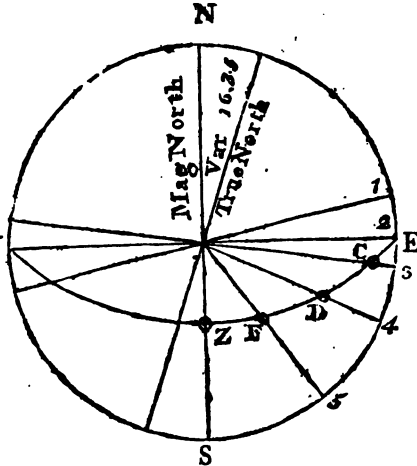
Suppose the sun's true amplitude at setting be W.  $34^{\circ} 26' S.$  and his magnetic amplitude W.  $23^{\circ} 13' S.$  required the variation, since they are both of the same name ?

From

From the true	—	W. 34° 26' S.
Take the magnetic	—	W. 23 13 S.
		<hr/>
Remains the variation		11 13 W.

Which is westerly, because the true azimuth is to the left of the observed in this case.

EXAMPLE III.  
Suppose the true azimuth — 84° 40' W.  
The mag. az. 101 15 W.  
\* Variation 16 35



\* Let N. E. S. and W. represent the horizon; C, D, F, an azimuth circle, passing through the sun's centre; now an observer, placed at the centre, will see the sun at rising, in the line 1, but when he gets a greater altitude, and arrives at E, he will see the sun in the line 2, and as the sun alters its altitude, will be seen in the line 3, 4, 5, at length will arrive at its meridian, Z, S, and the figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, will represent the different magnetic azimuth; the difference between any of these and the true azimuth found by calculation, is the variation.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose the sun's true amplitude at rising is E. 13° 24' N. and his magnetic amplitude E. 12° 32' S. required the variation, and which way?

Since the true amplitude and observed have different names,  
To the true amplitude E. 13° 24' N.  
Add the magnetic amp. E. 12 32 S.

Their sum is the variation 25 56 W.

Which is westerly, because the true amplitude is to the left of the observed.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth in the forenoon is N. 86° 40' easterly, but by the compass it is N. 73° 24' easterly; required the variation, and which way?

Since the true and observed azimuths are both on the same side of the meridian,

From the greater N. 86° 40' E.  
Take the lesser N. 73 24 E.

Remainder variation 13 16 E.

Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth is N.  $32^{\circ} 28'$  easterly, and his magnetic azimuth N.  $8^{\circ} 50'$  west; required the variation, and which way?

Since they are on the different sides of the meridian,  
To the true azimuth, N.  $32^{\circ} 28'$  E.  
Add to the mag. azim. N.  $8^{\circ} 50'$  W.

Sum is the variation	41 18 E.
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Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

## EXAMPLE VII.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth S.  $17^{\circ} 45'$  E. and the magnetic azimuth S.  $5^{\circ} 48'$  W. required the variation, and which way?

Since they are on different sides of the meridian,  
To the true azimuth, S.  $17^{\circ} 45'$  E.  
Add the observed az. S.  $5^{\circ} 48'$  W.

Sum is the variation	23 33 W
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Which is west, because the true azimuth is to the left of the observed.

The use of the variation is to correct the course steered by the compass; when the variation is east, it must be allowed to the right hand upon every course steered quite round the compass; but when the variation is west, to the left hand.

NOTE. The variation may be easily found by taking the sun's altitude in the morning, and observing what point of the compass he bears upon; and in the afternoon when the altitude is the same, the middle point will be the true meridian, the difference between which and the north or south points of the compass is the variation. If the altitudes are taken at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the morning, you will have the same altitude at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the evening, being equally distant from noon.

The variation of the compass was first observed at London, in the year 1580, to be  $11^{\circ} 15'$  easterly; and in the year 1622, it was  $6^{\circ} 0'$  E. still decreasing, and the needle approaching the true meridian, until it coincided with it in the year 1662, since that time the variation still continues at London to increase westerly, at the rate of about 11 or 12 minutes every year; and is at this time about  $23^{\circ} 30'$  westerly, and in the English channel about  $28^{\circ} 00'$  westerly; but how far it will go that way, time and observations will probably be the only means to discover.

The variation at Paris in the year 1640, was  $3^{\circ}$  E. but in the year 1681 it was  $2^{\circ} 21'$  W. and is now about  $22^{\circ} 20'$  westerly, still continuing to go westerly.

In short, from observations made in different parts of the world, it appears, that in different places the variation differs, both as to its quantity and denomination, it being east in one place, and west in another; the true cause and theory of which has not yet been discovered, and therefore in long voyages it is absolutely necessary that the mariner should find the variation of the compass by observation as often as possible.

THE

## THE METHOD OF KEEPING A SHIP'S RECKONING OR JOURNAL AT SEA.

**B**Y keeping a Ship's Reckoning, or Journal, is meant keeping an account of the ship's way, that the mariner may be able at any time to ascertain the latitude and longitude the ship is in; it therefore should be the great concern of every person who takes upon them the navigating of ships to remote parts, to be expert therein, as the lives and fortunes of so many men are committed to their charge.

When a ship is bound from one place to another, which lies so far from her that she is obliged to go out of sight of land for any considerable time, as from England to Jamaica; at the time of her leaving sight of land, she is said to take her departure, and that part of the land she then leaves is said to be the place she takes her departure from; such as the Land's-end, Lizard, &c. and at the time of taking such departure, the captain or mate generally takes the bearing or distance of that land, (according to his judgment,) and sets it down on the log-board, or in the log-book, against the time it was taken, thus, Land's-end, N. N. E. dist. 7 leagues, or Lizard N. by W. dist. 5 leagues, &c.

In the same manner may the departure from any place be taken, as may be seen in the first day's log of the following journal, where the log-book is marked in columns for hours, knots, fathoms, courses, winds, lee-way, transactions; and under it the columns for courses, distances, northings, or southings, eastings, or westings, the latitude by dead reckoning, latitude by observation, meridian distance, difference of longitude, longitude in, and in the last, bearing and distance of the land.

Notice must be taken, that in the column for course, you are always to set down the course you have made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours; that is, from the noon of the day before to the noon of the day you work on, the sea account being always kept from noon to noon.

Dead reckoning is that account deduced from occurrences which are written on the log-board.

In the columns for distance you are to set down the distance made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours.

In the columns of northing and southing, you are to set down the difference of latitude made in that twenty-four hours, marking the column with north, if the difference of latitude be north; and south, if south.

In the column of easting or westing, you are to set down the departure made that twenty-four hours, marking the column with east, if the departure be east, and with west, if westerly.

In the column marked latitude by D. R. you are to set down the latitude you reckon yourself in on that day; and in the column marked lat. by ob. you are to set down the latitude found by obser-  
X
vation;

vation; also the difference of longitude made in the 24 hours in the column marked diff. long.; the longitude in, in the column marked long. in; and in the last, the bearing and distance from the land.

The variation, if any, must be allowed upon all courses steered, and upon all bearings that are taken by the compass; that is, if it be easterly variation, it must be allowed to the right hand; if westerly, to the left of the course or bearing. Supposing yourself placed in the centre of the compass, and looking directly forward to the point you are to allow the variation upon.

### EXAMPLE.

Suppose I steer S. W. and there is one point westerly variation, then my true course is S. W. by S.; or suppose I set a point of land, and find it to bear by the compass E. S. E. and I know there is half a point easterly variation, then the true bearing is S. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.

Leeway must be allowed upon all courses steered, which is the difference between the point which the ship endeavours to sail upon, and the point she really sails upon, and is caused by the force of the wind or surge of the sea, when she is close hauled or plying to windward, which makes her fall off and glide sideways from the point of the compass she capes at, and must be allowed on the right hand of the course steered when the larboard tacks are on board, and to the left hand when the starboard tacks are on board. The allowances that are generally made are as follow:

1st. When a ship is close hauled, if all her sails be set, the water smooth, and a moderate gale of wind, she is then supposed to make little or no leeway.

2dly. The ship being upon a wind, and the small sails in, allow one point for leeway.

3dly. The wind blowing hard, so as to cause one top-sail to be taken in, allow two points for leeway.

4thly. When it blows so hard that both top-sails are taken in, and the sea runs high, allow then three points for leeway.

5thly. The fore-sail being furled, and the ship tries under a main-sail and mizen, allow four points for leeway; for she then makes her way about four points before the beam, as the sea phrase is.

6thly. When the ship tries under the main-sail only, she then makes her way about three points before the beam, that is, allow near five points leeway.

7thly. If the ship tries under the mizen only, the way is about two points before the beam, that is, allow six points for her leeway.

8thly. When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled, her way is one point before the beam, and then seven points is her leeway.

9thly. When a ship is lying to under a main-sail, mizen, &c. then observe how she comes up and falls off, and take the middle between the two points, and from that allow the leeway and variation.

NOTE

NOTE. In all cases respect must be had to the smoothness of the water, or to the sea's running high, and the mould and trim of the ship, and then the allowances may be ascertained with the greater certainty, by setting the ship's wake by a compass placed on each rail of the ship's quarter, which is usually set there for that purpose.

For it is well known that some ships, with the same quantity of sail, and with the same gale, will make more or less leeway than others; and also the same ship, when she is out of her trim, or differently loaded, will make different leeways: for it is observable, that the more water a ship draws, the less leeway she makes; because she then meets with a greater resistance in splitting the water with her side, than otherwise she would.

The leeway may be easily found by the azimuth compass, by turning the instrument about until you see the wake of the ship either over the sights or parallel to them; then the point of the card, which is cut by the vertical line in the box, which is nearest to you, is the true course; the difference between that and the course given by the compass in the binnacle, is the leeway required, which ought to be accordingly entered upon the log-board.

There is another way of finding the leeway, by fixing a compass cut in lead (or other metal) on the poop, or some other convenient part of the ship's stern, with the meridian parallel to the ship's keel.

By some of the above methods, the leeway (if there be any) ought to be carefully observed as often as may be judged necessary; and these observations should be punctually set down by the officer of the respective watch; at least, if no observation be made, he ought to set down the leeway according to his judgment once or twice in the watch, and by this means the course made good may be found to a much greater certainty and exactness than by the common method of allowing for leeway, when the day's account comes to be worked (which is generally once in 24 hours); for an observation must certainly be better than any guess. But if no observation be made, the person who is upon deck, and has the care of the watch, is better able to make proper allowances, while things are fresh in his memory, and while he is an eye-witness of the several occurrences that happen; and certainly much more capable than another who was not upon the deck during the whole watch.

I have often admired to see how particularly every thing is stated upon the log-board, excepting the leeway: and yet that (which is one of the most material articles, since the course, according to the compass, must be corrected by it) only allowed for the next day, according to every one's fancy, thereby, as it were, keeping as many different journals as there are artists (so called) on board the ship, and yet not one regular journal properly kept amongst them all, since one of the most material articles is only guessed at.

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose I steer N. E. by E. with my Larboard Tacks on Board, and make one Point Leeway, then my Course made good is E. N. E.

Leeway and Variation, when they are both to be allowed one Way, that is, both to the right Hand, or both to the left, add them together, and allow their Sum the same way they were to be allowed.

But if they are to be allowed, one to the Right Hand and the other to the Left, subtract the less from the greater, and allow the Remainder the same Way the greater was to be allowed.

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose I steer N. N. W. with my Starboard Tacks on Board, and make one Point Leeway, there being at the Time Half a Point Westerly Variation; I would know my true Course?

Leeway to the Left Hand	1 Point.
Variation to ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Their Sum to be allowed to the Left Hand	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Point
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Whence the true Course is N. W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.

## EXAMPLE III.

Suppose I steer S. W. by W. with my Larboard Tacks on Board, and make two Points and a Half Leeway, and I have one Point and a Quarter Westerly Variation, what is my true Course?

Leeway to the Right Hand	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Points.
Variation to the Left Hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Point W.

The Remainder to be allowed to the Right Hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$
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Whence the true Course W. S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Westerly.

## EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose a Ship lying to under a Main-fail, with her Starboard Tacks on Board, comes up N. by S. and falls off to N. E. by E. there being one Point Westerly Variation, and she makes 5 Points Leeway, what Course does she make good.

The Middle between E. by S. and N. E. by E. is E. by N. for which allowing 6 Points to the Left Hand, the true Course will be N. by E.

It is plain by the preceding Examples. that if the Leeway is made towards the Meridian, it is taken from the Course steered; but when it is made from the Meridian, it must add to the Course steered, to find the true Course. The same may be observed of the Sum or Difference of the Leeway and Variation, as may be seen by the following Table, which is here set down to exercise the young Navigator in the foregoing Rules.

## THE TABLE.

Courses steered.	Winds.	Lee- way.	Vari- ation.	Courses corrected.
N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. N. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ W.	N. $5\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	N. N. W.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	S. $6\frac{1}{2}$ W.
W. S. W.	S.	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	S. $6\frac{1}{2}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	W.
W. by N.	N by W.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	S. 7 W.
S. W.	W. N. W.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	S. $1\frac{3}{4}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. S. E.
S. S. W.	W.	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
S. W.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
W by N.	N. by W.	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	W. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.
S.	E. S. E.	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
E. by S.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. by N.
E. N. E.	N.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
E.	N.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
E.	S.	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
S.	E. S. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
E. S. E.	N. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	E by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
W. S. W.	S.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	S. W. by W.
W. by N.	S. W. by S.	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.
N. W.	W. S. W.	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
N. by E.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	N. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
N. W. by N.	W. by S.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
N. W. by W.	N. by E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W by S.	N. W. by N.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

NOTE. In sailing in the Channel, or along a Coast in a Stream Tide or Current, particular Care must be taken to take its setting for a Course, and its drift for a Distance, if possible, which must be entered among the Courses and Distances in the Table of that Day's Reckoning. And where the setting of the Stream-Tide and Drift are not known, you must attain the Point it must set upon, from the Chart of the Coast you are sailing along, by the times the Stream ends at different Places on the Coast, and by the Principles of Fluids against such Rocks, Shoals, Sand-Banks, &c. By a strict regard to these, both the drift and setting of the Stream-Tides may be pretty nearly ascertained and allowed for.

Currents, the Way they set you, and the Distance you suppose you are driven by them, is to be set in the Traverse Table for the Day, as any other Course and Distance.

## EXAMPLE V.

Suppose I try the Current, and find it to set W. by N. per Compass one Mile per Hour, the Variation being one Point Easterly; then if I sail in that Current 24 Hours, I set down in the Traverse Table, as a Course, W. N. W. Distance 24 Miles.

Heave



Heave of the Sea is to be accounted for in the same Manner as Currents: As, suppose there is a great sea heaving towards the S. W. by my Compass, there being Half a Point Westerly Variation, I then set down in my Traverse Table S. W. by S. half Westerly, with so much Distance as I judge the Sea has heaved the Ship.

At leaving the Land, the opposite Point of the Bearing, with the Variation allowed upon it, and the Distance you judge yourself from it, must be set down in the Traverse Table as a Course and Distance.

#### E X A M P L E VI.

Suppose, having Two Points and a Half Westerly Variation, the Start bearing by my Compass N. E. dist. 4 Leagues; the opposite Point to N. E. is S. W. which, with the Variation, makes S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. for the Cou. to be set in the Traverse Table dist. 12 Miles.

When you make the Land the Bearing, itself (with the Variation allowed upon it) and the Dist. you judge yourself from it) is to be set down in the Traverse Table as a Cou. and Dist. This needs no Example.

The Courses marked on the Log-board are the Courses steered by the Compass. In order to obtain the true Course, it is necessary to allow both for the Variation of the Compass, and for the Leeway, upon each Course on the Log-board, as has been shewn, before they are put into the Traverse Table.

Every Day at Noon the Log-board is to be transcribed into the Log-book, which is ruled exactly like the Log-board.

Mariners keep the Reckoning for the Ship's Place. From Noon to Midnight they mark with P. M. signifying after Mid-day; and the second twelve hours with A. M. signifying after Midnight; ending their Day's Work at the Noon of the civil Day. Hence, their Ship's Account is twelve Hours earlier than their Shore Account of Time. And, as the Sun's Declination used for determining the Latitude at the End of the Sea day is calculated for the Noon of the Common-day at Greenwich, therefore the Declination for the Noon of the civil Day, must be taken for determining the Latitude, &c. at finishing their Day's Account. Thus, a Day's Work marked Tuesday, May 6th, began on Monday at Noon, and ends on Tuesday Noon, so that the Sun's Declination for the 6th of May is used for Tuesday, and fitted to the Meridian of the Ship, according as she is E. or W. of Greenwich.

There are various Methods of keeping a Sea Journal, according to the Sentiments of various Persons with regard to what deserves being recorded: some approve of a Journal including the Log-book, each day's work at some length, and such occurrences as seem of most importance; while others prefer a short Abstract of this long Journal, containing little more than the Course run, the Latitude and Longitude in, and sometimes the Bearing and Distance of the intended Port, for each Day.

In the following Journal the long Form is used, as representing more fully each day's work, and the necessary Corrections; and an Abstract of this may be drawn out in the shortest Form that seems consistent with Distinctness. The Learner ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the long Form, and when he does that, he may either continue it, or take the shortest Form; or retrenching from the first, and adding to the second what Particulars he thinks proper, and may thereby make out a Form adapted to his own particular Taste.

## RULES for correcting the DEAD RECKONING by an Observation.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the Rules already laid down for keeping a Ship's Way at Sea, yet by reason of the several accidents that may attend a Ship in one Day's Run, such as swelling Seas, different Rates of sailing between the Times of heaving the Log, want of Care at the Helm in letting the Ship fall off, or come to accidental Currents, sudden squalls, when no Account can be kept, &c. the Latitude by Account and Latitude by Observation may very often differ, then it is necessary that proper Corrections be made in the Difference of Longitude.

When you have made all proper allowances you can, such as for Leeway, Variation, Currents, &c. and still find that your latitude by Account will not agree with your Latitude by Observation, then you must correct as follows:

First, consider whether you have made proper Allowances for Currents, Heave of the Sea, if the Course of the Helm has been carefully attended to, if the Log-line and Half-minute Glass be just, and the Log properly hove, or any sudden squalls, or proper Allowances made for the Leeway, &c. which of these you conjecture your error is in; make what Allowances you think meet to your Difference of Latitude and Departure by Dead Reckoning, and see if that will reform your Latitude by Account, so as to make it agree with your Latitude by Observation; if it does, you have guessed right; (for you must always keep to the Latitude by Observation, it being the only thing to be depended on;) but if it will not agree with the observed Latitude, it is to be supposed that there are Mistakes in your Conjecture, or some other Cause, which produces the Error in the Reckoning, and stands in need of being corrected. In this Case, you are first to examine your Log-line and Half-minute Glass, and if there be an Error in them, allow for it, as in the following Examples:

### EXAMPLE. I.

Yesterday at noon, we were in latitude  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N. and till this day at noon we have sailed S. S. W. 48 miles, S. W. by S. 36 miles, N. E. 24 miles, and find by good observation that we are in latitude  $47^{\circ} 14'$ .

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. W.	48		44.3		18.4
S. W. by S.	36		29.9		20.0
N. E.	24	17.0		17.0	
		17.0	74.2 17.0		38.4 17.0
			57.2		21.4

By

By the Traverse Table it appears, that by account the diff. of lat. is  $57,2$  S. and the departure  $21,4$  W.

Now the lat. left was  $48^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$  Lat. left  $48^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$   
The diff. of lat. by account  $57 \text{ S.}$  Lat. obf.  $47 \text{ } 14 \text{ N.}$

Diff. Lat.  $1 \text{ } 6 = 66$

Lat. in by account  $47 \text{ } 23 \text{ N.}$

Differing 9 miles from the true latitude by observation.

Wherefore I examine the log-line and half-minute glass, and find that the former measures 52 feet between knot and knot, and that the latter runs only 27 seconds. Now, as the log-line and half-minute glass are both faulty, I correct my difference of latitude and departure, as in Case III. and find my correct difference of latitude  $66,2$  S. and my departure  $24,7$  W.

Now from latitude left  $48^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$   
Take diff. lat. corrected for error in dist.  $1 \text{ } 6 \text{ S.}$

Lat. in, corrected for error in dist.  $47 \text{ } 14$

Agreeing exactly with my latitude by observation: I therefore conclude my reckoning sufficiently correct. Then, with the difference of latitude  $66,2$ , and departure  $24,7$ , together with yesterday's latitude, I find the difference of longitude either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.

In the last Example  $57,2$  and  $21,4$ , multiplied severally by 156, thrice the measured length of a knot, and divide the two products by 135, five times the measured time of the glass, will give the difference of latitude  $66,1$ , and departure,  $24,7$ , which is the same thing as if every course had been corrected separately.

### EXAMPLE II.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat.  $36^{\circ} 15' \text{ N.}$  and have sailed these 24 hours S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. 55 miles, N. E. by N. 20 miles, W. S. W. 70 miles, S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 20 miles, and by observation this day at noon we were in lat.  $34^{\circ} 56' \text{ N.}$

The TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	55		34,9	42,5	
N. E. by N.	20	16,6		11,1	
W. S. W.	70		26,8		64,7
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	20		19,1		5,8
		16,6	80,8	53,6	70,5
			16,6		53,6
		Diff. Lat.	64,2	Dep.	16,9

By the Traverse Table it appears, that by Account the Diff. of Lat. is  $64,2$  S. and the Departure  $16,9$  W.

Latitude

Latitude failed from	—	36° 15' N.	36° 15' N.
Difference of latitude by account	1	4 S. Lat. obs.	34 56

Latitude in by account	—	35 11 N. Diff. lat.	1 19
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Differing 15 miles from the latitude by observation.

I now examine the log-line and half-minute-glass, and find them both right. Next I consider whether there be any current, and I think I have reason to suspect one; upon trial I find there is one setting S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. at the rate of 7 fathoms an hour, and judge I have been in it these 24 hours. Then 7 fathoms (or tenths of a knot) per hour, in 24 hours, makes about 17 miles: and to the diff. 17 miles, and course S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. the diff. of lat. is 14,6 S. and departure 8,7 W.

	Diff. lat.	Dep.	
Now by tra. table	64,2 S.	16,9 W.	Latitude failed from 36° 15' N.
And by current	14,6 S.	8,7 W.	Diff. of lat. cor. for cur. 1 19 S.
Correct for cur.	78,8 S.	25,6 W.	Lat. in, correct for cur. 34 56 N.

Which agreeing with my latitude by observation, I conclude that my reckoning is right; then having the latitude left, and latitude come to, the difference of longitude may be found either by Middle Latitude or Mercator's Sailing, as before.

If, after all proper allowances are made for errors in distance, currents, &c. the latitude by account and observed latitude should disagree, then the reckoning must yet be further corrected; and to do which, the following are the common, and seem to be the most rational, methods:—

### CASE I.

*If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be less than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees.*

**RULE.** To the difference of latitude and departure by account find a course; with this course and the difference of latitude by observation, find the difference of longitude, either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.

### EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. 39° 18' N. by an observation, this noon we are in lat. 37° 48' N. and our dead reckoning gives 107 miles of southing, and 64 of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the difference of latitude 107, and departure 64, I find the course 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  points; then with the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 115, and the same course, I find the true difference of longitude 69 miles.

## CASE II.

*If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be more than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees, and less than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.*

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. by account, find the distance; with this distance, and diff. of lat. by observation, find another departure. Take half the sum of this dep. and dep. by account, for the true dep. with which, and the diff. of lat. by observation, find the diff. of longitude.

## EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat.  $52^{\circ} 40'$  N. and are this noon in lat.  $54^{\circ} 22'$  N. having by account made 84 miles of northing, and 76 miles of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the diff. of lat. 84, and dep. 76, the distance is 113 miles, and the course  $42^{\circ}$ .

To dist. 113, and diff. of lat. between the two observations 102, the dep. is 49,5; then 76 added to 49,5 is 125,5, half of which is 62,7, the true dep.

To dep. 62,7, and diff. of lat. by observation 102, the course is  $31^{\circ}$ , and with the course  $31^{\circ}$  and the meridional diff. of lat. between the two observations 171, I find the diff. of long. is 103 miles.

## CASE III.

*If the Course by Dead Reckoning be more than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.*

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and departure by account find the distance; then with this dist. and diff. of lat. by observation find the diff. of long.

## EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat.  $38^{\circ} 52'$  N. to-day at noon we are in lat.  $40^{\circ} 18'$  N. and by account have made 68 miles northing, and 112 miles of westing; required the true diff. of longitude?

With the diff. of latitude 68, and departure 112, I find the distance 131 miles, and to distance 131, and difference of latitude by observation 86, the course is  $49^{\circ}$ , nearly; with this course, and the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 111, the difference of longitude is 128 miles.

The reason of the above rule is plain, if we consider, that when a ship sails near the meridian, it will require a sensible error in the course, to make any considerable error in the difference of latitude; which can hardly happen if proper care is taken at the helm; and therefore it is most likely that the error is in the distance run; but when the course is near the middle of the quadrant, or between 3 and 5 points from the meridian, it is then probable the error may be in

in both course and distance; and when the course is more than five points from the meridian, it is then most likely the error is in the course, as it will require a great error in the distance to make any considerable one in the difference of latitude.

**NOTE.** As the true place of a ship depends upon her latitude and longitude being truly ascertained, I have set these down only, the rest being of less consequence to the mariner.

*To correct for several Days.*

By help of the three preceding rules, the longitude may always be corrected for a single day, but if an observation has been wanted for one or more days, then mark the latitude and longitude at last observation, or if this be your first observation since leaving the land, mark the latitude and longitude of the land you left; this is the only latitude and longitude you can call certain; all the following part of the reckoning must undergo a correction, which is made as follows:

Take the northings, southings, eastings, and westings, that you have made since your last observation; or, if this be your first observation, then for every day from your leaving the land, minding not to leave out the difference of latitude and departure of the day you correct on, and bring them into the Traverse Table, by which you will have the whole difference of latitude and departure by account since the last observation; and with that same difference of latitude and departure find the course by dead reckoning; then observe which of the foregoing cases that course falls under, and correct by the rule for that case. But when an observation has been wanting for several days, then mark the latitude and longitude you were in at your last observation, or on leaving the land as before, and then you may correct with a greater degree of certainty, especially in high latitudes, by the following rules:

**CASE I.**

Reckoning from the last certain latitude and longitude.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, is less than three points, or 33 degrees.

**RULE.** To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as difference of latitude and departure, as shewn in Mercator's Sailing), find a course; with this course, and the meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, which will be the correct difference of longitude.

**EXAMPLE I.**

Having sailed three days ago from latitude  $49^{\circ} 57'$  N. and got no observation till this day at noon, and find I am in latitude  $45^{\circ} 23'$  N. and by dead reckoning I am in  $45^{\circ} 12'$  N. having differed my longitude 173 miles; required my difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	49° 57' N. 3470	Lat. sailed from	49° 57' 3470
Lat. by account	45 12 N. 3047	Lat. by obser.	45 23 3063
	<u>4 45</u>		<u>4 34</u>
Merid. diff. of lat. by acc.	423	Mer. diff. of lat. by obl.	407

To meridian difference of latitude by account 423, and difference of longitude by account 173, the course is  $22^{\circ} 15'$ . Then with the course  $22^{\circ} 15'$ , and meridional difference of latitude between the observations 407, I find the difference of longitude is 167 miles.

## CASE II.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is greater than three points, and less than five points,

**RULE.** To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance; with this distance, and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure; half the sum of this departure, and the difference of longitude by account, is the correct difference of the longitude.

## EXAMPLE II.

Three days ago we were in latitude  $45^{\circ} 23' N.$  and have since that time sailed between south and west, have, by dead reckoning altered our latitude 94 miles, and our longitude 147 miles; but by an observation this day, we find we are in latitude  $43^{\circ} 34'$ ; required the correct difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063	Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063
Lat. by acc.	43 49 N. 2931	Lat. by obser.	43 34 N. 2910
	<u>1 34</u>		<u>1 49</u>
Mer. diff. of lat. by account.	132	Mer. diff. by observation,	153

With the meridian difference of latitude by acc. 132, and difference of longitude by acc. 147, I find the distance 198, and course  $48^{\circ}$ . Then with the distance 198, and meridian difference of latitude by observation 153, the dep. is 125; now 125 added to 147 is 272, and half this sum, viz. 136, is the correct diff of longitude.

## CASE III.

When the course given by the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is more than five points, or 56 degrees.

**RULE.** To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance,

To

To this distance and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, this departure will be the correct difference of longitude.

## EXAMPLE III.

Two days ago I was in latitude  $43^{\circ} 34' N.$  and have since then made by account 50 miles by southing, and 256 miles difference of longitude west, but find by observation that I am in  $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; what is my true difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34' N.$	2910	Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34'$	2910
Lat. by account $42^{\circ} 44' N.$	2841	Lat. by obser. $42^{\circ} 30'$	2822
	<hr/> 59		<hr/> 104
Mer. diff. of lat. by account	69	Mer. diff. of lat. by obser.	88

Then to meridian difference of latitude by account 69, and diff. of longitude by account 256 (taken as difference of latitude and departure), the distance is 265, and course 75 degrees.

And to distance 265, and difference of latitude 88 (the meridian difference of latitude by observation), the departure is 250, which is the correct difference of longitude.

Here we have given, at some length, the different methods of correcting the dead reckoning by an observation, which are readily done by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure.

The ship's way is generally greater than the distance given by the log, and it is always safest to have the reckoning a-head of the ship, that the mariner may be looking out for land, and not make it before he is aware of it.

When a great sea sets after the ship, it is common to allow one mile over for every ten given by the log, for the heave of the sea; but if the sea be athwart or against her, her distance must be less than that given by the log.

The error in the ship's reckoning is frequently attributed to unknown currents; for by various causes, yet undetermined, there are many counter motions of the water in the open seas, as well as those observed near the shores, where the motions may be tolerably well accounted for. Some of the observed currents in the great seas may perhaps be owing to the tides following the moon, and to the libratory motion the waters may have thereby, and the unsettled setting and drift of these currents may possibly depend on the change in the moon's declination. However, it is well known from observations, that the trade-winds occasion a considerable current within their limits, particularly within the Torrid Zone, where the motion is perpetually towards the west, at the rate of eight or ten miles a-day, but at the extremities of the trade-winds, or near the latitudes of  $30^{\circ} N.$  or  $S.$  it is likely that the currents are compounded of the said western motion, and of one towards the equator; therefore all ships sailing within these limits should allow a course each day for this current.



**NOTE.** When the difference of latitude by account is less than the difference of latitude by observation, the ship is a-head of the reckoning, but if less, the reckoning is a-head of the ship.

When the mariner is dubious of his account of longitude, he generally runs into the latitude of the intended port, and then sails E. or W. if there be sea room, according as it is situated, and keeps a good look-out for the land.

The method I have chosen to introduce the young mariner into the most capital part of navigation is, by shewing him first how to work a few separate days' works, independent of each other, and then proceed to a continued Journal from London to Madeira and Teneriffe, in which will be inserted most of the occurrences that commonly happen at sea or in harbour.

I have seen many young navigators, who have been taught the principles of Navigation on shore, very deficient in keeping a journal at sea; and therefore must request the teacher not to omit putting the pupils over the following Journal; which will render them ready at working a days' work at sea, and confirm in their memory those rules they have been over.

## EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE 1.

Yesterday at noon we were in the latitude of  $46^{\circ} 28' N.$  and long.  $22^{\circ} 18' W.$  and have sailed till this day noon, as by the log-board, the current having all the time set S. by E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour; required the ship's place and the direct course and distance made good?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way.	Courses.	Dist	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	3	N. N. E.	W.		N. N. E.	31	28,6		11,9	
2	6	2				E. N. E.	35	13,4		32,8	
3	6	5				E. by S.	36		7,0	35,3	
4	6	4				S. S. E.	51		47,1	19,5	
5	6	0				S. by E.	60		58,8	11,7	
6	6	1	E. N. E.	N. W.							
7	6	6						42,0	112,9	110,7	Dep.
8	5	8							42,0		
9	5	6									
10	5	4									
11	5	5									
12	5	3	E. by S.	N.		Lat. left	46° 28'	N.	M. Par.=	31 56	
1	5	9				Diff. lat.	1° 11'	S.			
2	6	2				Lat. in	45 17	N.	M. Par.=	30 54	
3	6	0				Sum lat. 2)	91 45		Mer. D. Lat.=	102	
4	6	3				Mid. lat.	45 52				
5	6	4				Co. M. lat.	44 08				
6	7	0	S. S. E.			Long. left	22 18	W.			
7	6	8				Diff. of lon.	2 39	E. or 2° 40'.			
8	7	3				Long. in	19 39	W.			
9	7	5				Direct Cou.	S. 57° 22'	E. Dist. 131 m.			
10	7	1									
11	7	9									
12	7	3									

The courses and winds on the log-board being examined, it appears that the ship sails large and has no lee-way; therefore the several courses from the log-board are entered into the Traverse Table without alteration.

Next the fathoms and knots belonging to each course are summed up, and the results are put in the column of distances in the Traverse Table: and to these courses and distances, the whole difference of latitude, departure, course, and distance made good, are found as above.

Then, having the latitude left, and the latitude come to, find the complement of the middle latitude, and with that and the departure, find the longitude, &c. by middle latitude sailing.

Or, with the course, and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude, by Mercator's Sailing.

NOTE. When the odd fathoms are above five, we allow one knot, but, if under five, nothing is allowed.

EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE II.

June 29, 1806, being yesterday noon in latitude  $25^{\circ} 30' S.$  and longitude  $10^{\circ} 15' E.$  we have sailed till this day noon, as per log-board, in a current setting south  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, the variation  $1\frac{1}{2}$  point west; required the ship's place?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE-TABLE.						
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	
1	6	0	S. W.	W. N. W.	1	S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	30		28,7		8,7	
2	6	2				S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	32		30,6	9,3		
3	6	4				S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	30		29,9	2,9		
4	6	0				S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	39		18,4	34,4		
5	5	3	S. by W.	W. by S.	1	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	60		57,4	17,4		
6	6	0										
7	5	1					Diff. Lat.		165,0	64,0	8,7	
8	5	4								8,7		
9	5	2	S. S. W.	W.	1							
10	5	3								55,3	Dep.	
11	5	5										
12	5	2										
1	5	2										
2	5	0				Lat. in	28 15 S.	Mer. parts	1768			
3	4	0										
4	5	0				Sum lat.	53 45	M. diff. lat.	185			
5	5	1	S. E. by S.	S. W. by S.	1							
6	5	2				Mid. lat.	26 52					
7	5	4										
8	5	4				Co. m. lat.	63 08					
9	6	0										
10	6	0				Long. left	10 15 E.					
11	5	4				Diff. Long.	1 02 E. or $1^{\circ} 01' \frac{1}{2}$ E.					
12	5	5				Long. in	11 17 E.					
Cour. is S. 18 30 E. Dist. 174 miles.												

The courses and winds on the log-board being examined, it appears that the ship is close hauled, and one point lee-way being allowed, reduces the courses, and taking a course for the current S. these several courses being corrected by the variation  $1\frac{1}{2}$  point west, give those in the traverse table, to which the whole difference of latitude and departure is to be found as above. And hence the latitude and longitude in may be found, either by middle latitude or Mercator's sailing.

NOTE. In the two following examples, the courses are corrected to the nearest degrees, as set down in the Traverse Table, and the odd minutes are rejected.

E X A M P L E III.

Yesterday at noon we were in latitude  $33^{\circ} 40' N.$  longitude  $16^{\circ} 20' W.$  the sun was observed to set  $50^{\circ} 18'$  from the north point of the compass; we have failed this day noon, as per log-board, in a current setting  $W. S. W.$   $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile per hour; required the ship's place, and her course and distance to the west end of the Island of Madeira?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	2	S. by W.	W.	0	S. $01^{\circ}$ E.	40		40,0	0,7	
2	6	0				S. $10$ W.	70		68,9		12,2
3	6	3				S. $44$ W.	58		41,7		40,3
4	7	0				S. $55$ W.	36		20,6		29,5
5	7	2									
6	7	3									
7	7	2	S.W.by S.	W. by N.	1		Diff. lat.	171,2		0,7	82,0
8	7	2									0,7
9	7	4								Dep.	81,3
10	7	6				<p>Before the courses can be corrected for put into the Traverse Table, the variation of the compass must be found from the sun's true amplitude.</p> <p>The declination is <math>22^{\circ} 30' N.</math></p> <p>As cos. lat. <math>33^{\circ} 40'</math> : rad. :: sin. <math>22^{\circ} 30'</math> : sine <math>27^{\circ} 22'</math>. Comp. = <math>62^{\circ} 38'</math>.</p> <p>So that the true amplitude = N. <math>62^{\circ} 38' W.</math></p> <p>Mag. amplitude = N. <math>50^{\circ} 18' W.</math></p> <p>Variation = <math>12^{\circ} 20' W.</math></p> <p>The courses on the log-board being corrected by this variation and the lee-way, will give the courses fitted for the Traverse Table.</p>					
11	7	4									
12	8	1									
1	8	0									
2	8	5									
3	8	2	S.Wby W.	N. W.	0						
4	7	5									
5	7	3									
6	6	6									
7	6	4									
8	6	0									
9	6	2									
10	6	1									
11	6	3									
12	6	1									

Lat. left —  $33^{\circ} 40' N.$   
Diff. lat. —  $2^{\circ} 51' S.$

Lat. in  $30^{\circ} 49' N.$

Sum lat. —  $64^{\circ} 29'$   
Mid. lat. —  $32^{\circ} 14'$   
Co. mid. lat. —  $57^{\circ} 46' N.$

Long. left —  $16^{\circ} 20' W.$   
Diff. long. —  $1^{\circ} 36' W.$

Long. in  $17^{\circ} 56' W.$

Madeira's lat.  $32^{\circ} 38' N.$  M. parts 2073  
Lat. in  $30^{\circ} 49' N.$  M. P. 1945

Diff. lat.  $1^{\circ} 49' = 109$  miles 128

Sum lats.  $63^{\circ} 19'$   
Mid lat.  $31^{\circ} 39'$   
Co. mid. lat.  $58^{\circ} 21'$

Madeira's long.  $17^{\circ} 5' W.$   
Long. in  $17^{\circ} 56' W.$

Diff. long.  $0^{\circ} 51' E.$   
The course  $N. 21^{\circ} 44' E.$  dist. 117 miles.

In the work for the amplitude, the latitude at sun-set was taken the same as at noon; for although there were about 46 miles of southing in that time, and so the latitude at sun-set was about  $34^{\circ} 52'$ , yet the amplitude being only  $15'$  less, the alteration in variation would scarcely affect the difference of latitude and departure found from the courses so corrected.

## EXAMPLE IV.

Yesterday, at Noon we were in Latitude  $19^{\circ} 30' S.$  and Longitude  $0^{\circ} 40' E.$  This Forenoon we observed the Sun's Altitude to be  $10^{\circ} 40'$  when he was  $80^{\circ} 30'$  from the North Point of the compass, Declination being then  $17^{\circ} 27' N.$  we have sailed till this Day Noon, as per Log-board, in a current setting by the compass W. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile an Hour. Required the ships Place, and her direct Course and Distance to the Island of St. Helena.

LOG-BEARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	7	N. by E.	E. by N.	1	N. $13^{\circ}$ W.	38	37.0			8.5
2	6	2				N. $25^{\circ}$ W.	39	35.3			16.5
3	6	4				N. $47^{\circ}$ W.	76	51.8			55.6
4	6	3				N. $81^{\circ}$ W.	12	1.9			11.9
5	6	1									
6	6	0	North.	E. N. E.	1			126.0	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	92.5
7	5	8									
8	5	4									
9	5	0									
10	5	3									
11	5	6	N. N. W.	N. E.	1						
12	5	9									
1	5	7									
2	6	4									
3	6	8									
4	7	0									
5	7	3									
6	7	6									
7	7	5									
8	7	0									
9	7	2									
10	7	4									
11	6	3									
12	6	0									
Diff. Lat.						Co. S. True Azimu. = $56^{\circ} 30' - 9,74194$					
Lat. left						True Azimuth					
Lat. in						True ditto					
Sum Lat.						Mag. Azimuth					
Mid. Lat.						Variation					
Co. Mid. Lat.						Lat. in					
Longitude left.						St. Hel. L.					
Diff. Long.						Diff. lat.					
Present long.						In Miles					

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A  
JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE  
FROM  
LONDON TO MADEIRA,  
AND  
TENERIFFE,  
IN THE  
ENDEAVOR, of London ;  
WILLIAM CLEAR, COMMANDER ;  
KEPT BY  
JOSEPH BRIGHT *Mate.*

Departure taken from the Lizard in Latitude  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  Longitude  $5^{\circ} 12' W.$  bound for Funchal, in Madeira, in Latitude  $32^{\circ} 38' N.$  Longitude  $17^{\circ} 5' W.$  and to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, in Latitude  $28^{\circ} 28' N.$  Longitude  $10^{\circ} 16' W.$  bearing from the Lizard Point S.  $27^{\circ} 20' W.$  distance 1170 Miles.

*Begun April 25, 1806.*

In the following JOURNAL is exemplified, the Manner of allowing for the Variation, Lee-way, Lying-to, Calms, Currents, Heave of the Sea, &c. and to correct the Dead Reckoning, by an Observation, in all Cases; with most of the Occurrences that commonly happen at Sea, and the Ship's Way pricked off on MERCATOR'S CHART.

Friday April 25, 1806.	At 5 A. M. the pilot came on board; then weighed and failed from Tower Wharf; at 11 came to with the best bower at Blackwall. Wind S. S. W.
Saturday 26.	Fresh gales and cloudy weather, with rain. At 5 A. M. weighed and failed; at 9 came to an anchor at Gravesend, and cleared ship. Wind from S. S. W. to N. N. W.
Sunday 27.	At 4 P. M. weighed and failed, moderate weather; at 9 came to with the best bower at the Nore in $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, fresh gales; at 4 A. M. weighed and failed; at 11 came to anchor in the Downs in 7 fathoms, Deal Castle bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distant 3 miles. Wind W. by S.
Monday 28.	At 1 P. M. set the Pilot on shore. These 24 hours, the first and middle parts moderate and fair, the latter part strong gales and cloudy; hoisted the boats in.
Tuesday 29.	Strong gales and cloudy; at 2 P. M. veered out the long service of the best bower, got top-gallant yards and mast down; at 4 P. M. struck yards and top-masts. These 24 hours had very hard gales of wind. Wind W. by S.
Wednesday 30.	These 24 hours, for the most part, fresh gales: at 4 A. M. hove up the best bower, and let go the small bower: at 9 hove up the small bower, and let go the best bower again; all hands employed righting the anchors.
Thursday May 1.	At 6 P. M. strong gales with heavy rain; at 8 veered out the long service, and let go the sheet anchor under foot; at 9 A. M. hove up the sheet anchor. Wind variable from S by W. to W.
Friday 2.	The first and middle parts moderate and fair; the latter part strong gales. Wind W. by S.
Saturday 3.	These 24 hours, fresh gales and fair; at 10 A. M. got up yards, top-mast, and top-gallant masts. Wind E. S. E.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Sunday, May 4th, 1806.
2			S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.		At 2 P.M. hove short.
4						At 4 weighed and sailed in Co. with a
6						40 Gun Man of War, and 20 sail of
8						Merchantmen.
10			W.	N. by W.		At 6 S. Foreland bore N.N.W. dist. 4 M.
12			S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.			At 2 A.M. Fairlee bore N. dist. 6 M.
2						At 6 Beachy bore N. by W. 6 Miles.
4			W.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		At 8 Beachy bore N.E. by E. 9 miles.
6			W.S.W.	N. by E.		Fresh Gales and clear, several ships
8						standing up Channel; clofereefed both
10						Topfails.
12						At 12 Bembridge P. bore W.N.W. 27 M.
						still in Company with the Fleet.
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board Monday, May 5
2			W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	N. E.		
4	4	6				Fresh gales and clear.
6	5	5				At 4 P.M. parted with the Fleet, they
8	5	0				being bound to Spithead. Dunnole
10	5	1				bearing W.N.W. distant 21 miles.
12	4	6				At 5 let out one reef of each Top-sail.
2	5	0				At 7 A.M. Portland light bore W. N.
4	4	4				W. 9 Miles.
6	4	5				At 10 A.M. it bore N.E. 12 Miles, 14
8	4	0				Sail in Sight.
10	4	2	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N.N.E.		
12	5	0				

Being upon the Coast this last Day, the Log is hove, and the Bearings and Distances of Lands, Rocks, Sands, &c. as you approach them, must always be set down, and are of the greatest consequence, especially in bad Weather, or when you are in Danger of being drove out of your true Course, in the Night, or in a Fog; so that you may at any Time determine, by your Reckoning, or the Chart, the Ship's Place, and to sail Courses and Distances as Circumstances require, in order to pass Places of Danger, and to have it always in your Power to take your Departure from some known Place, in case you should be drove out to Sea in the Night or in foggy Weather, when no Land can be seen. For it sometimes happens, that in working to Windward in the English Channel, E. of Dunnole, Ships by making too long a Board, have got upon a Sand called the Owers, on which there is now a floating Light. It is therefore absolutely necessary to have good Draughts of the Coasts you sail upon, unless you are well acquainted with them indeed.



H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 6, 1806.		
2						These 24 Hours moderate Gales and fair Weather.		
4								
6								
8	4		W. S. W.	N. E.				
10	4	5				At 6 P. M. the Lizard bore N. N. E. Distance 6 Leagues, from which I take my Depart. it being in the Lat. of $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and Long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ West of London.		
12	5							
2	5							
4	5	5	S. W. by W.					
6	5	5				Several Sail in Sight, standing to Westward.		
8	5	5				At Noon, Ushant N. $82^{\circ} 21'$ E. Distance 54 Miles.		
10	5	5				Variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ Points Westerly.		
12	6							
Courfe.	Diff. S.	W	Lat by D. R.	Lat. by Obs	Mer. Diff.	Diff. Lon.	Long. in.	Bearing and Diff.
S. $26^{\circ} 33'$ W.	107	96	48	$48.21$ N.	$0^{\circ} 48'$ W.	$1^{\circ} 14'$ W.	$6^{\circ} 26'$ W.	Funch. S. $27^{\circ} 4'$ W. D. $1159$ M.

The Lizard bearing N.N.E. dist. 6 Leagues from the Ship, is the same as if the Ship had sailed from the Lizard 6 Leagues or 18 Miles upon the opposite, or S.S.W. Point of the Compass, and allowing for the Variation, as before taught, makes it S. half E. dist. 18 M. which is to be set down as the first Course and Distance in the following Traverse Table.

The first Course steered by Compass is W. S. W. which, allowing for the Variation, makes S.W. by S. half W. and the Sum of all the Distances sailed on that Course till two o'Clock, when it alters, is 18 Miles and an half, which being doubled, because the Log is heaved every two hours, gives 37 Miles; so the second Course and Dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S. W. by S. half W. 37 Miles. In like manner the second Course steered is S. W. by W. and the Variation allowed makes it S.S.W. half W. and the Dist. on that Course summed up and doubled, gives 56 Miles; therefore the third Course and Dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S.S.W. half W. 56 Miles. Having found the whole Difference of Latitude and Departure made upon the several Courses, I then mark down upon my Slate or Paper what every thing that is to be found comes to, and afterwards set them down in their proper Columns as under.

TRAVERSE TABLE.						Now to Diff. of Lat. $95^{\circ} 98'$ and Dep. $41'$ W. the Course is S. $26^{\circ} 33'$ W. Dist. 107 Miles; then Lat. sailed from, or Lizard's Lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. Diff. of Lat. $95^{\circ} 9'$ = 136 S.		
Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. in, or Ship's Lat.		
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	18		$17^{\circ} 9'$	1.8				48 $21$ N.
S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	37		28 6		23 5			98 18
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	56		49 4		26 4			
		Diff.	95 9	1.8	49 9	Middle Lat.		49 09
		Lat.			1 8	Com. of Middle Lat.		40 51
				Dep.	48 1	Then with this Com. of Mid. Lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ or $41^{\circ}$ found as a Course among the Degrees, and the Dep. 48.1 in its Column, in the Diff. Col. stands 74, which is the Diff. of Long.		

Or, with the Course  $26^{\circ} 30'$  and Meridional Diff. of Lat. 147, the Diff. of Long. is found to be nearly 74 by Mercator's sailing.

Longitude sailed from, or Lizard's Longitude  $5^{\circ} 12'$  W. } This being the first Day since  
 Difference of Longitude 74 Miles } leaving the Land, the De-  
 Longitude in, or Ship's Longitude  $1^{\circ} 14'$  W. } parture is the Mer. Diff.  
 $6^{\circ} 26'$  W. }

#### To find the Bearing and Distance of Ushant

Latitude in	$48^{\circ} 21'$ N.	Mer Parts	3323	Longitude in	$6^{\circ} 26'$ W.
Ushant's Lat.	$48^{\circ} 28'$ N.	Mer Parts	3334	Ushant's Long.	$5^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Difference of Lat. 7 Mer. Diff. of Lat. 11 Diff. of Long. 1 22

With the Mer. Diff. and Diff. Long. Ushant is found to bear N.  $82^{\circ} 22'$  E. and with that Bearing, taken as a Course, and the proper Difference of Latitude, the Distance is found 53 Miles.—The Bearing and Distance to Funchal is found in the same manner.

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Wednesday, May 7, 1806.		
2	6		SWbyW $\frac{1}{4}$ W	N.		These 24 hours moderate gales, and cloudy weather.		
4	5	5		N. W.		At 4 P.M. spoke the Charming Nancy, from South Carolina, bound to London.		
6	5							
8	5							
10	3	6	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.					
12	3	4						
2	3	4				At 6 A.M. got the bower anchors on the gunnel, and unbent the cables and stowed them.		
4	4	5						
6	4	6						
8	5		S.W.byS $\frac{1}{4}$ W	W. N. W.		At noon C. Ortugal bore S. $0^{\circ}$ 27' E. dist. 181 miles.		
10	4	5						
12	4					Variation 21 points westerly.		
Course.		Diff.	Lat. by		Lat. by	Mer. Diff.	Bearings and	
		Lat.	Dep.	D. R.	Obf.	Dist. long.	Distance.	
		S.	W.	N.		W. W. W.	Funchal S. $26^{\circ}$ 44' W.	
S. $30^{\circ}$ W.		108	93	53	46	48	Distance 951 Miles.	

The Variation being allowed on each Course, and the Distances summed up, as before taught, the Traverse Table will stand thus:

With the difference of latitude and departure the course is found S.  $30^{\circ}$  W. and the distance 108 miles.

Diff. of latitude  $1^{\circ}$  33' S. Mer. parts. 3323

Latitude left 48 21 N. 3181

Latitude in 46. 48 N. 3181

Sum lat. 65 09 Mer. Diff. L. 138

Middle latitude 47 34

Com. mid. lat. 42 26

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
COURSES.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	43		33.2		27.3
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	39		34.4		18.4
S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	27		25.9		7.8
	Diff. lat.	93.5	Dep.	53.5	

The Diff. of Long. is found by Mercator's, or Middle Latitude Sailing, to be  $1^{\circ}$  19' W. Yesterday's Longitude 6 28 W.

Longitude in — 7 47 W.

This Day's Departure being added to the Mer. Distance Yesterday, gives  $1^{\circ}$  41', the Mer. Diff. to-day.

*To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Ortugal.*

Latitude in 46° 48' N. Mer. parts. 3185 Longitude in 7° 45' W.

Cape's latitude 43 47 N. Mer. parts. 2928 Cape's long. 7 43 W.

Difference of lat. 3 1 Mer. dif. lat. 257 Dif. long. 2

In Miles 181  
With the merid. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Ortugal is S.  $0^{\circ}$  27' E. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is 181 miles.

**NOTE.** As the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure are only calculated to single Degrees, the nearest Degree to the Com. of Middle Latitude is to be taken in working by Inspection to find the Difference of Longitude by: thus the Com. of Middle Latitude is  $42^{\circ}$  26', for which I take  $42^{\circ}$  to find the Difference of Longitude. The same may be observed in finding the Course made good, the nearest Degree or  $\frac{1}{4}$  Degree to the Course is always set down, and will be found sufficiently exact.

H.	K.	P.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 8, 1806.			
2	5		W. S. W. 4 S.	N. W.	0	These 24 hours moderate gales and clear weather.			
4	4	5				At 6 P. M. saw a ship to the westward.			
6	4	5							
8	4	4	S. W. by S.	W. by N.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Observed sun's mer. alt. at noon $61^{\circ} 35'$			
10	4	5							
12	4	6							
2	4	5				Zenith distance - $28^{\circ} 25' S.$			
4	4		S. S. W.	West.	1	Declination - $16^{\circ} 58' N.$			
6	4								
8	4					Latitude - $45^{\circ} 23' N.$			
10	4					At noon C. Ortugal S. $10^{\circ} 21' E.$ dist. $99 M.$			
12	4					Variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.			
Course.		Dift.	Dift.	Lat. by	Lat. by	Mer.	Dift. of	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
			Dep.	D. R.	Obs.				
S. $13^{\circ} W.$		97	96	22	45.12	45.23	51	$00.30$	8.6 Funchal S. $28^{\circ} 34' W.$ Dift. 871 Miles.

By allowing for variation and lee-way the work will be as follows:

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. $8^{\circ} 30' W.$ and the dist. 97 miles.			
Dift. of lat. $1^{\circ} 36' S.$		Mer. parts.	
Lat. left $45^{\circ} 48' N.$		$3185$	
		$3047$	
Lat. in by D. R. $45^{\circ} 12'$		Mer. diff. lat. $138$	
Sum lat. $2)92^{\circ} 00'$			
Mid. lat. $46^{\circ} 00'$			
		$90^{\circ} 00'$	
Com. mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 00'$			

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courfes.	Dift.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	28.		$20.7$		$18.3$
S. by W.	36		$35.3$		$7.0$
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	40		$39.8$	$3.9$	
	Dift. lat.	$96.3$	$3.9$	$15.8$	
					$3.9$
				Dep. $21.9$	
Longitude left		$7^{\circ} 45' W.$			
Difference of longitude		$30 W.$			

Longitude in by account  $8^{\circ} 15' W.$

Here the latitude, by observation, differing from the latitude by account, I correct for the true longitude; and as this is the first observation got since leaving the land, I correct by Case I. as follows:

Lizard's lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$	Mer. parts	3470	With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. by account, the ship's direct course from the Lizard is found to be S. $23^{\circ} W.$		
Lat. by D. R. $45^{\circ} 12' N.$	Mer. parts	3047	With that course, and the mer. diff. of lat. by observation, the diff. of long. since leaving the Lizard is found 174 miles, equal to		
Mer. diff. lat. by account		423	Lizard's longitude $5^{\circ} 54' W.$		
Lizard's long.	$5^{\circ} 12' W.$		Longitude in $8^{\circ} 06' W.$		
Long. in by account	$8^{\circ} 6' W.$				
Diff. of long. by account	$2^{\circ} 54'$				
	$60$				
In miles		174			
Lizard's lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$	Mer. parts	3470	With the course $23^{\circ}$ , the proper diff. of lat. $274$ miles, the true mer. dist. is found 113 miles.		
Obs. lat. $45^{\circ} 23' N.$	Mer. parts	3063			
Mer. diff. lat. by observation		407			

To find the direct Course and Distance to Cape Ortugal.

Lat. in $45^{\circ} 23' N.$	Mer. parts	3063	Longitude in $8^{\circ} 06' W.$
Cape's lat. $43^{\circ} 47' N.$	Mer. parts	2926	Cape's longitude $7^{\circ} 43' W.$
Diff. lat. $1^{\circ} 36'$	Mer. dif.	135	Diff. longitude $0^{\circ} 23'$

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Ortugal is found S.  $10^{\circ} E.$  and with that course and the proper diff. of lat.  $96$ , the distance is found to be 98 miles.

REMARKS on board, Friday, May 9, 1806.								
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.			
2	3	5	S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	West.	1	These 24 hours moderate gales and clear weather.		
4	3	5						
6	3	5						
8	2					At 3 P. M. set up the mizen top-mast shrouds, and back-stays.		
10	3	5				At noon Cape Ortegal S. $12^{\circ}$ E. distance 22 miles.		
12	2							
2	3							
4	2							
6	3		S. by W.	W. by S.	1	Variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly, per amp.		
8	4							
10	4					Thick hazy weather.		
12	4					Down top-gallant yards.		
Course.		Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff. of Dist.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. $9^{\circ}$ E.		76	75 S. 12 E.	44.08		W. 1.46	17 E. $7^{\circ} 49'$ W.	Funchal S. $32^{\circ} 10'$ W. dist. 815 miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S.  $9^{\circ}$  E. and the dist. 76 miles.

Diff. of lat.  $1^{\circ} 15'$  S. Mer. parts 3063  
Yesterday's lat.  $45^{\circ} 23'$  N.

Lat. in 44 08 N.

Sum lats. 2) 89 31 Mer. diff. lat. 106

Mid. lat. 44 45  
90 00

Com. mid. lat. 45 15

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	46		45.8	4.5	
S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	30		29.1	7.3	
Diff. Lat.		74.9	11.8	Dep.	

Yesterday's longitude  $8^{\circ} 06' W.$   
Difference of longitude  $0^{\circ} 17' E.$

Longitude is  $7^{\circ} 49' W.$

This day's departure being subtracted from the meridional distance of yesterday, gives  $3^{\circ} 46'$ , the meridional distance of to-day.

### To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Ortegal.

Latitude in	$44^{\circ} 08' N.$	Mer. parts	2957	Longitude in	$7^{\circ} 49' W.$
Cape's lat.	$43^{\circ} 47' N.$	Mer. parts	2928	Cape's longitude	$7^{\circ} 43' W.$
Diff. lat.	21	Mer. diff. lat.	29	Diff. long.	6 E.

With the mer. difference of latitude and difference of longitude, Cape Ortegal is found to bear S.  $12^{\circ} 0'$  E. and with that bearing taken as a Course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 22 miles.

NOTE. When the tenths on any side are more than 5, or half a mile, you must call that side one more than you found it to be; but when they are less than 5, then you need not take notice of them; as in the above the difference of latitude and departure are 74.9 and 11.8, which I call 75 and 12, because the tenths are above 5.

But when you take the difference of latitude and departure to find the Course, then take them in Miles and Tenths; the same may be observed in calling up the Knots and fathoms.

If, when doubled, the Tenths are more than 5, set one mile more in the Traverse Table; but if less, omit them, as there are no Tenths in the distance column.

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Board, Saturday, May 10, 1806.
2	3	5	Weft.	S. S. W.	3	Thefe 24 hours hard gales and fqually, with fmall rains.—Handed the fore and main courfes.
4	3	5			5	At 8 P.M. faw a fhip to windward under jury masts.
6	3	5				
8	Lay to up N.W. by N. off N. by E.			5		
10	Drift 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour W.					
12						
2	Up N. W. off North.			W. by S.	5	Set the reefed courfes.
4	Drift 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour.			Wore fhip.		
6						
8	4		S. W.	N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Set the top-fails clofe reefed.
10	5					C. Finifterre S. $31^{\circ} 24'$ W. dift. 83 m.
12	5					Variation 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.

Courfe.	Dift.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obf.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and dift.
W.		S.	W.	N.		W.			Funchal S. $30^{\circ} 53'$ W.
S. $79^{\circ}$	20	4	25	$44^{\circ} 04'$		2.11	11	S. 20 W.	Dift. 99 miles.

Taking the middle points (viz. N. by W. and N. N. W.) between the point to which the fhip comes up, and the point fhe fell off to for the fecond and third courfes, as taught in the rules for lying to, and then allowing as before for variation and leeway, the Traverse Table will ftand as follows :

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the courfe is found S.  $81^{\circ} 21'$  W. and the dift. 25 miles.

Diff. of Lat.  $00^{\circ} 04'$  S. Mer. parts. Yesterday's lat. 44  $08'$  N. 2957

Latitude in 44  $04'$  N. 2951

Sum Lats. 88 12 Mer. diff. lat. 6

Middle Latitude 44  $06'$   
90 00

Com. Mid. Lat. 45 54

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courfes.	Dift.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	21	7.1			19.8
N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	9	7.7		4.6	
N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	9	8.5		3.0	
S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	28		27.2		6.8
		23.3	27.2	7.6	26.6
			23.3		7.6
	Diff. Lat.	3.9	Dep.	19.	

The departure to-day being added to the mer. diff. yesterday, gives  $2^{\circ} 11'$ , the mer. diff. to-day.

With the courfe and mer. diff. of lat. the diff. of long. is found by Mercator to be 32 miles. Or, with the mid. lat. and dep. the diff. of long. is found by mid. lat. failing 27 miles weft.

Diff. longitude  $0^{\circ} 31'$   
Yesterday's longitude 7  $49'$  W.

Longitude in 8  $20'$  W.

Here the dif. of long. found by mid. lat. differs confiderably from that found by Mercator's failing, but if the mer. parts were taken from a table of miles and tenths it would agree nearer with mid. lat. failing; but in all cafes where the courfe is fo great, and the difference of latitude is in miles and tenths, middle latitude fhould be depended on.

*To find the Bearing and Difftance of Cape Finifterre.*

Latitude in 44  $04'$  N. Mer. parts 2951 Longitude in 8  $20'$  W.  
Cape's latitude 42  $53'$  N. Mer. parts 2854 Cape's long. 9  $18'$  W.

Diff. latitude  $71' = 1$  11 Mer. diff. of lat. 97 Diff. long. 58

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. Cape Finifterre is found to bear S.  $31^{\circ} 24'$  W. and with that bearing and the proper diff. of lat. the diftance is found 83 miles.

					Lee-REMARKS on Board, Sunday, May 11th, 1806.	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.		
2				Calm	The first 8 hours calm and foggy.	
4					Up T. G. Y. outreefs, let T. G. S.	
6					Hoisted the boat out, and tried the current, found it to set N. W. by N. 1 mile	
8					per hour.	
10	3	5	W. S. W.	South.	Moderate and clear.	
12	4	4				
2	4	6				
4	4	8			Variation $1\frac{1}{4}$ point westerly.	
6	4	6				
8	4	8				
10	4	8				
12	4	5			Cape Finisterre S. $38^{\circ} 10'$ dist. 53 Miles.	

Courfe.	D.ft.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing & dist.
S. W.	80°.	84	15	W. 83	N. 43.49	W. 43.34	W. 3.26	W. 1.55	W. 10.2
									Funct. S. 76° 49' W. dist. 735 M.

The variation and lee-way being allowed on the course steered, and the setting of the current and its drift in 24 hours being made a course and dist. the work will be as follows:

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S.  $79^{\circ} 57' W.$  and the dist. 84 M. Diff. of latitude  $00^{\circ} 15' S.$  Mer. parts. Lat. left 44 4 N. 2951

Lat in 43 49 N. 2931

Sum of lats. 87 53 Mer. diff. lat. 20

Middle lat. 43 56  
90 00

Com. mid. lat. 46 04

The diff. of long. found by Mercator's sailing is 113 miles, but by mid. lat. is found 115 miles, equal to  $1^{\circ} 55' W.$   
Longitude left 8 20 W.

Longitude in by account 10 15 W.

The diff. of long. found by mid. lat. still differs from that found by Mercator's sailing; the cause is the same as before, and as the ship has made so great a course, we still depend on mid. lat.

The lat. by observation differing from the lat. by account, I correct for the true longitude as follows (it being three days since I had an observation before) by Cafe II. p. 182. Last obs. lat.  $45^{\circ} 23' N.$  M. pts. 3063 With the mer. diff. lat. by acc. 132 and Ship's lat. by acc. 43 49 N. 2931 diff. of long. by account 129, the direct course since last obs. is found S.  $44^{\circ} 21' W.$  and the dist. 132 miles.—With that dist.

Mer. diff. lat. by account 132

Ship's long. at last observ.  $8^{\circ} 6' W.$

Ship's long. in by acc. to-day 10 15 W.

Diff. long. since last obs. 2 9 W.

Last obs. lat.  $45^{\circ} 23' N.$  3063

Ship's lat. by obs. 43 34 N. 2910

Mer. diff. by obs. 153

With the mer. diff. lat. by acc. 132 and diff. of long. by account 129, the direct course since last obs. is found S.  $44^{\circ} 21' W.$  and the dist. 132 miles.—With that dist. and the mer. diff. of lat. by obs. 153, the diff. long. is found 104, this added to the diff. of long. by account 129, gives 233, which divided by 2, gives the true diff. of long. since last obs.  $116 M.$  nearly equal to  $1^{\circ} 56' W.$  Long in last observation 8 6 W.

Long. in 10 2 W.

The course found since last observation  $44^{\circ} 21'$  is of no farther use than to know what Cafe to correct by.

With the true course since last obs.  $37^{\circ} 10'$  and the proper diff. of lat. 109, the dep. is  $1^{\circ} 23' + 2^{\circ} 3' W. = 3^{\circ} 26'.$

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Finisterre.

Latitude in  $43^{\circ} 34' N.$  Mer. Parts 2910 Longitude in  $10^{\circ} 02' W.$

Cape's Lat.  $42^{\circ} 52' N.$  Mer. Parts 2852 Cape's Long.  $9^{\circ} 14' W.$

Difference of Lat. 42 Mer. Diff. of Lat. 58 Diff. of Long. 48

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Finisterre is found S.  $38^{\circ} 10' E.$  and with that course and proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 53 miles.

REMARKS on board, Monday, May 12, 1806.									
H.	K.	L.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.				
2	4	5	S. by W.	S. by E.	I	These 24 hours moderate gales, with small showers of rain.			
4	4	5							
6	4	5							
8	4	5							
10	4	5							
12	4	5							
2	3	5	S. W.	S. S. E.	I	Var. per. Az. 1 point west. A great swell from the S. W. for which I allow 6 miles. — Hazy weather.			
4	3	5							
6	3	5							
8	3	5							
10	3	5							
12	3	5							
Cours.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Long.	Lat.	Bearing and Dist.
55° 0'		S.	W.	N		W.	W.	W.	Funchal S. 23° 15' W.
W.	84	50	67	42.44		4.74	1.33	11.35	Dist. 655 Miles.

In this day's work the swell is considered as a current, whose drift in 24 hours is 6 miles, the allowance made for the swell; and as it comes from the S. W. it heaves the ship towards the N. E. and the variation allowed upon it makes the last course N. E. by N. as in the Traverse Table.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 53° 30' W. and the dist. 84 miles.

Diff. lat. 0° 50' S. Mer. parts.

Lat. left 43 34 N. 2910

Lat. in 42 44 2841

Sum lat. 86 18 Mer. diff. lat. 69

Middle lat. 43 09  
90 00

Com. mid. lat. 46 51

The difference of longitude is found as before to be  
Yesterday's longitude

Longitude in this day

1° 33' W.

10 2 W.

11 35 W.

### To find the Bearings and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in 42° 44' N. Mer. parts. 2841 Longitude in 11° 35' W.  
Funchal's lat. 32 38 N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 5 W.

Diff. lat. 606 = 10 6 Mer. diff. lat. 768. Diff. long. 330 = 5 30

With the mer. d.f. of lat. and diff. long. Funchal is found to bear S. 23° 15' W. and with that bearing taken as before, and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is 655 miles.

### To find the Bearing and Distance of the intended Port on Mercator's Chart.

Lay a ruler across Mercator's Chart, in lat. 42° 44', and set one foot of the compasses on the meridian of London, and the other in long. 11° 35' W. lay off that same distance from the meridian of London, by the edge of the ruler, and that will shew you the ship's place. Then lay the ruler over the ship's place and Funchal, and take the nearest distance between the ruler and the centre of the compass; slide one foot along the side of the ruler, and the other foot will shew the course to be S. S. W. Again, (keeping the ruler as before) take from the graduated parallel the diff. of lat. between the ship and port (10° 12') in your compasses, and slide one foot along the ruler, holding both points parallel to the N. and S. lines, till the other cuts the E. and W. lines; passing through the ship's place; the distance between where the point rested, by the edge of the ruler, and Funchal, being measured upon the graduated parallel, gives nearly 11°, or 660 miles for the distance. In like manner find the bearing and distance of any other place from the ship; or take the distance between Funchal and the ship in your compasses, and lay it on the meridian, placing one foot as much above Funchal as the other is below the ship's place, and that will be the dist. in degrees or in leagues, if the meridian is marked so.

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 13, 1806.		
2	4	5	W.	S. S. W.	1	Thefe 24 hours frefh gales, and clear weather.		
4	4	5						
6	4	5						
8	5							
10	5							
12	5							
2	5	5	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Variation 1 point westerly.		
4	5	5						
6	5	5						
8	5	5						
10	5	5						
12	4							
Courfe.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obf.	Mer. Diff.	Long. in	Bearing and Diff.
W.	120		W.	N.	N.	W. W.	W.	Funchal S. 12° 48' W.
			120 42	44 42	30	6.30 2.43	14.15	Distance 607 Miles.

The variation being allowed on both the courses, and the leeway upon the second, it will be found that the ship has sailed due West these last 24 hours, and by summing up the distances her whole distance is found to be 120 miles, which is also her departure; it is evident she has made no difference of latitude, therefore her latitude by account is the same as yesterday.

As the ship has sailed upon a parallel with the Equator, her difference of longitude is found by parallel sailing

Yesterday's longitude  $2^{\circ} 43' W.$

Longitude in by account  $11^{\circ} 35' W.$

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by account, and it being two days since my last observation, I correct as follows, by Case III. Page 182:

Last obs. lat.  $43^{\circ} 34'$  Mer. parts 2910 With the mer. dif. of lat. and dif. long  
 Lat. in by acc.  $42^{\circ} 44'$  Mer. parts 2841 by account, the course since last obs. is  
 found to be S. 75 W. and the distance  
 266 miles.

Mer. dif. lat. by account since last obs. 69

Long. in at last observation  $10^{\circ} 02' W.$

Ship's long. by account  $14^{\circ} 18' W.$

Dif. long. by acc. since last obs.  $4^{\circ} 16' W.$

Last obs. lat.  $43^{\circ} 34'$  M. parts 2910

This day's lat. by obs.  $42^{\circ} 30'$  M. parts 2822

Mer. dif. lat. by obs. since last obs. 88

With the course since last observation S.  $70^{\circ} 49' W.$  and the proper dif. of lat. 64 miles, the departure (or Mer. dift.) since last observation is found 184 miles, equal to  $3^{\circ} 04' W.$

Mer. dift. at last obs.  $3^{\circ} 26' W.$

True Mer. dift. this day  $6^{\circ} 30' W.$

### To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in	$42^{\circ} 30' N.$	Mer. parts	2822	Longitude in	$14^{\circ} 15' W.$
Funchal's lat.	$32^{\circ} 38' N.$	Mer. parts	2073	Funchal's long.	$17^{\circ} 5' W.$
Dif. lat.	$592 = 9^{\circ} 52'$	Mer. dif. lat.	749	Dif. longitude	$2^{\circ} 50' = 170'$

With the mer. difference of latitude and difference of longitude the bearing of Funchal is found to be S.  $12^{\circ} 48' W.$  and with that bearing taken as before, and the proper dif. of latitude, the distance is found 607 miles.



H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS ON BOARD, Wednesday, May 14th, 1806.			
2	8		S. S. W.	N. W.		Stiff gales, with showers of rain.			
4	8					Fresh gales.			
6	8	5							
8	8	5							
10	8	5							
12	8	5							
2	9	0	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto weather.			
4	6	0				More moderate.			
6	5	5				Var. p. amp. 1 point westerly.			
8	5	5							
10	5	5							
12	5	5							
Cours.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Long. in.	Bearings and Dist.	
South.	170	170		39.46	39.40	6.30	14 15	Funchal S. 17° 59' W Distant 444 miles.	

Yesterday's lat.  $42^{\circ} 30' N.$   
 Diff. lat.  $\frac{2}{44} S.$

Lat. in by acc.  $39^{\circ} 46' N.$

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W.	118		115.7		23.0
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	54		48.8	23.1	
	Diff. Lat.	164.5		23.1	23.0
				23.0	
				0.1	Dep.

Proper allowances being made for variation and lee-way, it appears from the Traverse Table that the ship has sailed due South 164½ miles, and as she made no departure, her longitude in and mer. diff. is the same as yesterday; but as by observation the ship is found to be in lat.  $39^{\circ} 40' N.$ , it is plain she has got 6 miles a-head of her reckoning, which 6 miles being added to the distance by D. R. gives the true distance and diff. of lat. as above.

### *To find the direct Course and Distance of Funchal.*

Latitude in  $39^{\circ} 40' N.$  Mer. Parts 2597 Longitude in  $14^{\circ} 15' W.$   
 Funchal's lat.  $32^{\circ} 38' N.$  Mer. Parts 2073 Funchal's long.  $17^{\circ} 5' W.$

Diff. lat.  $422 = 7 \ 2$  Mer. diff. lat. 524 Diff. long.  $170 = 2 \ 50$

With the mer. diff. lat. 524, and the diff. of long. in miles 170, the direct course to Funchal is found S.  $17^{\circ} 59'$ , or  $18^{\circ} W.$  and with that course and the proper diff. of lat. 422, the distance is found to be 444 miles.

Now a parallel of lat. through  $39^{\circ} 40'$  on the variation chart, cuts the variation lines in  $21^{\circ} 15'$  in longitude  $14^{\circ} 0' W.$  which confirms the longitude by account.

The variation charts might be of great use were they drawn upon a large scale, and the lines of variations well laid down, but as the variation in most places is continually altering, it renders them in a few years useless: I would therefore advise the Mariner to trust more to his reckoning and lunar observations, since the theory of the variation is not yet known.

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 15, 1826.			
2	8		S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh gales and clear weather.			
4	8					Ditto weather.			
6	8	5							
8	8	5							
10	8								
12	8	5							
2	8	4				Variation $\frac{1}{2}$ point W. per Azimuth.			
4	8	4							
6	8	6							
8	8	6							
10	8	5							
12	8								
Courfe.	Diff.	Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W	192	S. 184	W. 56	36.29	36.36	7.26	1.12	15.26	Funchal S. 13° 51' W. distant 252 M.

By examining the Log-Board, it appears that the ship has sailed S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 200 miles.

Latitude left  $39^{\circ} 40' N.$   
 Dif. latitude  $3^{\circ} 11' S.$

Lat. in by account  $36^{\circ} 29' N.$

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courfes.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	200	Dif. lat.	192.4	Dep.	58.4

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by D. R. I correct as follows, by Case I. page 179.

With the course one point and a half, and the dif. of lat. by obl. 184. the dist. is found to be 192 miles, and the dep. 56, which being added to the mer. dist. yesterday,  $6^{\circ} 30' W$  gives the mer. dist. to-day  $7^{\circ} 26' W.$

Yesterday's latitude  $39^{\circ} 40' N.$

This day's obl. lat.  $36^{\circ} 36' N.$

Mer. parts 2597

Mer. parts 2363

Sum of latitudes  $76^{\circ} 16'$

Mer. diff. lat. 234

Middle latitude  $38^{\circ} 8'$   
 $90^{\circ} 00'$

Comp. mid. lat.  $51^{\circ} 52'$

The diff. long. is found by Mercator or mid. lat.

$1^{\circ} 11' W.$

Yesterday's long.

$14^{\circ} 15' W.$

Long. in this day

$15^{\circ} 26' W.$

### To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in  $36^{\circ} 36' N.$  Mer. parts 2363 Longitude in  $15^{\circ} 26' W.$   
 Funchal's lat.  $32^{\circ} 38' N.$  Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long.  $17^{\circ} 05' W.$

Dif. lat. 238 =  $3^{\circ} 58'$  Mer. dif. lat. 290 Dif. long. 99 =  $1^{\circ} 39'$

With the mer. diff. of lat. and the diff. of long. the bearing of Funchal is found, and with that bearing and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 252 miles.

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, May 16, 1806.
2	4	3	W. by S.	S. by W.	1	These 24 hours moderate weather, with rain and much swell.
4	4	5				
6	4	7				
8	5		W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Less swell.
10	5	2				
12	5	3				
2	5	5	W. S. W.	South	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pleasant weather.
4	5	5				
6	5	4				
8	5	1				
10	5		S. W. by W.	S. by E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
12	4	5				Varia. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. per equal alt. of the sun.
Courses.	Diff.	Lat. Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff. of Long.	Bearing and Dist.
S. 65° W.	119	S. 50° 18'	35 52	35 46	9 41	Funch. S. 8° 29' E. Dist. 190 miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 68° 10' W. and the dist 118.6 miles

Yesterday's lat. 36° 36' N.  
Diff. of latitude 44 S.

Lat. by account 35 52 N.

Yesterday's lat. 36° 36' N. M. parts 2363  
Obs. lat. 35 46 N. M. parts 2301

Diff. lat. by Obs. 50 M. diff. lat. 62

Sum lats. 72 22

Middle lat. 36 11

90 00

Com. mid. lat. 53 49

With the proper diff. of lat. by obs. 50' and the distance 119.9 the true course is found 65° 04', and the departure 108 miles, nearly.

The departure 108 being added to the mer. dist. yesterday, gives 9° 14' W. the mer. dist. to-day.

With the comp. of mid lat. and dep. or with the course and mer. diff. of lat. 62, the diff. of long. is found by middle latitude or Mercator's sailing, to be 133 miles = 2° 13' W.

Yesterday's longitude 15 26 W.

Longitude in — 17 39 W.

### To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Lat. in 35° 46' N. Mer. parts 2301 Longitude in 17° 39' W.  
Funchal's lat. 32 38 N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 05 W.

Diff. lat. 188 = 3 8 Mer. diff. of lat. 228 Diff. longitude 34 E.

With the mer. diff. of lat. 228 and diff. of long. 34, Funchal is found to bear S. 8° 29' E. and with that bearing (taken as before) and the proper diff. of latitude, the distance is found 190 miles.

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	27		4 0		26.7
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	31		10 4		29.2
S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	43		18 4		38.9
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	19		11 3		15.3
		Diff. lat. 44		Dep. 110	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Saturday, May 17, 1806.			
2	6	6	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	These 24 hours moderate gales, and clear weather.			
4	5	8							
6	5	8							
8	5	8							
10	5		S. S. E.	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
12	5	2				Var. $\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.			
2	5	3							
4	5	5	S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	SW by S $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
6	5	5							
8	5	5							
10	5	6	S. E. by S.	S. W. by S.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Unflowed the Anchor and bent Cables.			
12	5	4							
Course.			Diff.	Lat. by	Lat. by	Mer. Diff.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.	
			Lat. Dep.	D. R.	Obf.	Diff. long.			
S 35° 20' E.	135	110	78	34 01	33 56	7 47	1° 33'	16 01	Funchal S. 32° 7' W. Distance 92 Miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 37° 48' E. and the dist. 133 miles.  
 Yesterday's lat. 35° 46' N.  
 Diff. of latitude 1 45 S.

Lat. by account 34 01 N.

Obf. lat. 33 56 N. M. parts 2167  
 Yesterday's lat. 35 46 N. M. parts 2301

Prop. diff. lat. obf. 1 50 M. dif. lat. 134

Sum of lat. 69 42

Middle latitude 34 51  
 90 00

Comp. mid. lat. 55 09

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
COURSES.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	48		41.2	24.7	
S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	31		24.9	18.5	
S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	33		24.4	22.2	
S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	22		14.8	16.3	
Diff. lat.	105.35	81.7	Dep.		

The latitude by obf. differing from the latitude by account. I correct as follows, by Case II. page 170.

With the diff. of lat. 110 and the dist. 133, the dep. is found to be 75, which being added to the former dep. 82, gives 157, half this sum is the true dep. 78 miles; with the diff. of lat. 110 and the depth 78, the true course is found S. 35° 20' E. and the dist. 135 miles.

The dep. 78 being subtracted from the mer. dist. yesterday, gives 7° 49' W. the mer. dist. this day.

The dif. of long. is found by Mercator or middle latitude sailing, to be 1° 35' E.  
 Yesterday's longitude 17 39 W.

Longitude in 16 06 W.

### To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in	33° 56' N.	Mer. parts	2167	Longitude in	16° 06' W.
Funchal's lat.	32 38 N.	Mer. parts	2073	Funchal's long.	17 05 W.
Difference of lat.	1 18	Mer. dif. of lat.	94	Dif. of long.	0 59

With the merid. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Funchal is S. 32° 7' W. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 92 miles.

H	K.	F	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Sunday, May 18, 1806.			
2	5	5	S. 4 W.	E. N. E.		Moderate and hazy.			
4	5	5							
6	4	5							
8	4	5							
10	5	4							
12	5	4	W. by S.	N.N.E.		Made Porto Santo to the westward. Hauled round the S. end, and steered for Funchal. Cleared up, made the Island Madeira Anchored in Funchal-road, hoisted out the boat, and waited on the Governor.			
2	5								
4	5								
6	5								
8	5								
10	5			N N W.					
12									
Cours.	Diff.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	M. Diff.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
S. 32 W.	90°	S. 78.3	W. 47	32° 38'		W. 8° 36'	W 58	17 4	Off Funchal 1/2 Mile.

The variation allowed upon the course, with the distance run upon each course put into a Traverse Table, will produce the difference of lat. and dep. as above with the complement of the middle latitude and departure, the difference of longitude is 58, which added to 16° 6, the longitude in yesterday at noon, gives 17° 4, the longitude in by account; and as it agrees with the longitude of Funchal in the table I conclude that my reckoning is just; and Funchal well laid down.

The ship's place in the preceding Journal is pricked off, and the bearing and dist. at noon are also found by the chart, in order to shew the young Navigator the method, and may be done with a black lead pencil, which he may either let stand or rub out when he pleases.

Between May 18, and June 3, lay moored in Funchal Road, Madeira.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Board Tuesday June 3, 1806.			
2				N. E.		Fresh Breezes and clear. At four P.M. unmoored ship and hove in 1/2 of a cable on the best bower.			
4									
6									
8									
10									
12						Light Breezes and clear. At 6 A. M. weighed from Funchal Road and made sail. Variation 18 30 W.  Ditto W. at noon the S. most Deserta, N. W. by N. 1/2 W. 7 or 8 leagues.			
2									
4									
6									
8									
10									
12									
Cours.	Diff.	Diff. Lat.	D.R.	Dep.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					32° 19' N.				Southernmost Def. to N. W. 5 leags.

I take my departure from the Southernmost Deserta, which lies in latitude 32° 22' N. long. 16° 36' W.

The first course in the next Traverse Table must be the opposite Point of the Bearings of the Deserta's allowing the Variation and the Distance

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Wednesday, June 2, 1806.			
2	6	2	S. S. W.	N. N. E.		Light Breezes and clear. Variation per amplitude $18^{\circ} 30'$ W.			
4	3		S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.						
6	2								
8	2								
10	2					Made and shortened sail occasionally.			
12			Calm.						
2	4	4	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	W. N. W.					
4	5	4							
6	6					Fresh breezes and clear. Set studding sails. Lat. by obs. $30^{\circ} 31' N$ .			
8	6	3							
10	5	6		N. W.					
12	4								
Courc.	Diff.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.	
S. $1^{\circ} 30' F$ .	111	111	E.	$30^{\circ} 31' N$	$30^{\circ} 31' N$	E. 3mi. $16^{\circ} 33'$	Salvages, 0.5	$18^{\circ} 1'$	
Courses corrected.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. Delet.	32 22 N.	M P	20.4
S. $55^{\circ} E$ .	23		18.8	13.2		$\times$ Lat.	1 15 S.		
S. 4. W	12		12.0		0.8	Lat. in.	30 31 N.	M P	1924
S. 7 W	81		80.4		9.9	Sum	2)62 53	M $\times$ Lat.	130
			111.2	13.2	10.7	Mid. Lat.	37 28		
				107		Lat. Sal. $30^{\circ} 8' N$	M P 1898	Long. 15.53 W.	
				25		Lat. in. $30^{\circ} 31' N$	M P 1924	Long. 16 33	
						$\times$ Lat. 23 MP	26 $\times$ Long. 40		

With the M. diff. lat. and diff. of long. the Salvage bears as above.

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Thursday, June 3, 1806			
2	6	4	South	W. by S.		Fresh Breeze and clear, all sails set. Var. $18^{\circ} W$ .			
4	6	2							
6	5	0							
8	4	2							
10	6	3				Do. Weather, two sails in sight.			
12	5	4	S. by W.	W. by W.					
2	5								
4	5								
6	3					Light Breezes In studding sails.			
8	3								
10	2	4							
12	2	1		W. by S.					
Courc.	Diff.	$\times$ Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	M.	$\times$ Long.	Bearing and Dist.	
S. $14^{\circ} E$ .	17	104	26	28 47	28 47	29	27	16 4	1827 $33^{\circ} W$ 22 M.
Courses corrected.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. 1st $30^{\circ} 31' N$	M P 19 24	Lon. St. Cru. 16 16 W	
S. $18^{\circ} E$ .	67		63.7	12.7		$\times$ Lat.	144 S		
S. 7 E.	47		47.7	5.0		Lat. in.	28 47 MP	1805	Long. in. 18 4W
			114.4	27.7		2)59 18		119	Diff. Long. 12

M. Lat. 29 39 Lat. S. Cru.  $28^{\circ} 27' N$  M. P. 1782

—Lat. in. 28 47 N. M. P. 1875

C. M. L. 60 21

Diff. of Lat. 20 M.  $\times$  Lat. 23

With the Mer. Diff. of Lat. and Diff. of Long. by Mercator the Bay of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, bears as above.

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, June 6, 1806.			
2	3	4	S. S. E.	S. W.	I	Fresh breeze and cloudy.			
4	3					Handed top-gallant fails, and in first reef top-fails. At 6, the Peak of Teneriffe bore by compafs W. S. W.			
6	2	4							
8	3								
10	3					Fresh breezes and clear. Variation 18° W.			
12	2	4	W. N. W.	Ditto.	I				
2	2	4							
4	2					Set top-gallant fails. Hazy with rain. No land in fight.			
6	2								
8	2								
10	3					Light breezes and clear.			
12	2	4	S. S. E.	Ditto,	I				
2	2	4							
			Courfe.	Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obf.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long. in. Bearing and diff.
				S.	E.	N.			
			S. 25° E.	20	18	8	28 30	37 E.	10m. E. 15 54 W. S. 82° 14' W. D. 20 M.

The courfes being corrected for one point leeway, and 18° W. variation all thefe 24 hours, I find by the Traverse Table the direct courfe of the fhip to be S. 25° E. diff. 20 miles.

Diff. of lat. 0° 18 S.  
Lat. left 28 47 N.

Lat. in 28 29 N.

Sum lat. 57 16

Mid. lat. 28 38

Com. mid. lat. 61 22

With the comp. of mid. lat. the diff. of long. is found to be 10 miles; and the bearing and diftance of Santa Cruz by mid. lat. is found to be S. 82° 14' W. diff. 20 miles.

Courfes corrected.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. 52° E.	30		18 5	23 6	
N. 74 W.	24	6 6			23 1
S. 52 E.	10		6 2	7 9	
		6 6	24 7	51 5	23 1
			6 6	23 1	
Diff. lat.		18 1	8 4	Dep.	

H.	K.	F.	Courfes.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Saturday, June 7, 1806.			
2	3		W. by N.	N N. E.		Light breezes and clear. Made all fail.			
4	3					At 5 the east end of Teneriffe N.W. 4 miles; at 7 anchored in 9 fathom in Santa Cruz Road, the town of Santa Cruz W. by N. 3 a mile.			
6	3								
8									
10						Variable.			
12									
2									
4				West.		At 8 A. M. hoisted out the boats and went on shore to wait on the Gov. Moored fhip with the small bower to the S.W. in 19 fathom, and fream anchor to the N. E. in 10 fathom.			
6									
8									
10				'Calm.		South.			
12									
			Courfe.	Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obf.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long. in. Bearing and diff.
				S.	W.				
			S. 82° W.	10	2	19	28 27 N	18 E	21m W. 16° 15 W. At anchor in San. Cruz Rd, Tenerif.

The Courfes being corrected for 17° 30' W. variation, I find by the Traverse Table the true courfe to be S. 82° W. diff. 19 miles.

Diff. lat. 0° 3 S.

Lat. left 28 30 N.

Latitude 28 27

Com. mid. lat. 61 32

Courfe corrected.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. 82° W.	19		25		18 8
Diff. lat.		25	Dep.	18 8	

With the com. of mid. lat. the diff. of long. is 21 miles.

## An Abstract of the foregoing Journal.

Day.	Week.	Month.	Course.	Dist.	Lat. by Ac.	Lat. by Obs.	Long. in.	Bearings of Fanchal.	Dist. Miles.
6	α	May	S. 26° 33' W.	107 48	21 N.		6 26 W	S. 24° W.	1148
7	α		S. 30° W.	108 46	48 N.		7 45 W	S. 26° 44' W	952
8	α		S. 8° 30' W.	97 45	12	45 23 N.	8 6	S. 28 34	871
9	α		S. 4° E.	70 44	8		7 49	S. 32 10	815
10	β		S. 79° W.	20 44	4		8 20	S. 30 53	799
11	β		S. 80° W.	84 43	49	43 34	10 2	S. 26 49	735
12	β		S. 53° 30' W.	84 42	44		11 35	S. 23 15	655
13	β		West.	120 42	44	42 30	14 15	S. 12 48 W	607
14	β		South.	170 39	46	39 40	14 15	S. 17 59 W	444
15	β		S. b W. ½ W.	192 36	49	36 36	15 26	S. 18 51 W	252
16	β		S. 68° W.	119 35	52	35 46	17 39	S. 8 29 W	190
17	β		S. 35° 20' E.	135 34	01	33 56	16 6	S. 32 7 W	92
18	β		Anchored in Funchal road, and sailed 3d June for Tenerife.						
3	δ				32 10			Defertors. N. W. ½ N.	23
4	δ		S. 1° 30' E.	111 30	31	30 31	16 33	Salvages. S. 56 58 E.	42
5	δ		S. 14 E.	107 28	47	28 47	16 4	Santa Cruz S. 27 33 W.	22
6	δ		S. 25 E.	20 28	30		15 54	S. 32 14 W.	20
7	δ		S. 82 W.	19	Anchor in Santa Cruz road, ½ mile off shore.				

*The Method of finding the LATITUDE at SEA, by taking two Altitudes, either in the Forenoon or Afternoon, leaving the intermediate Time measured by a common Watch, with Ease and Accuracy, independent of the Sun's Meridian Altitude.*

## GENERAL RULES.

1<sup>st</sup>. **T**<sup>O</sup> the secant of the latitude by account, add the secant of the sun's declination, (rejecting their indexes) and call that sum the logarithm ratio\*.

2<sup>d</sup>. From the natural sine of the greatest altitude, subtract the natural sine of the least altitude, and find the logarithm of their difference, and write it under the logarithm ratio,

The arithmetical comp. of the co-sine of any angle is equal to the logarithmic secant of that angle, omitting the first figure in the index; thus the secant of 46 deg. 50 min is 10.16487, and omitting the first figure 1, leaves 0.16487, the secant less radius, or the arithmet. comp. of co-sine 46 deg. 50 min.

M. W.



3d. Subtract the hours and minutes when the altitudes were taken from each other, and half the difference call half-elapsed time.

4th. With half the elapsed time enter the tables, and from the column of half-elapsed time take out the logarithm answering thereto, and set it down under the logarithm ratio.

5th. Add these three logarithms together, and with their sum enter the tables in the column of middle time, where, having found the logarithm nearest thereto, take out the time corresponding to it, and put it down under half the elapsed time.

6th. Subtract the less from the greater, and the difference will be the time from noon, when the greatest altitude was taken.

7th. With this time enter the tables, and from the column of rising, take out the logarithm corresponding to it; from this logarithm subtract the logarithm ratio, the remainder will be the logarithm of a natural number which, being found in a common table of logarithms, and added to the natural sine of the greatest altitude, will give the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude.

Having the meridian altitude of the sun at noon, the latitude is found by the usual method.

N. B. If the latitude, found by the above process, should differ widely from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation, using the latitude last found instead of the latitude by account, till the result gives a latitude nearly agreeing with the latitude used in the computation.

#### EXAMPLE. I.

Being at sea in latitude  $46^{\circ} 50'$  north by account, when the sun's declination was  $11^{\circ} 17' N.$  at 10 H. 2 M. in the forenoon, the sun's altitude was  $46^{\circ} 55'$ , and at 11 H. 27 M. in the forenoon, the second altitude was  $54^{\circ} 9'$ . Required the true latitude, and true time of the day when the greatest altitude was taken?

H. M.	Nat. Sines Lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$	Sec. 0,16487
11. 27	0 Gr. Alt. $54^{\circ} 9'$	—81055 Dec. $11^{\circ} 17'$
		Sec. 0,00848
10 2 0	lea Alt. $49^{\circ} 55'$	—73036 Log Ratio
		0,17335
Ela. T. 1 25 0		80.9 Com. Log.
		3,90412
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ela. T. 42 30	in the column of $\frac{1}{2}$ elapsed Time	0,73429
1 15 30	in the column of middle Time	4,81176
T. f. noon 33 0	in the column of Log rising	3,01488
From which subtract the Log ratio		0,17335
The natural Number in the Logarithms = 694		2,84153
to which the nat. sine of the greatest Alt. 81055		90 00
gives the nat. sine of the Sun's mer. Alt. = 81749		54 50
		35 10

# BY DOUBLE ALTITUDES.

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	Sun's Zenith Distance	35 10 N
	Sun's Declination	11 17
	Latitude	46 27 N
H. M.	The observation at Noon was	46 28 N
12 0		
11 27		

33 as the time agrees with the observation, the watch is right.

## EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea in lat.  $47^{\circ} 19' N$ . by account, when the sun's declination was  $12^{\circ} 16' N$ . at 10 H. 24 M. A. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was  $49^{\circ} 9'$  at 1 H. 14 M. P. M. his alt. was  $51^{\circ} 59'$ . Required the latitude?

H. M. S.					
12 0 0					
10 24 0					
	Alt.	Nat. S. Lat.	$47^{\circ} 19'$	0,16880	
1 36 0	$49^{\circ} 9'$	75642	Sun's decl. $12 16$	0,01003	
1 14 0	$51 59$	78783			
			Log. ratio	17883	
Ela. T.	2 50 0	Diff. N.S.	3141	Its log.	3,49707
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1 25 0	Its log. in col. of half elapf. time is			0,44077
Sub.	0 15 0	Col. of mid. time corresponding to			4,11667
Tr. Ti	1 10 0	fts. log. in col. of rising is	—		3,66542
Ti. p. W.	1 14 0	Log. ratio sub.	—		0,17883
Wat. fast	0 4 0	3066 the nat. num. of this log.		3,48659	
N. S. Sun's gr. alt.		78783	90 00		
N. S. S. mer. alt.		81849	=	54 56	
Sun's zen. diff	—		35 4	South	
Sun's decl.—	—		12 16	North	
Lat. in	—		47 20	North.	

Here the Latitude found by computation may be relied on, as it differs but one mile from that used in the operation.

## EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat.  $50^{\circ} 40'$  North per account, when the sun's declination was  $20^{\circ} 0'$  South, at 10 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was found  $17^{\circ} 13'$ , at 11 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, it was found  $19^{\circ} 41'$ . Required the latitude?

Times

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Times	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. 50° 40'	0,19803
H. M. s.			Decl. 20 00	0,02701
10 17 0	17° 13'	=29599		
11 17 0	19 41	=33682	Log. ratio	0,22504
El. T.	1 0 0	Diff. N. S. 4083	Its com. log.	3,61098
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	0 30 0	Its log. from col. half elap. time is	0,88430	
	1 1 0	In col. of mid. time corresponding to	4,72032	
Tr. time	0 31 0	From noon, its log. from col of rising	2,96067	
T. p. W.	0 43 0	log. ratio sub.	0,22504	
W. flow	0 12 0	544 N. num. of	2,73563	
		33682 N. S. greatest alt.		
	90° 0'			
	20 1	34226 N. S. the sun's mer. alt. 20° 1'.		
Zen. diff.	69 59			
Decl.	20 0 S.			

Lat. 49 59 N.

But as this latitude differs 41 miles from that by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation, using the lat. last found instead of the lat. by account.

	H. M. s.	Lat.	49° 59'	0,19178
$\frac{1}{2}$ Elapsed time	0 30 0	Decl.	20 0	0,02701
	1 0 0	Log. ratio		0,21879
True time	0 30 0			3,61098
Time per watch	0 43 0			0,88430
Watch flow	0 13 0	In col. mid. T.	H. M. 1 0	4,71407
True time	0 30 0	Its log. in col. of rising is	2,93223	
		Log. ratio	0,21879	
		517 Nat. num. of	2,71344	
		33682 Nat. S. gr. alt.		

Nat. S. sun's mer. alt. 34199 = 20° 0'

Zen. diff. 70 0  
Declin. 20 0 S.

The lat. 50 0 North.

The latitude last found, differing only one mile from that used in the operation, may be depended on as the true latitude. Hence it is plain, that the operation is repeated with very little additional trouble, few alterations being necessary.

EXAMPLE IV.

Being at sea in latitude  $60^{\circ} 0'$  north by account, when the sun was on the equator, and consequently had no declination at 1 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, his altitude was  $28^{\circ} 53'$ , and at 3 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, it was  $20^{\circ} 42'$ . Required the true latitude?

Times.			Alt.	N. S.	Lat. $60^{\circ} 0' = 0,30103$
H.	M.	s.			Dec. $0 0 = 0,00000$
1	0	0	$28 53 = 48303$		
3	0	0	$20 42 = 35347$		Log. ratio $0,30103$
Elap. T.	2	0	0	$12956$	Its log. $4,11247$
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	0	0	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ Elap. time.	$0,58700$
	2	0	0	Its log. in col. of mid. time	$5,00050$
T. fr. N.	1	0	0	Its log. from col. of rising	$3,53243$
D. per W.	1	0	0		Log. ratio $0,30103$
				1704 N. num.	$3,23140$
				$48303$	

Nat. S. Sun's mer. alt.  $50007 = 30 0$  Sun's merid. alt.  
 $60 0$  Latitude

The latitude by computation, coming the same with the latitude by account, shews that the latitude by account was right. From the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the same, whether the sun hath north or south declination. And it will be the same whether the ship is in a north or south latitude. It is also clear, that when the sun has no declination, the secant, rejecting the index of the latitude is the log. ratio.

EXAMPLE V.

Wanting to go through the N. Channel among the Maldives, and by account being in latitude  $7^{\circ} 40' N.$  the declination being then  $22^{\circ} 47' N.$  at 7 H. 25 M. 40 S. A. M. the true altitude of the sun's centre was  $22^{\circ} 30'$ , and at 10 H. 31 M. 48 S. A. M. it was found  $63^{\circ} 40'$ . Required the ship's true latitude?

Times			H. M. s.	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat by ac. $7^{\circ} 40' 0,00390$
10	31	48		$63^{\circ} 40'$	89623	Declin. $22 47 0,03528$
7	25	40		$22 30$	38268	
						Log. ratio. $0,03918$
Elap. T.	3	6	8		$51355$	Its log. $4,71058$
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	33	04	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elap. time is		$0,40368$
					H. M. s.	
	3	1	30		3 1 30	$5,15344$
True T.	1	28	26	Its log. in col. of rising is		$3,86709$
T. p. W.	1	28	12			Log. ratio $0,03918$
W. flow	0	0	14		6728 Nat. num.	$3,82791$
				$90 00$	89623	N. S gr. alt.
Mer. alt.	74	29			$96355$	N. S. Sun's mer. alt. $= 74^{\circ} 29'$
					C c	2. en.

Zen. dist. 15 31 N.

Decl. 22 47 N.

Lat. in 7 16 North.

N. B. As the Tables are only calculated to 10 seconds, the log. for any intermediate second is found by taking the difference between the log. next greater and next less; and saying, as 10 seconds is to that difference, so is the given seconds to the difference of the logarithms; or, if it be any even part, take such a part of the difference, and apply it to the next less logarithm; but in these operations a few seconds are not regarded.

## SECOND OPERATION.

	Lat.	7° 16'	0,00350
	Dec.	22 47	0,03528
	Log. ratio		0,03878
			4,71058
			0,40368
H. M. S.			
3 1 20			
1 33 4			
	H. M. S.		
	3 1 20		5,15304
True time 1 28 26			3,86709
N. S. gr. alt. — 89623	Log. ratio		0,03878
6735	N. num.		
	Log.		3,82831
N. S. Sun's m. alt. 96358 = 74 29.	Hence the lat. in is 7° 16' N.		

The latitude last found, agreeing with that used in the operation, it may be taken as the true latitude; and the operation is repeated with very little additional trouble, few alterations being necessary. Hence it is plain, that if you are mistaken in the latitude by account, yet by repeating the work two or three times, making use of the latitude last found in the next operation, it will at last discover itself to be true, by being equal to the last supposition, which evidently shews the excellency of these Tables.

In the former examples we have considered both altitudes taken at the same place or station; but as that is seldom the case at sea, the necessary correction for any alteration of station may be readily made as follows:

	H.	M.
Suppose the first altitude in the forenoon, at	10	26
The second altitude in the afternoon, at 2h. 43 m.	14	43
Difference of longitude made is 30 miles W. equal to	0	2
	14	41
	10	26

Subtracted is the elapsed time

If a ship has been sailing to the Eastward, the above two minutes must be added; but unless the difference of longitude be considerable, it is not worth notice, as it will make a very inconsiderable error in the latitude.

Again,

Again, if the ship sails or makes towards that point of the compass which the sun bears upon, she must raise the sun's altitude as many minutes as the miles she has run towards it; therefore the miles run towards the sun must be added to the first altitude; but if sailing from the sun, the same must be subtracted; if they are but few, they are not worth minding: and then the seaman may make a very good estimation by looking at the log-board only, who by that will be able to ascertain the distance sailed to, or from the sun, between the observations, which will be of sufficient exactness in the practice of navigation; and if the ship makes an angle with the sun's bearing, it may be readily found by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, and then either add or subtract, according as the case requires; as may be seen in the following examples, which are inserted for the benefit of those who require a greater degree of accuracy.

## EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose a ship from the Bay of Biscay, bound to the English Channel, in a brisk gale running N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. per compass, at the rate of nine knots per hour, at 10 H. 0 M. A.M. per watch; observed the sun's altitude  $13^{\circ} 18'$  bearing S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. by compass, and at 1 H. 40 M. P.M. per watch, the sun's altitude again was found  $14^{\circ} 15'$ , the latitude by account being  $49^{\circ} 17' N.$  and the sun's declination  $23^{\circ} 28' S.$  Required the true latitude?

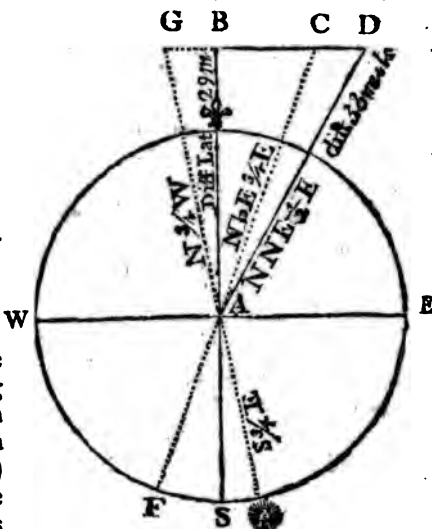
*Correction of the first Altitude.*

The time of the first observation is 10 H. 0 M. A. M. and of the second 1 H. 40 M. P. M. the elapsed time is 3 H. 40 M. and the rate of sailing is 9 miles per hour; then say, by the Rule of Three, as 1 H. is to nine miles, so is 3 H. 40 M. to 33 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is south  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. the opposite to which is N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  point, and the ship's course during the elapsed time is N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points, so the angle of ship's course with the sun's bearing is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points.

Now in the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, to the course  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points, and distance 33, the difference of latitude is 29 miles, the ship sails from the sun: therefore from the first observed altitude  $13^{\circ} 18'$  take  $29'$ , the remainder  $12^{\circ} 49'$ , is the first altitude corrected, which is to be used in the operation, as follows:

Let the circle represent the compass N, S, E, W, and A the ship's place. Take the ship's course N, by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. or  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  point, and set it off from the north towards the east; take the sun's bearing S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a point, and set it off from the south towards the east; the opposite point is A G, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. then will G A C be the angle the ship has made during the elapsed time, which angle being set off from the north, (or meridian) to the east, will be the true course the ship has made from the sun, as the angle BAD. From A to D



angle BAD. From A to D set off 33 miles, the distance sailed in the elapsed time; from D draw a line parallel to the E. and W. to cut the north or meridian line at B, then AB will be the difference of latitude 29 miles, that the ship has sailed from the sun during the elapsed time.

	H. M. S.	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. 49° 17'	0,18554
Times	10 0 0	12° 49' = 22183		Decl. 23 28	0,03749
	140 0	14 15 = 24165			
				Log. ratio	0,22303
Ela. T.	340 0	Diff. N. S.	2432	Its log.	3,38596
				Its log:	0,33559
½ Ela. T.	150 0				
	0 10 0	Time corresponding to			3,94458
	140 0	Its log. in col of rifing is			3,97170
		Log. ratio	—	—	0,22303
	90 0		5606	Nat. num. of	3,74867
	17 35		24615		

Zen. dist. 72 25 N. S. M. Alt. 30221 = 17 35 O's mer. alt.  
Declination 23 28

Latitude, 48 57 N.

But as the latitude by computation differs considerably from that by account, the work must be repeated.

Latitude  $48^{\circ} 57' = 0,18262$   
Declination  $23 \ 28 \ 0,03749$   


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Log. ratio  $0,22011$

			Log. ratio	0,22011
H. M. S.		Diff. N. S. 2432	Its log. 3,38596	
1 50 0			Its log. 0,33559	
	0 10 0	Time answering to	3,94166	
90 0 1 40 0		Its log. in col. of rising	3,97170	
17 37		Log. ratio	0,22011	
Zen. dist. 72 23 S.	5644	Nat. num. of	3,75159	
Declina. 23 28 S.	24615			
Tr. lat. 48 55 N.	30259	N. S. mer. alt. 17° 37'.		

This latitude differing only two miles from that in the above computation, it may be depended upon as the true latitude.

### EXAMPLE VII.

A ship sailing N E. half E. by compass, at the rate of nine knots an hour, at 0 H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M. per watch, I found the altitude of the sun's lower limb  $28^{\circ} 20'$  above the horizon of the sea, the eye being elevated twenty feet above the surface of the water, and the sun's bearing by compass being at the same time S. by W. and at 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M. by watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was  $16^{\circ} 41'$  above the horizon, the eye being elevated as before, and the latitude by account, at the time of the last observation, was  $48^{\circ} 5'$  north, and the declination  $13^{\circ} 17'$  south. Required the true latitude at taking the last observation?

First observed alt. sun's lower limb  $28^{\circ} 20'$  Second ditto  $16^{\circ} 41'$   
Refraction to be subtracted

	2	3
Correction for refraction	28 18	16 38
Dip of the horizon subtracted	4	4
App. alt.	28 14	16 34
Sun's semidiameter added	0 16	0 16
Correct altitude of sun's centre	28 30	16 50

#### *Correction for the first Altitude.*

The time of the first observation 0 H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M. of the second 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M. so the elapsed time is 2 H. 26 M. 40 S : the rate of sailing is nine miles per hour. Then as 1 H. : 9 miles :: 2 H. 26 M. 40 S. : 22 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is S. by W. the opposite point to which is N. by E. or 1 point.

The ship's course during the elapsed time is N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pts. So the angle of the ship's course with the sun's bearing is }  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pts.



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In the table of difference of latitude and departure, to the course  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points, and distance 22 miles, the difference of latitude is 17 miles, which the ship sails from the sun.

Wherefore, first observed altitude  $28^{\circ} 30' - 17' = 28^{\circ} 13'$  the first correct altitude to be used in the operation.

	H. M. S.	Alt.	N.S.	Lat. by ac.	$48^{\circ} 5'$	0,17519
Times	0 31 40	$28^{\circ} 13'$	47281	Declin.	13 17	0,01178
	2 58 20	16 50	28959			
				Log. ratio		0,18697
Ela. T.	2 26 40	Diff. N.S.	18322	Its log.		4,26297
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ela. T.	1 13 20	Its log. from col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elapf. time.				0,50232
	1 46 27	In col. of mid. time corresponding to				4,95226
	• 33 7	Its log. from col. of rising				3,01794
		Log. ratio.				0,18697
		N.S. gr. alt.	47281			
	90 0		678	N. numb. of		2,83097
Mer. alt.	28 40	N. S.	47959			
Zen. dist.	61 20					
Decl.	13 17					
Lat.	48 3 N.					

And as it differs but two miles from the latitude by account, it may be taken as the true latitude.

## *Questions for Exercise.*

1st. Being at sea in latitude by account  $39^{\circ} 28' N.$  when the sun's declination was  $20^{\circ} 41' N.$  at 11 H. 30 M. 15 S. A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was observed to be  $68^{\circ} 18' 45''$ , and at 12 H. 26 M. 28 S. P. M. it was  $70^{\circ} 58'$ , the height of the eye being 21 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true latitude of the ship? Answer,  $39^{\circ} 28' N.$

2d. Being at sea, in lat.  $50^{\circ} 4' N.$  by account, at 10 H. 17 M. 30 S. A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was observed to be  $17^{\circ} 4' \frac{1}{2}$ , and at 11 H. 17 M. 30 S. it was  $19^{\circ} 31'$ , the declination being then  $20^{\circ} S.$  and the height of the eye 21 feet above the sea. Required the latitude in? Answer  $50^{\circ} 2' N.$

3d. Suppose a ship at sea in lat.  $47^{\circ} 17' N.$  by account, at 9 H. 55 M. 30 S. by watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was  $17^{\circ} 24'$ , bearing by compass S. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. and at 12 H. 54 M. 10 S. his altitude was  $21^{\circ} 45' \frac{1}{2}$ , the declin. being then  $19^{\circ} 30' S.$  the height of the eye 20 feet above the sea, and the ship's course by compass was E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S, at the rate of 7 knots per hour. What was the latitude? Answer  $47^{\circ} 23' N.$

4th. At 11 H. 28 M. 20 S. A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was  $28^{\circ} 18'$ , the sun bearing then S. by W. by compass.

compass. At 2 H. 58 M. 20 S.P.M. his altitude was  $16^{\circ} 40'$ , the height of the eye 20 feet, his declination being then  $13^{\circ} 17' S.$  and the latitude then by account  $48^{\circ} 08' N.$  the ship's course during the elapsed time was N.E. with her larboard tacks on board sailing at the rate of six knots, and made half a point lee-way. What latitude was she in when the last altitude was taken? Answer  $48^{\circ} 9' N.$

By the ship's course per compass is to be understood its course made good; lee-way, if any, being first allowed; or the course, by compass, corrected for the lee-way only, but not for the variation. Had the variation of the compass been applied, both to the ship's course and the sun's bearing, it would not have made any difference in the operation or result, as the angle formed by them will always be the same, whether they are both estimated by the compass, or when the variation is allowed on both.

This method of finding the latitude is of excellent use, since there are so many circumstances at sea, which deny the opportunity of having the sun's meridian altitude; and as the knowing the true latitude is of the greatest consequence, especially in coming into the English channel, &c. where there are frequent obstructions of clouds, every seaman ought to be ready at determining his latitude, by this method, whenever an opportunity offers, lest he should not see the sun upon the meridian.

NOTE. The nearer to noon the observations are taken the better; provided the elapsed time be not much less than half the interval of time, when they are both taken on the same side of noon, nor much greater than once and half the greater interval, when taken on different sides of noon.

*To find the LATITUDE by one ALTITUDE of the Sun, when the Time is not more distant than one Hour from Noon.*

#### RULE.

*To find the true Time.*

**W**HEN the sun's declination and complement of the latitude are both north or both south, their sum, but if one be north and the other south, their difference, is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the observed altitude.

Then add together,

The log. co-secant of the comp. of the lat. }

The log secant of the sun's declination, }

and the common logarithm of the difference of natural sines into one sum. The sum of these three logarithms being found in the column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds corresponding to it, will be the true time from noon when the altitude was taken.

#### EXAMPLE.

Being at sea in latitude  $50^{\circ} 4' N.$  by account when the sun's declination

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elination was  $20^{\circ}$  south, at 11 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, sun's alt. was  $19^{\circ} 41'$ . Required the true time?

Comp. lat.  $39.56$  N. Co-sec.  $0.19254$   
Declination  $20.00$  S. Sec.  $0.02701$

Sup. m. alt.  $19.56$  Nat. fine  $34120$   
L. ra.  $0.21955$

Obser. alt.  $19.41$  Nat. fine  $33656$

$464$  Co.L.  $2.66652$  H. M. S.  
 $12.00.00$

Log in col. of rising  $2.88607$  is  $= 00.28.25$

True time at sea 11. 31. 35

Having the true time previous to the observation, to find the change of altitude.

Add together the logarithm found in the col. of rising, answering to the minutes and seconds the sun had to rise when the altitude was taken, and the secant of the supposed meridian altitude from this sum, (the index being increased by 5\*) subtract the log ratio, the remainder is the log. fine of the change of altitude from the time of observation to noon; which, being added to the observed altitude, gives the sun's meridian altitude.

Log. in col of rising of  $28$  M.  $25$  S.  $2.88607$  Obser. alt.  $19.41$   
Log. sec. m. alt.  $19^{\circ} 20' + 5$  Index  $5.02683$  Cha. of alt.  $+ 20$

Tr. m. alt.  $20.01$

Subtract log. ratio  $7.91290$   
 $0.21955$

Log. fine chan. of alt.  $20$  min.  $7.69395$

EXAMPLE.

Being at sea in lat.  $60^{\circ}$  north by account when the sun was on the equator, at 1 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was  $28^{\circ} 53'$ . Required the true time and latitude in?

Com. lat. }  $30.00$  N. Nat. fine  $50000$  C.sec.  $0.30103$  Log. ratio.

Mer. alt. }  $28.53$  Nat. fine  $48303$

Ch. of alt.  $1.08$   $1647$  Comlog.  $3.22968$

T.m.alt.  $30.01$  Log. in col. of rising is  $= 3.53071 = 1.00$  Tr T H. M.

Zen. dist.  $59.99$  N. Log sec. mer. alt.  $+ 5$  In.  $5.06247$

The S. being on the equator.

$8.59318$

Subtract log. ratio  $0.30103$

Log fine chan. of alt.  $1^{\circ} 08' 8.29215$

\* The 5 is the index of six hours in the column of rising.

† The sun being on the equator, and having no declination, the co-sec. of the comp. of the lat. gives the log. ratio.

## EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat.  $39^{\circ} 28'$  north by account; sun's declination  $20^{\circ} 41'$  north at 26 M. 28 S.P.M. sun's alt. was  $71^{\circ} 10'$ . Required the true time and latitude at the ship?

Comp. lat.	$50.32$ N.	Co. sec.	0.11239
Declination	$20.41$ N.	Nat. sine	94674
		Secant	0.02893
Sup. m. alt.	$71.13$	Nat. sine	94646
			0.14132
		28 Com. log.	1.44716
Obser. alt.	$71.10$	Log. in col. of rising is	$1.58848 = 630$ T.T.
Chan. alt.	3	Log. sec. sup. mer. alt. +	5.49216 [at th.
T mer. alt.	$71.13$		
Zen. dist.	$18.47$ S.		
Declination	$20.41$ N.	Subtract log. ratio	7.08064
			0.14132
Lat. in	$39.28$ N.	L. sine chan. of alt. 3 m.	6.93932

## NOTES.

1st. The altitudes for determining how much the watch differs from apparent time had better be taken in the morning, or evening, when the sun's altitude does not exceed 18 degrees.

2d. An error in the supposed latitude can make very small difference in the change of altitude; and the nearer the altitude is taken to noon the better to find the change of altitude.

3d. This method is not to be depended on should the apparent time exceed an hour from noon, and, in some instances, not then; such as altitudes taken near the equator; or when the meridian altitude exceeds 60 degrees; nor is there much occasion for this method, or that of the double altitudes there, since there is generally a clear horizon, and consequently a meridian altitude is easily obtained.

*To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of the Moon.*

To the Longitude of the given place in time add the number from (I. XVII.) corresponding to that Longitude, and the daily variation of the moon's passage over the meridian on the given day, (Nau. Alm. p. vi.) if the Longitude be west; but subtract the sum if the Longitude be east: the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich when the moon was on the meridian of the given place.

In page 7th of the month in the Almanack, find the moon's semi-diameter, and horizontal parallax, at the nearest noon, or midnight, to the reduced time, which will be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of finding the latitude. For Parallax, see the use of the sextant.

Take the difference between the moon's semidiameter and dip, and add it to the observed altitude, if the lower limb was observed, but subtract their sum if the upper limb was observed; the sum or difference will be the apparent altitude of her centre.

From the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax, increasing its index by 10, subtract the log. co-sine of

D d

the

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the moon's apparent alt. the remainder will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude, from which take her refraction, the difference will be a correction, which, being added to the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her centre : hence the zenith distance, to which apply her declination, and you will have the latitude.

NOTE. The moon's declination is set down in page the 6th of the month for every noon and midnight in the Nautical Almanack.

Therefore find the declination for the nearest noon and midnight, both before and after the reduced time, and take the difference.

From (T. XVIII.) take out the number corresponding to the hours at top, and the minutes in the left hand column, with the time at Greenwich, with which multiply the difference; from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a correction to be added to the declination, if increasing, but subtracted if decreasing; the result will be the declination at the given time.

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on Oct. 1, 1806, in longitude  $45^{\circ}$  W. the altitude of the moon's lower limb, when on the meridian, south of the observer, should be  $60^{\circ} 43' 0''$ , the eye being 23 feet above the sea. Required the latitude?

The longitude  $45^{\circ}$  west turned into time equal to 3 hours, and the correction 7 M. from (T. XVII.) added to 15 H. 13 M. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, gives 18 H. 40 M. time at Greenwich.

Hor. par.	57' 10" P. L.	10,4981	Moon's ob. alt.	60° 43' 0"
App. alt.	60 54 L. co-fi	9,6869	M. fem. dia.	15 35 } + 11 1
			Dip	— 4 34 } —————
Par. in alt. =	27 48 P. L.	8112		60 54 1
Refrac.	— 23			

	27 25	Cor. of the moon's alt.	+		27 25
Moon's dec. midnight	21° 31' N.	True alt.			61 21 26
Do. at noon	22 24 N.	Dec. 21° 31'			90

Diff. in 12 hours	53 +	Zen. dist.	28 38 34 S
Then $53 \times$ by 5278 (T. XVIII.) gives	+ 28		

Moon's dec. at reduced time	21 59	21 59 N
	Latitude	50 37 34 N

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on Dec. 27, 1806, in longitude  $60^{\circ}$  east, the altitude of the moon's upper limb should be observed, when on the meridian, being then south,  $54^{\circ} 30'$ , the eye 20 feet above the sea. Required the latitude?

The

The longitude  $60^\circ$  east in time equal to 4 hours, less the correction 9 M. found in (T. XVII.) subtracted from 14 H. 18 M. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, leaves 10 H. 27 M. time at Greenwich?

Hor. par.  $60' 28''$  P.L. 10,4738 Moon's ob. alt.  $54^\circ 30' 0''$   
 App. alt.  $54^\circ 9' 0''$  co-fi. 9,7676 M. sem. dia.  $16' 29''$  } — 2045  
 Dip 4 16 }

Par. in alt.  $36' 25''$  P.L. 7062  
 Refraction — 41  
 35 44 Moon's cor. to be added + 54 9 15  
 35 44

Moon's dec. at noon  $16^\circ 37' N.$   $16^\circ 37' 0'' N.$  54 44 59  
 Do. at midnight 14 26 N. 90  
 2 11— Zen. dist. 35 15 18

$2' 11'' = 131'' \times$  by 8708  
 gives  $114'' = 1' 54''$  (T. XVIII.) } — 1 54 16 35 6N

Moon's dec. at reduced time 16 35 6N. Lat. 51 50 7N

*To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Planet.*

In page 4th of the month in the Nautical Almanack, are given the declinations and times of the planet's passage over the meridian of Greenwich every six days.

Reduce the longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the times of their passage over the meridian of Greenwich, according as the longitude is east or west: the sum or difference will be the time they pass the meridian of the place of observation: correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction, with this corrected altitude and declination find the latitude,

### EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, in longitude  $15^\circ$  West, on Oct. 7, 1806, the meridian altitude of Jupiter, when South of the observer, should be  $29^\circ 12'$ , the eye being elevated 22 feet above the surface of the sea, and the latitude be required?

By the Nautical Almanack, Jupiter passes the meridian of Greenwich that day at 5 h. 14 m. afternoon; and 1 h. the longitude in time added to it, gives 6 h. 14 m. the time of his passage over the meridian of the place of observation.

Mer. alt.  $29^\circ 12' 00''$   
 Dip  $4' 28''$  + Refra.  $1' 41''$  00 6 9

29 5 51  
 90 00 00  
 —————  
 Zen. dist. 60 54 9 S.  
 Decl. 23 32 00 S.  
 —————  
 Lat. 37 22 9 N.  
 D d 2

EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, in lat. by account,  $47^{\circ} 12'$  N. and lon.  $15^{\circ}$  W. bound for the English Channel, and having had no observation for several days, I find the meridian altitude of Venus, bearing south of me, is  $18^{\circ} 15'$ , the eye being elevated 22 feet above the horizon, and the declination  $23^{\circ} 51' 00''$  S. Required the latitude?

Mer. alt.	$18^{\circ} 15' 00''$
Dip $4' 28''$ + Refra. $2' 54''$	$-00 \quad 7 \quad 22$
True alt.	$18 \quad 7 \quad 38$
	$90 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Zen. dist.	$71 \quad 52 \quad 22$ S.
Decl.	$23 \quad 51 \quad 00$ S.
Lat.	$48 \quad 1 \quad 22$ N.

A

## COMPENDIUM OF NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

IT is a complaint frequently made by seamen, that it is a thing impracticable to find and know the stars. Recurring to the existing Treatises on the subject of Nautical Astronomy, the complaint does not seem altogether ill-founded, if we consider that seamen have but little time to acquire those sciences which are necessary for the understanding a regular system of astronomy. It has, therefore, been attempted to simplify and render practicable, the method of finding and knowing the stars. For the attainment of which purpose, we beg leave to introduce the following methods:—

## RULE.

Look for the right ascension of the sun and star in Tables XIV. and XV. and subtract the sun's right ascension from the star's; but if the sun's right ascension be greatest, add 24 hours to the star's right ascension, and then subtract the sun's from it, the remainder will be the time of the star's coming to the meridian.

When the sun's right ascension is least, the star comes to the meridian in the afternoon: but before noon, when the sun's is the greatest.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.

At what time will the star Arcturus be on the meridian of Greenwich, Dec. 1, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Arcturus right asc.	14	6	48
	24		
<hr/>			
	38	6	48
Sun's right asc.	16	27	46
	21	39	2
	12		
<hr/>			

In the morning 9 39 2  
That is, the star Arcturus will be on the mer. of Greenwich 39 min. after nine in the morning.

EXAMPLE II.

At what time will the star Virgin's Spike be on the mer. of Greenwich, Sept. 1, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Virgin's Spike right asc.	13	14	59
Sun's right asc.	10	39	49

The star culminates 2 35 10  
So that the star Spica Virginus, or Virgin's Spike, comes to the meridian of Greenwich at 35 minutes after two in the afternoon.

*To find what Star comes on the Meridian at a given Time.*

RULE. Add the time from noon to the sun's right ascension, the sum will be the right ascension of the star required to be known; look in the Table of the star's right ascension, and find what star's right ascension agrees with, or comes nearest to it; and that is the star required.

EXAMPLE I.

I would know what star will be on the meridian of Greenwich about ten at night, Jan. 26, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
☉ asc. for noon Jan. 26	20	33	19
And for 10 h. more		2	
given time 10 P.M.	10	0	0
	30	35	19
	24	00	00

Nearly answ. to Sirius 6 35 19

EXAMPLE II.

What star will be upon the mer. of Greenwich 30 minutes past 4 A. M. May 10, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
☉ right asc. May 10 at noon	3	6	31
and for 16 H. more		3	
given time 16 hours 30 min. from noon of the 10th	16	30	0

Answering nearly to Altair 19 39 31

Having found the time of the star's coming to the meridian by the foregoing method; in order to determine whether you have observed by the right star, observe the following rules:

1st. If the latitude in and declination be of the same name, subtract the declination from the latitude, the diff. subtracted from 90° gives the altitude.

2d. If the lat. and dec. be of contrary names, add the dec. to the lat. the sum subtracted from 90° gives the alt. of the star required,

EXAMPLE



## EXAMPLE I.

What will be the altitude of  
Arcturus at Greenwich when  
on the meridian Jan. 25, 1806?

	H. M. S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51 28 40 N.
* Declination	20 11 50 N.

31 16 50
90
<hr/>

\* Altitude 58 43 10

## EXAMPLE II.

What will be the altitude of the  
star Virgin's Spike at Green-  
wich, Sept. 1, 1806?

	H. M. S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51 28 40 N.
* Declination	10 8 39 S.

61 37 19
90
<hr/>

\* Altitude 28 22 41

*Of the Celestial Globe.*

The Celestial Globe is a round body, upon the surface of which is represented the concavity of the heavens; that is to say, a right line being drawn from the eye of the spectator, placed at its centre through any star thereon represented, will point to the same star in the heavens; whence it follows, that the celestial globe being elevated to the latitude of a given place, the sun's place in the ecliptic brought to the brazen meridian, and the hour index set to the upper twelve, by turning the globe round to any given hour, all the stars represented on the globe will point to their corresponding stars in the heavens; thus exhibiting all the stars at that time visible above the horizon.

From these data the following problems may be solved.

## PROBLEM I.

Required the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of the star Regulus, on the 6th of Jan. 1805, in lat. 52° north?

First, elevate the pole as many degrees above the horizon as correspond with the given latitude, which, in this instance, is 52° north: then look in the horizon for the day of the month, which is the 6th of Jan. opposite to which stands 16° of Capricorn; find 16° of Capricorn on the ecliptic, and bring it to the eastern side of the brazen meridian; set the hour index to the upper twelve; then, by turning the globe round, you will find the star Regulus rises at a quarter before eight in the afternoon, comes to the meridian at a quarter before three in the morning, and sets at a quarter before ten in the forenoon.

## PROBLEM II.

Required the altitude and azimuth of the star Regulus, at eleven o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of January?

The sun's place being brought to the brazen meridian, as before, and the hour index set at twelve; screw the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, or over 52°, counted on the brazen meridian, from the equinoctial; turn the globe to the westward, till the hour index points to eleven; then lay the quadrant of altitude over the

the centre of the star, and you will find its altitude, counted on the graduated edge of the quadrant,  $30^{\circ}$ , and its azimuth  $18^{\circ}$  east, southerly; that is,  $108^{\circ}$ , reckoned from the north point of the compass.

Thus may the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of any star, together with its altitude and azimuth, be found. But as ships are seldom provided with globes, we shall endeavour to work such problems as are necessary for seamen to know, by the plans subjoined to this 17th edition.

The first plan divides the celestial globe into two equal parts, the northern and the southern hemisphere, extending from the equinoctial to each pole. Upon the equinoctial is marked in time and degrees, the right ascension, beginning at the first point of Aries, and reckoning to the eastward, including  $360^{\circ}$ , or 24 hours.

The declination is reckoned in degrees, beginning at the equinoctial, and counting towards each pole, ending at  $90^{\circ}$ .

The ecliptic begins also at the first point of Aries, and ends at Libra, extending in the northern hemisphere nearly  $23^{\circ} 28'$ . The other part of it begins at Libra, extends nearly  $23^{\circ} 28'$  southerly, and ends at Aries again. On this circle are marked the twelve signs of the zodiac, in which may be found the sun's place for every day in the year. From this it is clear, any star may be found, whose right ascension and declination are known.

#### EXAMPLE I.

Required to find the star Regulus?

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension is  $149^{\circ} 30' 15''$ , and declination  $12^{\circ} 54' 38''$  N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

#### EXAMPLE II.

Required to find the star Aldebaran?

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension is  $66^{\circ} 12'$ , and declination  $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$  N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

#### EXAMPLE. III.

Required to find the star Antares?

In Tab. XV. before directed, find the star's right ascension and declination, which in this instance is  $244^{\circ} 22' 45''$  right ascension, and declination  $25^{\circ} 59' 16''$  S. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses; set it off along the ruler from the equinoctial, and it will give the star's place as required.

This

This projection of the celestial globe upon the plane of the equator, is sufficient for the purpose of finding the stars in either hemisphere, independent of the other. But as it may in many instances be necessary to trace the relative situation of the stars in both hemispheres, another plan has been subjoined, which, it is trusted, will, together with the foregoing one, answer every situation the mariner may find himself in.

As it is very difficult to lay down a sphere on a plane, the following method has been suggested: that is, by laying down the equinoctial on a plane, and the hour circles extended in the same proportion as the degrees on the equinoctial, having the distance both to the north and south expanded so as to correspond nearly with those circles upon the globe itself, by which means the right ascension and declination will cut each other at right angles; the first reckoned from the first point of Aries, and the latter from the equinoctial, either north or south, having the ecliptic laid down as in the former plan. This plan being laid flat, pointing N. S. E. W. will shew the face of the heavens. The right ascension and declination of a star being given, it may easily be found by laying a ruler over the right ascension, and taking the degree of declination in the compasses, and laying it off from the equinoctial alongside the ruler. To prove which, let us make use of the first of the three foregoing examples. Thus, by laying a ruler over the right ascension of Regulus, which is  $149^{\circ} 30' 15''$ , and taking the declination  $12^{\circ} 54' 38''$  N. in your compasses, and laying it off by the ruler, counting from the equinoctial, you will have the star's place as required. Any other star may be found by the same method.

The right ascension in these examples is given in degrees, but may easily be converted into time by Tab. XVI.

*Some practical Directions for knowing the Stars.*

Having shewn how to find the stars by their right ascension and declination, we shall next proceed to shew how they may be known by their mutual bearings and distances from each other. It was judged better adapted to the practice of seamen, to enable them to know the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack, to give the bearings and distances of the brightest stars surrounding each of them, than by following the usual method of delineating the constellations, which are arbitrary appellations, there being no marks in the heavens bearing any resemblance to the forms in which they are usually exhibited.

1st. Required to know the star *a* Arietis, Jan. 6, 1806?

By the foregoing rules I find that *a* Arietis comes to the meridian at 7 h. 11 m. afternoon; and to be certain of this, I take his altitude, and find it correspond with my latitude, as before directed. For further conviction, I find the bright star Algol, bearing N. E. by N. distant about  $23^{\circ}$ ; the star Menkar, S. E. by S. distant about  $26^{\circ}$ ; the star Mirach, N. W. by W.  $21^{\circ}$ ; and the star Shedir, N. N. W.  $38^{\circ}$ ; as exhibited by dotted lines on the plan.

2d. Re-

2d. Required to know the star Aldebaran, Nov. 25, 1806?

By the foregoing rules, I find that the star Aldebaran comes to the meridian at 0 h. 2 m. 48 s. in the morning. For further satisfaction, I compare his altitude with my latitude; and further, I find the star Capella bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. distant about  $30^\circ$ ; Betelgeux, E. S. E.  $29^\circ$ ; Bellatrix, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E.  $21^\circ$ ; and Pleiades, W. N. W.  $16^\circ$ .

3d. To know the star Pollux. Find the time of his coming to the meridian as before, when you will see the following stars, viz. Acubens, bearing S. E. easterly, distant  $28^\circ$ ; Procyon S.  $23^\circ$ ; and Castor N. W. by W.  $5^\circ$ .

4th. To know the star Regulus. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the two stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called the Pointers, in the following bearings, viz. the Lower Pointer, N. by E.  $46^\circ$ ; Dubhe, or the Upper Pointer, N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E.  $51^\circ$ —N. B. A line drawn directly through the Pointers leads within a degree of the north pole star.

5th. To know the star Virgin's Spike. Find the time of her culminating; and further, you will see the star marked  $\alpha$ , in the constellation of the Cross, bearing S. by W. distant about  $53^\circ$ ; and a bright star amongst the Stars, marked  $\beta$ , bearing S. S. W.  $71^\circ$ .

6th. To know the star Antares. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Zubenelg, bearing N. W. by W.  $29^\circ$ ; and Zubenesh, W. by N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.  $30^\circ$ .

7th. To know the star Altair, or  $\alpha$  Aquilæ. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the star Lyra, bearing N. N. W. westerly, distant about  $36^\circ$ ; and Ras Alagus, W. by N.  $46^\circ$ ; Ras Algethi, W. by N. northerly,  $52^\circ$ .

8th. To know the star Fomalhaut, in the mouth of the Southern Fish. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the bright star in the tail of the Whale, marked  $\beta$ , bearing E. N. E.  $32^\circ$ ; Achernar, S. E. by S.  $41^\circ$ ; and a star in the preceding wing of the Crane, marked  $\alpha$ , bearing S. S. W.  $21^\circ$ .

9th. The star Markab, or  $\alpha$  Pegasi, will be known by finding the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Denib, bearing N. W. by N.  $46^\circ$ ; Alderamin, N. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  $55^\circ$ ; and Scheat, N.  $13^\circ$ .

The bearing and distance of a great number of the principal stars are here given, making those from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack severally the focus. These directions may with ease be reduced to practice, by taking the distance with a sextant or quadrant, and the bearing by the compass, allowing the variation.

Observing these rules will, in a short time, render seamen expert in knowing the principal fixed stars.

N. B. The method of knowing the planets is given after Table XIX.

TO FIND THE APPARENT TIME, AND THEREBY REGULATE  
THE GOING OF THE WATCH.

**I**T is necessary here to premise, that there are three divisions of time in use, the Civil, the Astronomical, and the Nautical. The Civil day begins at midnight, and ends at the midnight following, being divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each; the first 12 being marked A. M. that is, ante meridiem, or before noon; the latter 12, P. M. that is, post meridiem, or afternoon. This division of time is most generally used.

The Astronomical Day, so called from its being used by astronomers, begins at the noon of the civil day, and continues to the noon of the civil day following (the hours being counted in regular succession from 1 to 24) so that the first part of the astronomical day is the last part of the civil day; and the last part of the astronomical day includes the first part of the civil day following.

The Nautical Day, in use amongst seamen, is, in one respect, the direct reverse of the astronomical day, as it ends when the astronomical day begins. This it has in common with the civil day, that it is divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each, but the first twelve hours are marked P. M. and the latter 12 A. M. An example will best illustrate this. By the sea reckoning, Tuesday begins immediately after meridian on Monday; all occurrences happening from Monday noon to midnight, though the first part of Tuesday by the nautical reckoning, are marked as happening at such an hour P. M.; and all occurrences happening from midnight to Tuesday noon, are marked as happening at such an hour A. M. Thus it appears that the hours in the nautical day are regulated by the civil day, but the nautical day itself begins 12 hours before the civil day. I have been the more explicit on this subject, as I do not remember to have seen it clearly elucidated in any book of navigation extant. From what has been said, it will appear, that the noon of the civil day, the beginning of the astronomical day, and the end of the nautical day, take place at the same time,

The different kinds of time are two, mean and apparent. Mean time is that shewn by a clock or watch, regulated to mean solar time. Apparent time is reckoned from the passage of the sun over the meridian of any place. Mean and apparent time will sometimes differ from each other near a quarter of an hour, owing to the irregularity of the earth in her orbit, or the variation in the inclination of her axis. This difference is called the equation of time, and is contained in page 2, in the Nau. Alm. It is only requisite to take notice of it in determining the longitude by a time-keep *r*, but not in any other nautical observation, as the calculations in the Nau. Alm. are adapted to apparent time.

*To find the apparent Time by equal Altitudes of the Sun.*

Take the sun's altitude at any convenient time in the forenoon, 2, 3, 4, or 5 hours distant from the meridian; set down the altitude with the corresponding time by watch exactly; set the index to the same altitude, and wait till the sun comes to that altitude in the afternoon; note the time by watch; half the sum of these two times is the apparent time shewn by the clock or watch, when the sun was on the meridian of that place. But it must here be observed, that if the change of declination be considerable during the elapsed time, it must be allowed for, by adding the difference to, or subtracting it from, the second altitude, according as it is increasing or decreasing. Lest that an altitude taken in the forenoon, cannot, by the interposition of the clouds, have a corresponding one in the afternoon, it is adviseable to take several in the forenoon, in order to secure a corresponding one in the afternoon. And if several equal altitudes can be taken on both sides of the meridian, it will be best to find the noons for each pair, and the mean of all the noons thus found, for the true noon.

## EXAMPLES.

May 20, 1806, suppose that at 8 h. 40 m. in the forenoon, and 3 h. 16 m. afternoon, by watch, the sun had equal altitudes, and the going of the watch be required?

	H.	M.
Add together	12	0
	8	40
	3	16
	<hr/>	
	2)	23 56
	<hr/>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ gives noon per watch	11	58
True noon	-	-
	<hr/>	
Watch slow	-	-
	<hr/>	
		2

March 18, 1806, suppose at 8 h. 11 m. foren. and at 3 h. 58 m. 32f. aftern. you have equal altitudes of the sun. Required the going of the watch?

The distance of the time from noon when the first alt. was taken, is 3 h. 49 m., and the daily decrease of decl. at this time is  $23' 43'' = 1423''$ , which, multiplied by the number corresponding to 3 h. 49 m. (T. XV. II.) cut off four figures to the right hand, leaves  $453'' = 7' 33''$ .

Hence the index of the quadrant must be set  $7' 33''$  forward on the arch, to correspond with the morn. alt. whence the watch will be found  $4' 46''$  too fast.

Here it is supposed that the ship is lying too, or makes no way through the water; but if she is sailing to or from the sun, proper allowance must be made for her run during the elapsed time.

*To find the apparent Time by the Sun's Altitude.*

Find the ship's latitude and longitude by account, at the time of observation, by carrying the reckoning forward to that time.

With a quadrant well adjusted, take the altitude of the sun's lower limb.

Take the difference between the semi-diameter and dip of the horizon, and add it to the observed altitude; the sum will be the sun's apparent altitude.

Take the difference between the sun's refraction and parallax in altitude, and subtract it from the apparent altitude; the remainder will be the true altitude of the sun's centre; hence the true zenith distance.

Turn the ship's longitude into time, and either subtract it from, or add it to, the time per watch, according as it is east or west; the sum or difference will be the reduced or supposed time at the place of observation.

Look in the Nautical Almanack, page 2 of the month, for the sun's declination on the noon immediately preceding, and the noon immediately following the reduced time, and find their difference.

With half the reduced time take out the number (T. XVIII.) corresponding to the hours at top and minutes in the left-hand column, with which multiply the diff. of decl. cut off four figures from the right hand of the product, the remainder is the correction to be added or subtracted according as the decl. is increasing or decreasing the result is the decl. or reduced time at the ship; with this decl. find the polar distance; then add together the zen. dist. co-lat. and polar dist. into one sum.

From half this sum subtract the zenith distance, noting the half sum and remainder; then add together,

The log. co-secant of the comp. of the lat.

The log. co-secant of the polar distance,

The log. sine of the half-sum, and

The log. sine of the difference into one sum,

} Rejecting their indices.

Find the log. sine of half the sum of the four logarithms, which being doubled, and brought into time, as before, will give the time from the midnight before the altitude was taken.

Half the sum of these four logarithms will give the log. co-sine of half the hour angle, which being doubled and turned into time, by allowing fifteen degrees for every hour, &c. or more briefly by the table, will give the true time, if the altitude was taken in the afternoon; but if in the forenoon, its complement to 24 hours will be the true time, reckoned from the preceding, or noon before.

NOTE.—The refraction is found in Table VII of this book;

The dip of the horizon, Table VIII. in ditto;

The sun's parallax in alt. Table IX. in ditto;

The sun's declination in page 2, of the month; and,

The sun's semi-di. in page 3, of the month, in the Nautical Almanack.

### EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 7th May, 1806, at 5 h. 30 m. 32 f. P. M. per watch, in lat.  $39^{\circ} 54'$  N. and lon.  $35^{\circ} 30'$  west of Greenwich, by account,

account, the altitude of the sun's lower limb should be found to be  $15^{\circ} 45'$ , the eye being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true apparent time when the observation was made were required?

Obs. alt. sun's l.l.	$15^{\circ} 45' 0''$	Lat.	- - -	$39^{\circ} 54' 0''$
Semi. $15' 52''$	} Diff. $+ 0 11 48$			$90 0 0$
Dip $4 4$				
Ap. alt. sun's l.l.	$15 56 48$	Co. lat.	- - -	$50 6 0$
Refra. $3' 17''$	} Diff. $- 0 3 9$	Sun's decl. May 7th		$16 41 56 N.$
Par. $0 8$		Ditto - 8th		$16 58 29 N.$
Sun's true alt.	$15 53 39$	Diff. in 24 hours	- - -	$0 16 33$
	$90 0 0$			
Zenith dist.	$74 6 21$	$16' 33'' \times 3282$ gives		$5 26$
		Sun's decl. 7th May -	$16 46 5$	
H. M. S.				
Time at ship	$5 30 32$	True dec. for lon. and time	$16 51 31$	
Long. W. in time +	$2 22 0$		$90 0 0$	
Reduced time	$7 52 32$	Polar dist.	- - -	$73 8 29$
Co. lat.	$50 6 0$	Co. sec. } .		$0,11511$
Polar dist.	$73 8 29$	Co. sec. } .	left rad.	$0,01908$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
Sum	$2)197 20 50$			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	$98 40 25$	Log. sine	- - -	$9,97500$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
Remainder	$24 34 4$	Log. sine	- - -	$9,61885$
		Sum 4 log.	- - -	$2)19,74304$
	$41 34 0$	log. co-fi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hourly angle	- - -	$9,87402$
	$2$			
Hour angle	$83 8 0$	in time	- - -	$5 32 32$
		Time at ship per watch	- - -	$5 30 32$
		Watch flow	- - -	$0 2 0$

NOTE.—By turning the long. W. into time, and adding it to the time at the ship, gives the reduced time, 7 h. 52 m. 32 s. and the difference of declination between the 7th and 8th of May, is  $16' 33'' = 993'$ , which multiplied by 3282, a number found in T. XVIII. corresponding to 3 h. 56 m. 16 s. half the reduced time from the product; cut off four figures from the right, the remainder  $5' 26''$  is the correction to be added to the dec. for May 7, gives the true declination at the reduced time. Or it may be worked thus:

As	24 h.	=	1440 m.	..	Log. 6,84164	co. ar.
Is	to $16' 29''$	=	989"	..	Log. 2,99695	
So	is 7 h. 52 m. 32 s.	=	472 m. 533	Log. 2,67444		

$$To \quad 325,9 = 5' 26'' \quad .. \quad Log. 2,51373$$

NOTE.



NOTE.—If the reduced time be any even part of 24, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. take such aliquot part of the daily diff. of decl. and apply it to the decl. of the last noon; the sum or diff. will be the true decl. at reduced time.

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose that in the forenoon, or A.M. on the 10th of October, 1806, in lat.  $51^{\circ} 30' N.$  and long.  $52^{\circ} E.$  the alt. of the sun's lower limb should be found as under, the eye being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true apparent time of the day were required?

H. M.	Alt.		
20 14	$12^{\circ} 28'$	Lat.	$51^{\circ} 30' 0''$
20 19	13 20		$90 \ 0 \ 0$
20 30	14 51		<hr/>
		Co. lat.	$38 \ 30 \ 0$
3)61 3	40 39		<hr/>
Mean	20 21	Sun's dec. Oct. 9th	6 6 25 S.
Lon. E. in t. — 3 28	13 33	Ditto 10th	6 29 17 S.
			<hr/>
		Diff. in 24 hours	0 22 52
Red. T.	16 53		

S.'s fem.  $16' 3''$  } Diff. + 0 11 59  $22' 52'' \times .7042$  gives 16 6  
 Dip 4 4 } Dec. Oct. 9, at n.  $6^{\circ} 6' 25''$

Ap. alt 13 44 59 Tr. dec. for lon. & t. 6 22 31  
 Refra.  $3' 48''$  } Diff. — 0 3 39  $90 \ 0 \ 0$   
 Par. 0 9 }

Sun's true alt. 13 41 20 Polar dist.  $96 \ 22 \ 31$   
 $90 \ 0 \ 0$

Zenith dist. 76 18 40  
 Co-lat. 38 30 0 Co-sec. }  
 P. dist. 96 22 31 Co-sec. } less. rad {  $0,20585$   
 $0,00270$

Sum 2)211 11 11

$\frac{1}{2}$  Sum 105 35 35 Log. fine 9,98371  
 Zenith dist. 76 18 40

Remainder 29 16 55 Log. fine 9,68940

Sum 4 log. 2)19,88166

60 39 log. fine  $\frac{1}{2}$  hor. angle 9,94033  
 2

Hour angle 121 18

		H.	M.	S.
Hour angle	121 18	in time from last mid.	8 5 12	
		Time per watch	8 21 0	
		Watch fast	0 15 48	

As the time is before noon, the sine of half the sum of the logs. is taken and doubled, which gives the hour angle, reckoned from the last midnight; for there seems to be no necessity for taking the co.sine of half the four logs. unless the observation be made in the afternoon.

*Another Method of finding the apparent Time.*

**RULE.**

When the sun or star's declination and complement of latitude are both north, or both south, their sum\*, but if one be north, and the other south, their difference is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun or star's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the true altitude.

Then, the sum of the log. co-sec. of the comp. of the lat. the log. sec. of the sun or stars decl. rejecting their indices, and the log. of the difference of the natural sines being found in the column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds corresponding to it, will be the true time from the noon when the altitude was taken. We shall work the two foregoing examples by this method.

**EXAMPLE I.**

Co-latitude	50° 6' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} lefs. rad.	0,81511
Sun's decl.	16 51 30 N.	Log. sec.		0,01908
Meridian alt.	66 57 30	N. sine	92022	
True alt.	15 53 39	N. sine	27386	

	Diff. nat. sines	64636	Its log.	4,81047
In col. of rising gives true time 5h. 32' 30" the app.			}	
time P. M. of the given day differing 2" from the other method.				4,94466

**EXAMPLE II.**

Co-latitude	38° 30' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} lefs rad.	0,20585
Sun's decl.	6 27 57 S.	Log. sec.		0,00277
Meridian alt.	32 2 3	N. sine	53042	
True alt.	13 41 20	N. sine	23565	

Diff nat. sines	29377	Its log.	4,46803
			4,67662

\* If the sum exceeds 90°, subtract it from 180°, and the remainder will be the meridian altitude.

Corresponding to 3h. 53' 18", the apparent time from noon, which subtracted from 12, leaves 8h. 6' 42", the apparent time on the morning observation.

*A Question for Exercise.*

At sea, April 18, 1806, in lat.  $45^{\circ} 37' N.$  and lon.  $50^{\circ} 19' W.$  from Greenwich, at 4 h. 20' 30", P. M. per watch, the alt. of the sun's lower limb was found  $25^{\circ} 20' 30''$ , the eye of the observer being 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the apparent time of observation?

*Answer,*

	H.	M.	S.
True time	4	17	40
Ship's time	4	20	30
Watch too fast	0	2	50

*To find the apparent Time by the Altitude of a fixed Star.*

Correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction.

Find the ship's latitude by account, at the time of observation.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in T. XV.

From half the sum of the zenith distance, co-latitude, and polar distance, subtract the zenith distance, noting the half sum and remainder.

Then half the sum of the log. co-sec. of co-latitude; log. co-sec. of polar distance; log. sine of the half sum; and the log. sine of the remainder will be the log. co-sine of half-hour angle; and when doubled, you will have the hour angle. Turn this hour angle into time, and apply it to the star's right ascension by subtracting it when the star is east of the meridian, or adding it when it is west of the meridian, their sum or difference will be the right ascension of the mid-heaven, or meridian.

From the right ascension of the meridian (increased by 24 if necessary) subtract the sun's right ascension the preceding noon at Greenwich, taken from page 2d of the month in the Nautical Almanack, the remainder will be the apparent time at ship nearly.

To this time apply the longitude of the ship from Greenwich turned into time, by adding it when it is west, or subtracting it when it is east, the sum or difference will be the apparent time of the observation nearly by the meridian of Greenwich.

Then the daily variation of the sun's right ascension, multiplied by a number in T. XVIII. corresponding to half the app. time, cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a number of minutes and seconds, which, subtracted from the above time, leaves the correct app. time at ship.

**EXAMPLE I.**

Suppose on Sept. 7, 1806, in lat.  $7^{\circ} 45' \text{ south}$ , and lon.  $30^{\circ} 18' \text{ east}$  of Greenwich, the altitude of the star Procyon, being then east of the meridian, should be  $28^{\circ} 16'$ , and the eye 18 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true time?

Star's

# THE TIME AT SEA.

Star's obf. alt.  $28^{\circ} 16' 0''$   
 Ref.  $1' 46''$  } Sum  $— 5 50$  Star's dec. 1806  $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$   
 Dip:  $4 4$  }  $5^{\circ} 43' 36''$  N.

Star's true alt.  $28 10 10$  Pol. diff.  $95 43 36$   
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$   
 Lat.  $7 45 0$  Alt.  $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$   
 $28 10 10$

Co-lat.  $82^{\circ} 15' 0''$  Co-sec. Zen. dist.  $61 49 50$   
 Polar diff.  $95 43 36$  Co-sec.  $0,00399$   
 Zen. dist.  $61 49 50$  Co-sec.  $0,00218$

Sum  $2)239 48 26$

Half sum  $119 54 13$   
 Zen. dist.  $61 49 50$

Rem.  $58 4 23$

Sine  $9,93787$

Sine  $9,92877$

Sum 4 logs.  $2)19,87281$

Co-fine  $9,93640$

$\frac{1}{2} H < 30^{\circ} 15' 20''$   
 $2$

H. M. S.  
 Ho.ang.  $60 30 40 = 4 2 3$

Star's right ascension  $7 29 8$

Right ascen. of mer.  $3 27 5$

Increased by  $24 0 0$

$27 27 5$   
 S.'s right asc. at noon  $11 1 32$

Time at ship nearly  $16 25 33$

Ship's lon.  $30^{\circ} 18' E.$   
 in time  $2 1 12$

Ti. at Greenw. nearly  $14 24 21$

H. M. S.  
 S.'s right asc. Sept. 7,  $11 1 32$   
 Ditto Do, 8,  $11 5 8$

Daily difference  $0 3 36$

$3,36 \times 6,009$  gives  $2 10$

Time at ship  $16 25 33$

Cor. subtracted  $0 2 10$

True time  $16 23 23$

$12 0 0$

After midnight  $4 23 23$

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on April 14, 1806, in lat.  $48^{\circ} 56' N.$  lon.  $66^{\circ} W.$  the observed alt. of Aldebaran, when west of the meridian, should be  $22^{\circ} 24' 29''$ , the height of the observer's eyes 21 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true apparent time at ship?

Obf. alt. star Aldebar.  $22^{\circ} 24' 29''$

Refra.  $2' 18''$  } Sum  $— 6 39$

Dip  $4 22$  }

Star's dec. 1806  $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$

F f

			H. M. S.		
Star's true alt.	22	17	50	Star's right asc.	1806 4 24 48
90° 0' 0"				90° 0' 0"	90° 0' 0"
Lat. 48 56 0	Dec.	16	6	35	Alt. 22 17 50
			Polar dist.	73 53 25	Zen. dist. 67 42 10
Co-lat. 41 4 0	Co-sec. 0,18248				
Pol. dif. 73 53 25	Co-sec. 0,01740				
Zen. dif. 67 42 10					
Sum 2) 182 39 35					
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum 91 19 47	Sine	9,99988			
Zen. dif. 67 42 10					
Rem. 23 37 37	Sine	9,60290	☉'s right asc.	14th 1 29 9	9
			Ditto	15th 1 32 51	
Sum 4 logs.	2) 19,80266	Daily difference 0 3 41			
$\frac{1}{2}$ H. < 37° 10' 40"	Co-sine	9,90133			
2					
			H. M. S.		
Ho. ang. 74 21 20 =	4 57 25	3' 41" x, 5124 gives	1' 53"		
Star's right asc.	4 24 48				
			H. M. S.		
Right asc. of mer.	9 22 13	App. time at ship	7 52 59		
Sun's right asc.	1 28 16	Correction	0 1 53		
App. time at ship	7 53 57	True time at ship	7 50 57		
Lon. 66° W. in time	4 24 0				
App. time at Greenw.	12 17 57				

NOTE.—This method of finding the time is certain, could a good horizon be obtained in the night; but as that is seldom the case, it is best to regulate the watch by the sun.

*The Method of finding the LONGITUDE by the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a fixed Star, commonly called THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.*

A VARIETY of methods for discovering the longitude have at different times been brought forward, the most celebrated and practicable of which is that by means of measuring the angular distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star. This method was originally proposed by John Werner, but owing to the imperfection

fection of instruments for measuring the angular distance, and the insufficient knowledge of the moon's true place, it could not, in his time, be brought to the degree of accuracy to which it is at present arrived.

These difficulties are at length happily surmounted by the invention of Mr. Hadley, in producing his Quadrant and Sextant; and by the ingenuity of Professor Mayer, of Gottingen, who has succeeded in constructing tables agreeing to the moon's motion in every part of her orbit, with surprising exactness.

Finding the difference of longitude between any two places, may be reduced to the problem of finding the difference of time between two places. For, as it is evident that the sun passes over a whole circle of the earth, or  $360^\circ$ , in 24 hours, it follows that the difference of time between the noon of one place and another, will always be the same proportional part of 24 hours, as the difference of their longitude is of  $360^\circ$ . *And the difference between any two given instants of time will be in like proportion.* For if an observer knew that at the same instant that it was two o'clock in the afternoon under the meridian where he was, it was only mid-day at another place, it would be clear he was  $30^\circ$  to the eastward of the given place: since  $24 \text{ h.} : 2 \text{ h.} :: 360^\circ : 30^\circ$ , and the longitude is east, since the time at the place of observation is latest.

To ascertain the difference of longitude between the first meridian and a given place, the angular distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star is to be observed. For as the distance of the moon from the sun and several fixed stars east and west of her is given in the Nautical Almanack, for every three hours, calculated for the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it is clear that the distance between the same objects being observed at any other place, the time at Greenwich may be deduced therefrom, which, compared with the apparent time, points out the difference of time, and, consequently, the difference of longitude between the two places.

As the angular distance of objects is conceived to be measured from their centres, the observed distance must be cleared from the effects of parallax and refraction, in order to obtain the true distance. For effecting which purpose, the following methods, by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Witchell, are the most in use.

*The necessary Preparations for working a Lunar Observation.*

1st. To reduce the time at ship to the time at Greenwich.

Turn the longitude of the ship, carried forward to the time of observation, into time, by allowing  $15^\circ$  for every hour, and add it to the time at ship, if the longitude be west, or subtract it if it be east; the sum or difference will be the supposed time at Greenwich, which call reduced time.

2d. To correct the observed altitude of the sun or star.

Take

Take the sun's semi-diameter from page 2 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, from which subtract the dip of the horizon; the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or the sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

From the sun's refraction take his parallax in altitude, the remainder will be the correction of the sun's altitude. This correction, subtracted from the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

If a star has been observed, from the observed altitude subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder is the star's apparent altitude, from which take the refraction answering to that altitude, the remainder is the star's true altitude.

3d. To correct the observed altitude of the moon.

Take the moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax from page 7 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, for the nearest noon and midnight before and after the reduced time, and find their difference, which multiplied by the number found in Table XVIII, corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of seconds, which being added to the moon's semi-diameter at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, if it be increasing, but subtracted therefrom, if decreasing, the sum or difference will be the moon's semi-diameter at the time of observation. To the moon's semi-diameter, thus corrected, add the augmentation answering to her observed altitude, the sum will be the moon's true semi-diameter: when the reduced time is any even part of 12 hours, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; such parts of the difference of the semi-diameter and horizontal parallax may be taken and applied as above, without being at the trouble of working by the numbers in Table XVIII.

From the moon's true semi-diameter subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or their sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, gives the apparent altitude of her centre.

To obtain the correction of the moon's altitude, proceed as follows:

Having taken out the horizontal parallax at the noon and midnight immediately before and after the reduced time, and having found their difference, as before directed,

Multiply it by the number found in Table XVIII, corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of minutes and seconds, which, being added or subtracted from the horizontal parallax, at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, according as it is increasing or decreasing; the sum or difference will be the moon's horizontal parallax at the reduced time.

To the prop. log. of the moon's horizontal parallax add the log. secant less radius of the moon's apparent altitude, the sum will

will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude; from which take the refraction, the remainder will be the correction for the moon's altitude.

4th. To correct the observed distance.

To the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, add both their semi-diameters, and the sum will be the apparent distance of their centres.

To the observed distance of the moon from a star, add the moon's semi-diameter, if her nearest limb was taken, but subtract it if her farthest limb was taken, the sum or difference will be the apparent distance.

NOTE. There are 12 pages in each month in the Nautical Almanack.

The sun's declination is found in page II.

The sun's semi-diameter III.

The moon's semi-dia and horizont. parallax VII.

The distance of the moon from the sun, &c. VIII IX X XI XII.

*Having the apparent Altitude of the Object, and their apparent Distance, to find their true Distance, by Mr. LYON's Method.*

1st. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. sine of the apparent distance, and the log. co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first arch.

2d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the co-tang. of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the second arch.

Take the difference between the first and second arches, which add to the apparent distance, if less than  $90^\circ$ , and the first arch be greater than the second, but if it be less subtract it.

But if the dist. be more than  $90^\circ$ , adding both arches to the apparent dist. will give the dist. corrected for the refraction of sun or star

3d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's altitude, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. sine of the dist. corrected for the sun or star's refraction, the log. co-sec. of the sun or stars true altitude; their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the third arch.

4th Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the dist. corrected for the sun or stars refraction; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the fourth arch.

Take the difference between the third and fourth arches, and subtract it from the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction,



if less than  $90^\circ$ , and the third arch be greater than the fourth ; or, add it to the distance corrected, if the fourth arch be greater than the third ; but, if the distance be more than  $90^\circ$ , the sum of both arches must be subtracted from it ; and the sum or difference will be the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax.

In Table XXVI. look for this last corrected distance in the top column, and the correction of the moon's altitude in the left-hand side column ; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite to the latter.

Look again in the same table for the corrected distance in the top column, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax in the left-hand side column, and take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter. The difference between these two numbers must be added to the corrected distance if less than  $90^\circ$ , but subtracted from it if more than  $90^\circ$  ;

The sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

*Having the true Distance and Time, to determine the Longitude.*

**I**N the Nautical Almanack, among the distances of the objects, look for the computed distance between the moon and the other object observed on the given day ; if it be found there, the time at Greenwich will be at the top of the column, but if it falls between two distances, as it generally will, take the difference between the distances that stand immediately before and after the computed distance, and also the difference between the distance standing before it and the computed distance.

Then take the proportional logarithm of the first difference, which is the difference in three hours, and the proportional logarithm of the second difference, which is the difference between the computed distance and the distance before it.

The difference between these two logarithms will be the proportional logarithm of a number of hours, minutes, and seconds, which being added to the time standing over the first distance in the Nautical Almanack, will give the true time at Greenwich.

The difference between Greenwich-time and that at the ship turned into longitude, will be the longitude in, at the time the observations were made, which will be east if the time at the ship be greater than that at Greenwich, but if it be less, the longitude will be west.

Or the proportional part of time may be found by saying ;

As the first difference : is to 3 hours :: so is the second difference : to a proportional part of time, which being added as above directed will give the true time at Greenwich.

NOTE. In working the following examples, it will save some time, if all the logarithmic sines, tangents, secants, and proportional logarithms, which fall at the same opening

opening of the book, be taken out at the same time, both in the first and second part of the operation.

Thus, the co-sine and co-tangent of the star's apparent altitude, and co-secant of its altitude, may all be taken out at the same time, and written down in different parts of the paper (or in a formula) and so may the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude, the sine and tangent of the apparent distance. and the sine and tangent of the distance corrected, for the refraction of the sun or star.

## EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 23d of May, 1809, in longitude  $13^{\circ} 13'$  west of Greenwich by account at 6h. 10m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs were observed to be  $104^{\circ} 38' 14''$ , when the moon's altitude of her lower limb was  $43^{\circ} 20' 20''$ , the altitude of the sun's lower limb  $12^{\circ} 39' 28''$ , the eye of the observer 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true longitude?

H. M.	M. S.	M. S.
Time by watch 6 10	$\odot$ 's semi-dia. n. 15 41	$\odot$ 's hor. par. at noon 57 33
Long. in time + 54	Do. midnight 15 49	Do. midnight 58 1
Red. time 1 4	Diff. in 12 hours + 8	Diff. in 12 hours + 28
	$8 \times 5888$ gives + 5 28	$8 \times 5888$ gives + 16
$\odot$ 's obs. alt. $12^{\circ} 39' 28''$	$\odot$ 's semi-dia. noon 5 41	$\odot$ 's par. at noon 57 33
Sec. dia. 15 49		
Dip 4 17		
	Augmentation 15 46	$\odot$ 's par. at red. ti. 57 49
		11 $\odot$ 's ap. alt. 43 32
App. alt. 12 51		P.L. 0.4932
$\odot$ 's ref. 46	$\odot$ 's semi-dia. 15 57	$\odot$ 's par. in alt. 41 55
$\odot$ 's par. 9	Dip 4 17	Refraction 1
		P.L. 0.6329
$\odot$ 's true alt. 12 47		
	11 40 $\odot$ 's correction 40 55	
Obs. alt. 43 20	20 Ap. dist. of $\odot$ and $\odot$ 's nearest limbs	$104^{\circ} 38' 14''$
	$\odot$ and $\odot$ 's semi-dia. 15 49 + 15 47	31 46
$\odot$ 's ap. alt. 43 32		$\odot$ 's App. dist. 105 10 0

*To find the Distance by Mr. LYON's Method.*

D. M. S.	P. L.	P. L.
Cor. f r $\odot$ 's ap. alt. 3 57	P.L. 1 6587	
$\odot$ 's ap. alt. 12 51	0 Co-sine 9 9890	Co-tang. 0 6418
App. Dist. 105 10 0	Sine 9 9846	Tang. 0 5669
$\odot$ 's ap. alt. 43 32	0 Co-sec. 0 1619	
First arc 2 53	P.L. 1 7942	First arc 2' 53"
	Cor. for $\odot$ 's refrac. 3 7	Second arc 14
	App. dist. 105 10 0	P. L. 2 8674
	Diff. correc. for $\odot$ 's refrac. 105 13 7	
Cor. for $\odot$ 's ap. alt. 40' 55"	P.L. 0 6134	P.L. 0 6434
$\odot$ 's ap. alt. 43 32	0 Co-sine 9 8603	Co-tang. 0 6222
Correc. dist. 105 13 7	Sine 9 9845	Tang. 0 5654
$\odot$ 's alt. 12 47	3 Corsec. 0 6551	
Third arc 12 57	P.L. 1 1433	Fourth arc 10' 34"
		Third arc 12 57
	Principal effects of the $\odot$ 's par. 23 31	
	Dist. correc. for $\odot$ 's refraction 105 13 7	

Dist.

Diff. cor. for ☉'s ref. and priv. cf. of ☽'s par.	104 49 36
Cor. from table 16	} Difference
Ditto 19	
	3

To determine the Longitude.	True distance	104 49 33	
Diff. at 6 hours	104 13 8	104 13 8	
Do. at 9 hours	105 46 19		
	1 33 11	36 25	P. L.
Time over first dist.	6		P. L.
	1 10 20		6940
			2859
			4081

N.B. The longitude is west, because the time at the ship is least.	True time at Greenwich	7 10 20	
	Time at ship	6 10	
	Long. in time	1 0 20	= 15° 5' W.

## EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on the 10th of March, 1809, in longitude 23° east of Greenwich, at 5 h. 36 m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun's nearest limb to the sun was 68° 9' 57", when the altitude of the sun's lower limb was 31° 48' 9", the alt. of the moon's lower limb 23° 41' 7", the height of the eye of the observer 18 feet above the sea, the true longitude is required?

H. M.	M. S.	M. S.
Time at Ship 5 36	semi dia. at noon 16 1	hor. par. noon 58 48
Long. in time 1 32	Do. at midnight 15 58	Do. midnight 58 35
Red. time 4 4	diff. in 12 hours— 3	diff. in 12 hours— 11
	3 × .3388 gives— 1 11	11 × .3388 gives— 4
Obs. alt. of ☉ LL 31 48 9	semi-dia. at n. 16 1	hor par. noon 58 46
☉ semi-dia. 16 7		
Dip. 4 4	+ 12 3	semi-dia. 16 0
	Augmentation 7	H. P. red. time 58 42
App. alt. 32 0 12		app. alt. 24 0 10
Refrac. 1 31	semi-dia. 16 7	par. in alt. 53 38
☉ par. 8	dip. for 18 feet 4 4	refrac. — 2 8
☉ true alt. 31 58 49	12 3	cor. 51 30
	Obs. alt. 23 41 7	
	Obs. dist. ☉ and ☽ 68° 9' 57"	
	App. alt. 24 0 10	dia. ☉ and ☽ 16 7 + 16 7 + 32 14
	App. dist. of centres	68 42 11

*To find the Distance by Mr. Lyon's Method.*

Cor. for ☉'s app. alt.	1' 23"	P. L.	2 1143	P. L.	2 1143
☉'s app. alt.	32 0 12	Co-sine	9 92 4	Co-tang.	0 2042
App. distance	68 42 11	Sine	9 96 3	Tang.	0 4091
☽'s app. alt.	24 0 10	Co-sec.	0 3907		
First arc.	43	P. L.	2 4027	2d arc.	21" P. L. 2 7276
				1st arc.	43
		Correction for ☉'s ref.	+	22	
		App. dist.	68 42 11		
		Corrected dist.	68 42 33		for ☉'s ref.

Cor. for $\odot$ 's app. alt.	$51^{\circ} 30'$	P. L.	$\odot 5435$	P. L.	$\odot 5435$
$\odot$ 's app. alt.	$24^{\circ} 0' 10''$	Co-sine	$9\ 9607$	Co-tang.	$\odot 3514$
Corrected distance	$68\ 42\ 33$	Sine	$9\ 9693$	Tang.	$\odot 4093$
$\odot$ 's true altitude	$31\ 58\ 49$	Co-sec.	$\odot 2761$		

Third arc.	$32\ 2$	P. L.	$\odot 7496$	4th arc. $8' 56''$	P. L. $\odot 3042$
				3d. arc. $32\ 2$	

Principal effects of $\odot$ 's par.	$—\ 23\ 6$
Dist. corrected for $\odot$ 's refraction	$68\ 42\ 33$

First correction in Table XXVI	$19\ 2$	} difference	$+ 7$
Second ditto	ditto		

True dist.	$68\ 19\ 34$
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To determine the longitude			
True distance	$—$	$68^{\circ} 19' 34''$	
By Nau. Alm. the dist. at three hours	$68^{\circ} 49' 8''$	$68^{\circ} 49' 8''$	
Ditto at six hours	$67\ 13\ 6$		
H. M. S.		diff.	$29\ 34$
1 40 35			P. L. 7835
+ 5			P. L. 2729
8 22 55			
+ 3			
		time at ship	$5\ 36$
		diff. long in time	$1\ 40\ 35 = 25^{\circ} 1' 45'' E$
25 8 45 Long. calc.			

## EXAMPLE III.

Suppose that about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past four P. M. on the 26th Nov. 1809, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 25' S$ . long. by account  $10^{\circ} E$ . six observations were made, the mean of which were taken at 4hs. 44m. and the altitude was  $27^{\circ} 42' 35''$  the error of the instrument,  $24''$ , to be added, the eye of the observer 21 feet above the surface of the sea, required the true time?

Mean time at ship	H. M.	4 44	obs. alt.	$\odot L. L.$	$27\ 42\ 35$	zen. dist.	$62\ 6\ 49$
Long. $10^{\circ} E$ .			40 error of quad.	+	24	co. lat	$35\ 35$
						co-sec.	$\odot 23516$
						pol. dist.	$69\ 2\ 56$
						co-sec.	$\odot 02971$
Ti. at Greenwich	4 4	$\odot$ 's di.	$16\ 14$		$27\ 42\ 59$		
		Dip	$4\ 23$		$+ 11\ 54$		$166\ 44\ 45$
$\odot$ 's dec. 26th Nov.	20 56 39						
Ditto 27th	21 7 52	ref.	$1\ 47$		$27\ 54\ 50$		$83\ 22\ 22$
		$\odot$ 's par.	$8$		$— 1\ 39$		$62\ 6\ 49$
Diff. in 24 hours	11 13						
$11' 13'' \times .1695$ gives	+ 47	true alt.			$27\ 53\ 11$		$21\ 15\ 33$
Long. $10^{\circ} E$ . gives	— 22				$90$		$19\ 82\ 138$
$\odot$ 's dec.	20 57 44	zen. dist.			$62\ 6\ 49$		
90		latitude			$54\ 25$		$35^{\circ} 30'$
					$90$		$2$
Pol. dist.	69 2 56						$9\ 91069$
		Co. lat.			$35\ 35$		H. M.
							71 0 in time 4 44

On the same evening the following observations were made of the distance of the star Regulus from the moon's farthest limb, long. by account as before, and the error of the instruments by which the moon's altitude and distance were taken was  $7' 30' 25''$  to be added; the true longitude is required?

G g

Times

## THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

Times.			Alt. of Regulus.	Alt. of $\gamma$ 's Low. Limb.	Dist. of $\gamma$ and $\beta$
H.	M.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
10	44	37	19 50 30	19 54 43	31 30 43
10	27	29	20 2 0	19 9 43	31 30 30
10	30	4	20 15 0	19 28 13	31 33 0
10	32	8	20 29 0	19 48 43	31 34 0
10	34	16	20 40 0	19 57 43	31 35 45
5	52	38 34	101 16 30	97 14 5	157 44 58
10	33	43	20 15 18	19 29 49	31 32 59
				+ 7 30	+ 25
Mean	10	33 43	20 15 18	19 34 19	31 33 24

Time at ship	H. M. S.	$\gamma$ 's hor. par. noon	54 16
Long. in time	10 33 43	Ditto midnight	54 23
	40		
Reduced time	9 53 43	Diff. in 12 hours	+ 7
$\gamma$ 's fe. dia. noon	14 47	7 $\times$ 825 gives	+ 6
Ditto midnight	14 49	$\gamma$ 's hor. par. noon	54 16
Diff. in 12 hours	+ 2		
$\gamma$ 's semi-dia.	14 49	$\gamma$ 's app. alt.	54 22
Augmentation	+ 5		19 44 50
			P. L. 0 5199
$\gamma$ 's semi-dia.	14 54	Hor. par. red. ti.	51 10
Dip	4 23	Refraction	2 37
			P. L. 0 5462
$\gamma$ 's obl. alt.	19 34 19	$\gamma$ 's cor. rect.	48 33
		*'s obl. alt.	20 15 18
$\gamma$ 's app. alt.	19 44 50	Dip.	4 23
Obf. dist. of $\gamma$ and $\beta$	31 33 24	*'s app. alt.	20 10 55
$\gamma$ 's semi dia.	14 54	Refraction	2 34
		*'s true alt.	20 8 21
Ap. dist. of $\odot$ & $\gamma$ cent.	30 18 30		

*To find the Distance by Mr. LYON'S Method.*

*'s correc.	2 34	P. L. 1 8459	P. L. 1 8459
*'s app. alt.	20 10 55	co-sine 9 9725	co-tang. 0 4347 tr. dist. 31 13 43
App. dist.	31 18 30	fine 9 7157	tang. 9 7840 dist. 9h. 31 41 2
$\gamma$ 's app. alt.	19 44 50	co-sec. 0 4713	
First arc.	1 46	P. L. 2 0054	1st arc 1 46
			first diff. 27 19
		+ 13	diff. at 9h. 31 41 2
		31 18 30	diff. at 12h. 30 13 9
Distance corrected for the *'s refra.	31 18 43		
$\gamma$ 's correc.	48 33	P. L. 9 5691	P. L. 0 5691 2d diff. 1 27 53
$\gamma$ 's ap. alt.	19 44 50	co-fi. 9 9737	co-tan. 0 4449 1st diff. 27 19p. 1 8188
Cor. dist.	31 18 43	fine 9 7157	tang. 9 7841 2d diff. 1 27 53p. 1 3117
*'s tr. alt.	20 8 21	co-sec. 0 4631	4th ar. 38 39
		P. L. 0 7981	
Third arc.	34 11	P. L. 0 7216	3d arc. 34 11
			ti. 1st diff. 9
Prin. effects of the $\gamma$ 's par.	5 32		55 58p. 1 5071
	31 18 43		
Cor. Tab. XXVI. 33''	31 13 11		
Ditto	1	diff. +	32
True dist.	31 13 43		
		Greenwich time	9 55 58
		Time at ship	10 33 43
		Long. in time	37 45 = 926 15 E.

Here I have given one method of finding the longitude, illustrated by a sufficient number of examples, all of which are reduced to the year 1809, in order that the reader, or teacher, may have sufficient time to furnish himself with a N. A. for that year, which is now printed. But as many would wish to have some other method of reducing the distance, that, by comparing them together, they may not only have the advantage of proving their calculations, but also of making choice of which they prefer to work by; the second method I shall present the Reader with, is chiefly deduced from that invented by Mr. Witchell, late Master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, as it is short, and requires but four places of figures in the logarithms, besides the index; the preparations in both methods being exactly the same.

### RULE.

First. Add the sun, or star's and moon's apparent altitudes together, half the sum; subtract the less from the greater, and half the difference; then add together, the co tang. of half the sum, the tang. of half the difference, and the co-tang. of half the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the log. tang. of an angle, which call A.

Secondly. When the sun or star's altitude is greater than the moon's, take the difference between angle A, and half the apparent distance; but if less, take their sum. Then add together the co-tang. of this sum or difference, the co-tang. of sun or star's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. If the sum of angle A and half the distance was taken in the last article, take now their difference, but if their difference, now take their sum; then add together the co-tang. of the sum, or difference, the co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the proportional logarithm of the second correction.

Fourthly. When the angle A is less than half the apparent distance, the first correction must be added to, and the second subtracted from, the apparent distance; but when the angle A is greatest, their sum must be added to the apparent distance, when the sun or star's altitude is less than the moon's; but when the moon's altitude is least, their sum must be subtracted to give the corrected distance.

Fifthly. In Table XXVI. look for the corrected dist. in the top column, and the correction of moon's alt. in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite to the latter. Look again in the same Table for the corrected distance in top column, and the second correction in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter, the difference be-

tween these two numbers will be the third correction, which must be added to the corrected distance, if less than  $90^\circ$ , but subtracted from it, if more than  $90^\circ$ ; the sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

To illustrate this last method of reducing the apparent distance to the true distance, I shall take the apparent altitudes and distances as they stand in the first examples, worked by the former method.

EXAMPLE I. See Example I. p. 231.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres.  $105^\circ 10' 0''$ , the sun's apparent altitude  $12^\circ 51'$ , that of the moon  $43^\circ 32'$ , and horizontal parallax at reduced time  $57' 49''$ . Required the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

	M. S.						
☉'s refrac.	4 6	☽'s hor. par. at red. ti.	57 49	P.L.	0 4932		
☉'s parallax	9	☽'s ap. alt.	42 32	Sec.	0 1397		
<hr/>							
☉'s correc.	3 57	☽'s par. in alt.	41 55	P.L.	6329		
		Refraction	—	1			
<hr/>							
		☽'s correction	40 55				
☉'s ap. alt. $12^\circ 51'$	0						
☽'s ap. alt. $43^\circ 32'$	0						

Sum	56 23 0	Half sum	28 11	Co-tang.	10 2710		
Diff	30 41 0	Half diff.	15 20	Tang.	9 4381		
Ap. dist.	105 10 0	Half dist.	52 35	Co-tang.	9 8837		
1st. cor.	+ 3 8						
<hr/>		Arc A	21 23	Tang.	9 5928		
	105 13 8						
2d cor.	— 23 33	Sum	73 58	Co-tang.	9 4584		
<hr/>		☉'s ap. alt. $12^\circ 51'$	Co tang.	10 6418			
	104 49 35	☉'s cor.	3 57	P.L.	1 6587		
3d cor.	3						
<hr/>		1st. cor.	3 8	P.L.	1 7589		
Tr. dist.	104 49 32						
		Diff.	31 12	Co-tang.	0 2178		
		☽'s ap. alt. $43^\circ 32'$	Co-tang.	0 0222			
		☽'s cor. $40^\circ 55'$	P.L.	0 6434			
		<hr/>					
		2d cor.	23 33	P.L.	0 8834		

EXAMPLE II. See Example p. 232.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres  $68^\circ 42' 11''$ , the sun's apparent altitude  $32^\circ 0' 12''$ , apparent altitude of the moon  $24^\circ 0' 10''$ , the sun's correction  $1' 23''$ , the moon's correction  $51' 30''$ . What is the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

sun's

☉'s ap. alt.  $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$

☽'s ap. alt.  $24^{\circ} 0' 10''$

Sum	56	0	22	Half sum	28°	0'	11"	Co-tang.	0	2743
Diff.	8	0	2	Half diff.	4	0	1	Tang.	8	8447
Ap. dist.	68	42	11	Half dist.	34	21	5	Co-tang.	0	1653
1st. cor.	+	22								
	68	42	33	Arc A	10	53	30	Tang.	9	2843
2d cor.	—	23	8	Diff.	23	27	35	Co-tang.	0	3625
	68	19	25	☉'s ap. alt.	32	0	12	Co-tang.	0	2042
3d cor.	+	7		☉'s cor.	1	23	P.L.	2	1143	
				1st. cor.	22	P.L.	2	6809		
True dist.	68	19	32	Sum	45	14	35	Co-tang.	9	9963
				☽'s ap. alt.	24	0	10	Co-tang.	0	3514
				☽'s cor.	51	30	P.L.	0	5435	
				2d correc.	23	8	P.L.	0	8912	

### EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus  $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$ , the apparent altitude of the star  $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$ , that of the moon  $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$ , the star's correction  $2' 34''$ , that of the moon's correction  $48' 33''$ . What is the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

\*'s ap. alt.  $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$

☽'s ap. alt.  $19^{\circ} 44' 50''$

Sum	39	55	45	Half sum	19° 57' 52"	Co-tang.	0	4398
Diff.		26	5	Half diff.	13 2	Tang.	7	5788
Ap. dist.	31	18	30	Half dist.	15 39 15	Co-tang.	0	5525
1st. cor.	+		14					
	31	18	44	Arch A	2 7 59	Tang.	8	5711
2d cor.	—	5	36	Diff.	13 31 16	Co-tang.	0	6190
	31	13	8	*'s ap. alt.	20 10 55	Co-tang.	0	4347
3d cor.	+		34	*'s cor.	2 34	P.L.	1	8459
				1st. cor.	14	P.L.	2	8956
True dist.	31	13	42					
				Sum	17 47 14	Co-tang.	0	4937
				☽'s ap. alt.	19 44 50	Co-tang.	0	4450
				☽'s correc.	48 33	P.L.	0	5691
				2d correc.	5 36	P.L.	1	5078

First.



*Another Method.*

First. From half the sum of the apparent altitudes of the sun and moon, or moon and star, and the apparent distance, subtract the sun or star's apparent altitude; the difference call the first remainder, the moon's apparent altitude taken from the half sum leaves the second remainder.

Secondly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the first remainder, and the prop. log. of the moon's correction; reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the second remainder, and the prop. log. of the sun or star's correction; reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the second correction.

The difference between the correction of the moon's altitude, and the first correction, call the difference of corrections.

Enter Table XXVI. with the apparent distance at the top, and the moon's correction in the left-hand side column, the corresponding number will be the third correction; in the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, you may find the fourth correction.

Fifthly. Subtract the moon's, the second, and fourth corrections from the apparent distance, to the remainder add the sun or star's, the first and third correction; the sum will be the true distance.

## EXAMPLE I. See Example p. 231.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres  $105^{\circ}$   $10'$ , the sun's apparent altitude  $12^{\circ} 51'$ , that of the moon  $43^{\circ} 32'$ , the sun's correction  $3' 57''$ , and the moon's correction  $40' 55''$ . Required the true distance?

	30° 0'	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	40' 55"	
Ap. dist.	105 10	Sine	9 9846	9 9846	2d cor.	49	
D's ap. alt.	43 32	Co-sine	9 8603		4th cor.	19	
☉'s ap. alt.	12 51	Co-sine		9 9890			
						— 42 3	
Sum	161 33					105 10 0	
Half sum	80 46	Secant	0 7946	0 7946			
1st. rem.	67 55	Co-sec.	0 0331			104 27 57	
2d rem.	37 14	Co-sec.		0 2182	☉'s cor.	3 57	
☉'s cor.	3 57	P.L.		2d 1 6587	1st. cor.	17 23	
D's cor.	40 55	P.L.	0 6434	cor.		3d cor.	16
				— 49" P.L. 2	3441		
1st. cor.	17 23	P.L.	1 0150			True dist.	104 49 33
Dif. cor.	23 34						

## EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE II. See Example p. 2.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres  $68^{\circ} 42' 11''$ , the sun's apparent altitude  $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$ , apparent altitude of the moon  $24^{\circ} 0' 10''$ , the sun's correction  $1' 23''$ , the moon's  $51' 30''$ . Required the true distance?

	$32^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	☉'s cor.	$57' 30''$
Ap. dist.	$68 42 11$	Sine	9 9693	9 9693	2d cor.	1 0
☉'s ap. alt.	$24 0 10$	Co-f.	9 9607		4th cor.	0 1
☉'s ap. alt.	$32 0 12$	Co-f.		9 9284		
Sum	$124 42 33$				Sum	$52 31$
Half sum	$62 21 16$	Secant	0 3335	0 3335		$68 42 11$
1st. rem.	$30 21 4$	Co-sec.	2964			$67 49 40$
2d rem.	$38 21 6$	Co-sec.		0 2073	☉'s cor.	$+ 1 23$
☉'s cor.	$1 23$	P.L.		2 1143	1st. cor.	$+ 28 22$
☉'s cor.	$51 30$	P.L.	0 5435	2d	3d cor.	$+ 9$
				cor. 2		$2518$
1st. cor.	$28 22$	P.L.	8024	$1' 0''$	P.L.	True dist. $68 19 34$
Diff. of cor.	$23 8$					

## EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus  $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$ , the apparent altitude of the moon  $19^{\circ} 44' 50''$ , the apparent altitude of the star  $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$ , the star's correction  $2' 34''$ , the moon's correction  $48' 33''$ . What is the true distance of their centres?

	30° 0' 0" Sine	9 6990	9 6990	☉'s cor.	- 48' 33"
Ap. diff.	31 18 30 Sine	9 7157	9 7157	2d cor.	- 2 20
☉'s ap. alt.	19 44 50 Co-fine	9 9737		4th cor.	- 0
*'s ap. alt.	20 10 55 Co-fine	9 9725			
				Sum	- 50 53
Sum	71 14 15			Ap. diff.	31 18 30
Half sum	35 37 7 Secant	0 0900	0 0900		
1st. diff.	15 26 12 Co-sec.	0 5748			30 27 37
2d. diff.	15 52 17 Co-sec.		0 5631	*'s cor.	+ 2 34
*'s cor.	2 34 P.L.		2d 1 8459	1st. cor.	+ 42 57
☉'s cor.	48 33 P.L.	0 5691	cor.	3d cor.	+ 34
			1' 20" 1 8862		
1st. cor.	42 57 P.L.	6223	P.L.	True dist.	31 13 42
Diff. of cor.	5 36				

The difference in this last method is that there is no variety of cases.

*Questions for Exercise.*

Suppose, on the 23d of May 1805, in longitude  $9^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich, by account at 3 h. 41 m. 15 f. P.M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs should be

be observed to be  $67^{\circ} 5' 36''$ , at the same time the altitude of the sun's lower limb should be  $31^{\circ} 48' 15''$ , the moon's  $23^{\circ} 48' 15''$ , the eye of the observer being 18 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true longitude of the place?

*Answer.*  $11^{\circ} 20' 15''$  west.

Suppose, at sea in longitude of  $10^{\circ}$  west by account, on June the 5th, 1805, the mean of five observations were taken; viz. at 3 h. 17 m. 20 f. P.M. the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs were 106° 18 m. 12 f. the error of the sextant 2 m. 37 f.—the altitude of the moon's upper limb  $20^{\circ} 4' 6''$ , the error of the quadrant 1 m.—the altitude of the sun's lower limb  $45^{\circ} 22' 3''$ , the error of the instrument 48 f.—the eye being 21 feet above the sea. Required the true longitude?

*Answer.*  $5^{\circ} 59'$  west.

Suppose, on the 1st. of January 1806, in longitude  $8^{\circ}$  east of Greenwich, by account at 5 h. 56 m. A.M. per watch well regulated, the distance of the moon's farthest limb from the star Pollux should be  $62^{\circ} 52' 28''$ , the altitude of the moon's lower limb being  $15^{\circ} 19' 14''$ , and the star's altitude  $29^{\circ} 51' 39''$ , the eye of the observer being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true longitude should be required?

*Answer.*  $7^{\circ} 36' 30''$  east.

NOTE.—In vessels which afford only one observer, it will be found sufficiently exact for practice to have a quadrant at hand, in order to take the altitudes of the objects immediately after the distance is observed, as the difference of altitudes which take place during the time spent in the operation will be nearly insensible. It is recommended to take the altitude of the sun first. But as it may sometimes happen, owing to the obscurity of the horizon, that the altitudes cannot be taken, the following methods are given to obtain them by calculation:

#### *To find the Sun's true Altitude.*

It sometimes happens that the distance of the celestial objects may be taken, but for want of a good horizon, or assistants, their altitudes cannot be taken at the same time; to supply such deficiencies, observe the three following cases.

#### CASE I.

The apparent time, the ship's latitude, longitude, and the sun's declination given, to find the true altitude of his centre.

#### RULE.

If the ship's co-latitude, and the sun's declination, be both north or both south, take their sum; but if one be north and the other south, their difference is the sun's meridian altitude.

With the apparent time from noon, enter Table XXIII. and from

from the column of rising take out the logarithm corresponding to it.

To this logarithm add the log. co-sine of the latitude, and the log. co-sine of the sun's declination.

Their sum, rejecting 20 in the index, will be the logarithm of a natural number, which, being subtracted from the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, will leave the natural sine of his true altitude at the given time.

## EXAMPLE I.

Required the true altitude of the sun's centre, in latitude  $49^{\circ} 57' N.$  when its declination is  $19^{\circ} 26'$ , at 6 h. 56 m. 30 s. in the morning?

	H.	M.	S.	
	12	0	0	
App. time	6	56	30	
Time from noon	5	3	30	Its log. in col. of rising 4,87850
Latitude	49	57	0 N.	Its log. co-sine 9,80852
Decl. at that time	19	26	0 N.	Its log. co-sine 9,97453
Co-lat.	40	3	0	Rej. 20 N. N. 45872 = log. = 4,66155
Mer. alt.	59	29	0	Nat. sine 86148
Nat. sine true alt. 40276 = $23^{\circ} 45'$ .				

## EXAMPLE II.

What will be the true altitude of the sun's centre at London, when its declination is  $20^{\circ} 49' S.$  at 3 h. 21 m. 30 s. apparent time in the afternoon?

	H.	M.	S.	
App. time from N.	3	21	30	Its log. in col. of rising 4,55900
Latitude	51	32	N.	Log. co-sine 9,79383
Decl. at that time	20	49	S.	Log. co-sine 9,97068
Co-lat.	38	28	N.	Nat. num. 21062 = log. = 4,32351
Mer. alt.	17	39		Nat. sine 30320
Nat. sine true alt.	5	19		Nat. sine 09258

H h

CASE

## CASE II.

*The Apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude given, to find the Altitude of any of the known fixed Stars.*

## RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and add it to or subtract it from the time at the ship, according as it is east or west, the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascension from the Nautical Almanack, proportion it to the time at Greenwich, and add it to the apparent time at the ship, which will give the right ascension of the meridian, or mid-heaven.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in Table XX. and take the difference between its right ascension and the right ascension of the meridian, which will be the distance of the star from the meridian.

Having the star's distance from the meridian, with its declination and the ship's latitude, the true altitude is found in the same manner as has been shewn in the last examples of finding the true altitude of the sun.

## EXAMPLE.

What will be the true altitude of Aldebaran, April 11, 1806, at 5h. 56m. 20s. P. M. apparent time, in latitude  $55^{\circ} 58' N.$  and long.  $3^{\circ} 6' W.$ ?

	H.	M.	S.	
App. time at ship	-	-	5 56 20	
Long. $3^{\circ} 6' W.$ in time	-	-	0 12 24	
Time at Greenwich	-	6	8 44	
Sun's right ascen. Apr. 11, at n.				
by N. A.	-	1	17 14	
Prop. part, for 6h. 8m. 44s.	-	0	0 56	
Sun's right asc. at time of obs.	1	18 10		
App. time at ship	-	5 56 20		
Right asc. of the meridian	7	14 38		
Star's right ascension	-	4 24 48		
Star's dist. from meridian	2	49 42		
Lat. $55^{\circ} 58' 0'' N.$			Log. col. of rif	4,41803
			L. co-sine	9,74794
Star's dec. $16^{\circ} 6' 35'' N.$			L. co-sine	9,98260
Co-lat. $34^{\circ} 2' 0''$				
		Nat. n. 14079	Log.	-
Mer. alt. $50^{\circ} 8' 35''$		N. sine 76773		4,14857
True alt. $38^{\circ} 49' 0''$		N. sine 62694		

CASE

## CASE III.

*The apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude of the Ship being given,  
to find the true Altitude of the Moon's Centre.*

## RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and if it be west add it to, but if it be east subtract it from, the apparent time at the ship, and it will give the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascen. out of the N. A. and proportion it to Greenwich-time, which, being added to the time at the ship, the sum will be the right ascension of the meridian or mid-heaven.

Take out of the N. A. the moon's right ascension and declination, and proportion them to the time at Greenwich. Turn the moon's right ascension into time, and take the difference between it and the right ascension of the mid-heaven, which will be the distance in time of the moon from the meridian.

Having the ship's lat. together with the moon's declin. and dist. from the meridian, the true altitude is found, in the same manner as has been shewn in finding the true altitude of the sun and star.

## EXAMPLE.

What will be the moon's true altitude April 28, 1809, at 6h. 20m. P. M. in lat.  $42^{\circ} 34'$  S. and long.  $84^{\circ} 30'$  west of Greenwich by account?

	H. M.		
App. time at ship	6 20	Moon's dec. at noon	$7^{\circ} 54'$ S.
Long. $84^{\circ} 30'$ in ti. +	5 38	$2^{\circ} 10' \times$ by, 9973 gives +	2 9
Red. time	11 58	Moon's dec. at red. ti.	$10^{\circ} 3'$
	H. M. S.		
☉'s ri. asc. 28 ap.	2 21 31	☾'s ri. asc. at noon	194 37
$3' 45'' \times$ , 4986 gives +	1 52	$7^{\circ} 10' \times$ , 9973, gives +	7 9
Ri. asc. at red. time	2 23 23		201 46
App. time at ship. +	6 20	In time =	6h. 47m. 4s.
AR of the meridian	8 43 23		
☾'s right ascension	6 47 4		
☾'s dist from mer.	1 56 19	Log. in col. of rising	3 93960
Sip's latitude	42 34	Log. co-sine	9 86717
☾'s dec.	10 3	Log. co-sine	9 99328
Comp. lat	47 26		
		Nat. num.	6310
Mer. alt.	57 29	Nat. sine	84324
			3 80005
True altitude	51 16	N. sine	78014

In the last example, proportional parts are taken in finding the right ascension, declination and log. rising.

By the three last cases the true altitudes of the objects are found, therefore if the apparent altitudes be wanted, the difference between the sun's parallax and refraction must be added to the sun's true altitude, the refraction must be added to the true altitude of a star, and the difference between the moon's refraction and parallax in altitude must be subtracted from the true altitude of the moon thus found, to obtain the respective apparent altitudes of their centres.

*To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.*

On the day preceding the evening on which it is proposed to observe an eclipse, look for the time when it will happen at Greenwich, in page 3d of the month in the Ephemeris. Find the difference of longitude either by a good map, sea chart, or dead reckoning.

Let the watch be regulated by the sun with all possible exactness to the apparent time. Turn the difference of longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the apparent time, according as it is east or west of Greenwich, the sum or difference will be nearly the time when the eclipse is to be looked for in that place. But as the longitude is uncertain, it will be proper to begin 20 or 30 minutes before.

Observe the hours, minutes and seconds of the beginning of the eclipse, called immersion, that is, the very instant that the satellite appears to enter into the shadow of Jupiter; or the emersion, that is, when it appears to come out of the same. The difference of time between the observed immersion, or emersion, and that set down in the Nautical Almanack, being turned into degrees, will give the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation.

These observations made on the first satellite, or that which moves nearest to the body of Jupiter, is the most proper for determining the longitude; and here it may be observed, that its emersions are not visible from the time of Jupiter's conjunction with the sun to the time of his opposition to the sun, and that its immersions are not visible from the time of the planet's opposition to the sun, to the time of its conjunction.

The configurations, or the positions in which Jupiter's satellites appear at Greenwich, are laid down every night when visible, in page the 12th of the month in the Ephemeris.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose on Jan. 8, 1899, in long.  $18^{\circ} 23'E$ . by account, an emersion of Jupiter's first satellite was observed at 11h. 3m. apparent time, required the longitude?

	H.	M.	S.
At Greenwich that day the emersion began at	9	50	26
Observed emersion at ship	11	3	0
	<hr/>		
Diff. in time	1	12	34
			turned

turned into longitude gives  $18^{\circ} 8' 30'' E$ , because the time at Greenwich is less than at the place of observation, the error in the longitude is 5 miles and 49 seconds.

As these eclipses happen almost daily, they afford the most ready means of determining the longitude of place on land, and then the longitudes of sea-coasts might be better ascertained than they are at present; they might also be applied at sea, could they be observed with sufficient accuracy in a ship under sail, which can hardly be done, since the least motion of a telescope that magnifies sufficiently to make these observations, would throw the objects out of the field of view.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites may be well observed by one of Dolland's new achromatic telescopes of three feet in length, or by a reflecting telescope of 18 or 20 inches focal length.

*To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of the Moon.*

This is performed by comparing the times of the beginning or ending, as also the times when any number of digits are eclipsed, or when the earth's shadow begins to touch or leave any remarkable spot on the moon's face.

Then will the difference of time between the like observations made at different places, turned into degrees, be their difference of longitude,

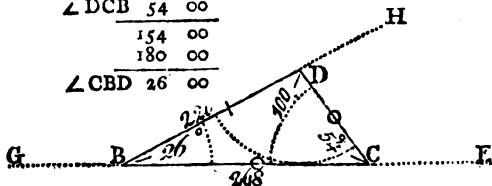
But these eclipses happen too seldom to be of any general use at sea.

*To find the Longitude by a Chronometer or Time-keeper.*

When it is intended to make use of a time keeper, it is requisite to examine its rate of going before you leave the land, and adjust it to the meridian of the place from which you reckon your longitude. To do this, you must ascertain the apparent time by the sun's altitude (or by some other method) and apply to it the equation of time, taken from page 2, of the Nautical Almanack, according to its title of *add* or *subtract*; the sum or difference will give the mean time of observation: this, compared with the watch, will shew how much it is too fast or too slow, and by observing this difference for several days successively, you will ascertain its rate of going: if you find it gain or lose a few seconds per day, you must make that allowance on all future observations at sea. Instead of comparing the time shewn by the chronometer, to the mean time at the place of observation found as above, you may compare it with that mean time reduced to Greenwich-time, by adding to that mean time the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation, when it is to the westward of Greenwich, but subtracting it when to the eastward; and by this means you will find how much your chronometer differs from Greenwich-time. Having thus regulated your time-keeper, the longitude at sea is readily found by it, as will evidently appear by the following examples:

**EXAMPLE**





## CONSTRUCTION.

Draw an indefinite line GE, add the two angles D and C together, and subtracting their sum from  $180^\circ$  leaves the remaining angle B  $26^\circ$ , on the line GE; on any point as at B, describe the angle B  $26^\circ$ , and on BH set off BD 220. On D make the angle BDC  $100^\circ$ , then DC will intersect the line GE in the point C, which completes the triangle, and BC will measure on the same scale from which BD was laid down 268 nearly, and DC 119 also on the same scale.

To find CB.

As the sine of the ang. C  $54^\circ$  co. ar. 9,9204  
Is to the side BD 220 2,34242  
So is fupt. si. of ang. BDC  $80^\circ$  9,9335

To the side BC 267.8

To find DC.

As sine ang. C  $54^\circ$  co. ar. 9,9204  
Is to the side BD 220 2,34242  
So is sine ang. B  $26^\circ$  9,64184

To side DC 119.2

2,07630

By Gunter.

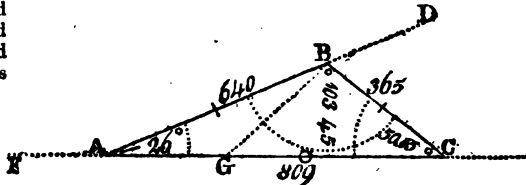
1st. The extent from  $80^\circ$  to  $54^\circ$ , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 267, on the line of numbers for BC.

2d. The extent from  $54^\circ$  to  $26^\circ$ , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 119, on the line of numbers for the side DC.

## CASE II. and III.

Two sides and an angle opposite to one of them being given, to find the other opposite angles and the third side?

The side BC 365, and the side AB 640, and angle A  $26^\circ$  given, to find the side AC, and angles ABC and BCA.



## CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite line FE, and on any point thereon, as at A, draw the angle DAE  $26^\circ$ . On AD set off AB = 640, then on B, with 365 in your compasses, taken from the same scale, describe an arch which will cut FE in the point C. Join BC, and it is done; AC will measure on the scale before used 809 nearly, the angle B will measure on the scale of chords 103, and angle C  $50\frac{1}{2}$  nearly.

Proportion by Axiom II.

To find the angle C.  
As the side BC 365 co. ar. 7,43771  
Is to the sine of angle A  $26^\circ$  9,64184  
So is the side AB 640 2,80618

To sine angle C  $50^\circ 14'$   
Angle A add 26 0

Subtract 76 14  
from 180

Angle B 103 46

To find AC.  
As sine ang. C  $50^\circ 14'$  co. ar. 9,11427  
Is to AB 640 2,80618  
So is si. ang. B, or its suppl.  $76^\circ 14'$  9,98734

To side AC 808.7

2,90772

It may be proper to observe, that if the given angle be obtuse, the angle sought will be acute; but when the given angle is acute, and opposite a given lesser side, then the required angle is doubtful whether acute or obtuse, it ought therefore to be determined before the operation; for it is plain the above proportion produces  $50^\circ 14'$  for the required angle, but if it is obtuse, its supplement to  $180^\circ$  must be taken, viz.  $129^\circ 46'$ .

By Gunter.

1st. The extent from 365 to 640, on the line of numbers, will reach from  $26^\circ$  to  $50^\circ 14'$  on the line of sines, equal to the angle B.

2d. The extent from  $50^\circ 14'$ , to  $76^\circ 14'$ , on the line of sines, will reach from 640 to 809 on the line of numbers, equal AC.

AXIOM.

## AXIOM III.

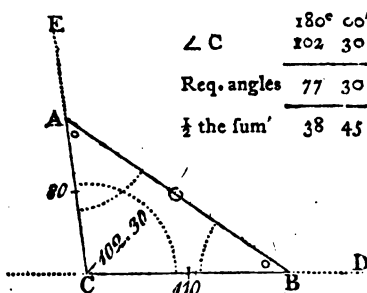
In every plane triangle it will be as the sum of any two sides is to their difference, so is the tangent of half the sum of the angles opposite these sides, to the tangent of half their difference, which half difference being added to half the sum of the angles, gives the greater angle, but, being subtracted, the remainder will be the lesser angle.

## CASE IV. and V.

Two sides and their contained angle being given, to find either of the other angles and the third side?

The side BC 110, AC 80, and angle BCA  $102^{\circ} 30'$ , to find the angle BAC and CBA.

Side BC	110
Side AC	80
Sum sides	<u>190</u>
Diff. of sides	<u>30</u>



$\angle C$	$180^{\circ} 00'$ <u><math>102^{\circ} 30'</math></u>
Req. angles	<u><math>77^{\circ} 30'</math></u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ the sum	<u><math>38^{\circ} 45'</math></u>

## CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite right line CD, on which set off CB=110, make the angle ACB= $102^{\circ} 30'$ , then on AC set off CA 80, join AB, and it is done, for AB will measure on the former scale 149, and the angles A and B will measure  $45^{\circ} 58'$ , and  $31^{\circ} 32'$ , respectively, on the line of chords.

The proportion by Axiom III. will be,

To find the angles B and A.		To find the side AB by Axiom III.	
As the sum of the sides AC and BC 190 co. ar	7,72125	As sine ang. B $31^{\circ} 32'$ co. ar.	0,28150
Is to their difference 30	1,47712	Is to AC 80	1,90309
So is tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum op. angles $38^{\circ} 45'$	9,90449	So is sine ang. C $102^{\circ} 30'$	9,98958
		or its sup. $77^{\circ} 30'$	
To tang. half diff.	$7^{\circ} 13' = 9,10286$	To side AB 149.3	2,17417
Added, gives the ang. A	<u><math>45^{\circ} 58'</math></u>		
Sub. leaves the angle B	<u><math>31^{\circ} 32'</math></u>		

By Gunter.

1st. The extent from 190 to 30, on the line of numbers, will reach from  $38^{\circ} 45'$  to  $7^{\circ} 13'$  on the line of tangents for half difference.

2d. The extent from  $77^{\circ} 30'$ , which is the supplement of  $102^{\circ} 30'$ , to  $31^{\circ} 32'$  on the line of sines, will reach from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $149^{\circ} 3'$ , on the line of numbers, for the side AB required.

The learner may be at a loss how to know to which angles the above sum and difference belong, but let him remember the greatest angle is opposite to the greatest side, and the contrary, which will determine it.

## AXIOM IV.

In any plane triangle, it will be

As the greatest side

Is to the sum of the other two sides,

So is the difference of those sides

To the difference of the segments of the base made by a perpendicular, let fall from the angle opposite the base.

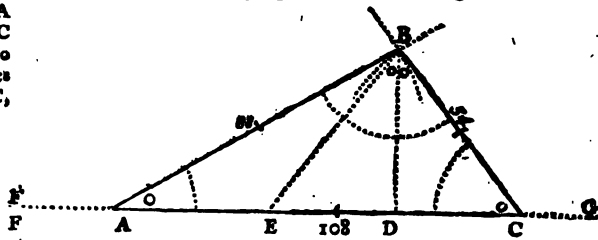
And half the difference of the segments added to half their sum will give the greater segment, but if subtracted from their half sum will leave the lesser segment, the triangle being thus cut becomes two right angled triangles, the hypotenuses and bases of which are given, to find the angles by Axiom I. in right angled Trigonometry, page 34.

CASE

CASE VI.

The three sides of a plane triangle given, to find the angles

The side BA  
88, BC 54, AC  
108, given to  
find the angles  
ABC, BAC,  
BCA.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite right line FG, on which, from any point therein, as at A, set off AC 108, then 88 in your compasses, and one foot on the point A, sweep an arch also with the distance 54 in your compasses, and one point on C, sweep another arch intersecting the former arch in the point B, and it is done; BA, BC, AC, will measure 88, 54, 108 respectively on the same scale.

The proportion by Axiom IV.

To find  $AE = AD - DC$  the diff. of segments.

AB 88  
BC 54

142 Sum of shortest sides  
34 Diff. disto

Half base 54  
Half diff. segm. 22,35

As the side AC 108 co. ar. 7,96658  
Is to the sum of sides AB and BC 142 2,15229  
So is diff. sides AB and BC 34 1,53148

To AE the diff. of seg. of base 44, 7 1,65035

AD 76,35 Great segm.  
DC 31,65 Least segm.

Half 22,35

Having divided the triangle into two right-angled triangles, the hypotenuse and bases of which are given, to find the angles by Axiom I. as follows:

To find the angle DAB.

As the hypotenuse AB 88 co. ar. 8.05552  
Is to radius 90° 10.0000  
So is side AD the great seg. 76.35 1.88281

To sine ang. CBD 60° 11' 9.93833  
90

The com. is ang. A = 29 49

To find the angle DBC.

As hypoth. BC 54 co. ar. 8.26761  
Is to radius 90° 10.0000  
So is DC 31.65 1.50037

To fl. ang. CBD 35° 52' 9.76798  
90

Its com. ang. C = 54 07 + ang. A 29 49 =  
83 56 and 180 - 83 56 = ang. B 96 4'

OBlique SAILING.

WE come next to the doctrine of oblique triangles applied to problems of sailing: and though it may be applied to the measuring of inaccessible objects, yet we shall confine it to those problems which are more immediately necessary in navigation, and is chiefly used in taking the maps of harbours, sea-coasts, &c. as follows.

*Oblique Sailing exemplified by proper Example*

CASE I.

The bearing and distance of two places from each other, as also the bearing of each of them from a third place, being given, to find the distance from the said third place to each of the other two places.

EXAMPLE.

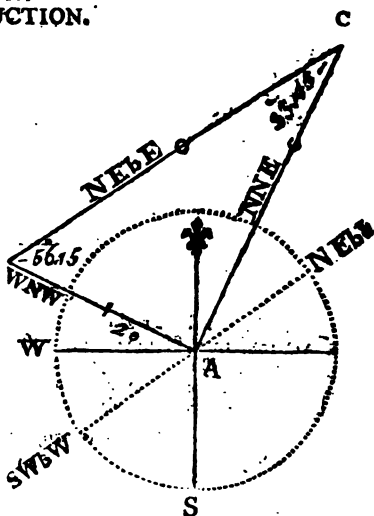
Coasting along shore, I saw a cape of land which bore from me N. N. E. I stood away W. N. W. 20 miles, and the same cape bore from me N. E. by E. I would know the distance of the ship at both stations from the cape?

I i

Having

## CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let A represent the place of the ship at her first station, from whence, through the N. N. E. point, draw the indefinite right line CA, also through the W. N. W. point, draw another indefinite right line, BA, and set off thereon 20 miles from a scale of equal parts from A to B; through the centre of the compass also draw the N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. points, and parallel thereto from the point B, draw the line BC meeting the N. N. E. in the point C, and it is done; now from the N. eastward, 3 points, and from the N. westward 6 points, together make 9 points for the  $\angle BAC$ , also the difference between the N. E. by E. and N. N. E. points are 3, or  $= 33^\circ 45' = \angle BCA$ , and the difference between W. N. W. and S. W. by W. points is 5 or  $56^\circ 15' = \angle ABC$ , then the  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , therefore the other is a right angle, or  $90^\circ$ .



To find the distance AC.

As fine ang. ACB  $33^\circ 45'$  co. ar. 0.25526  
 .. AB 20 mi. 1.30103  
 :: Side ang. ABC  $56^\circ 15'$  9.91985

: AC dist. from her 1st  
 station 29.93 miles.

To find the distance BC.

As fine ang ACB  $33^\circ 15'$  co. ar. 0.25526  
 : AB 20 mi. 1.30103  
 :: S. ang. BAC  $= 90^\circ 00'$  10.00000

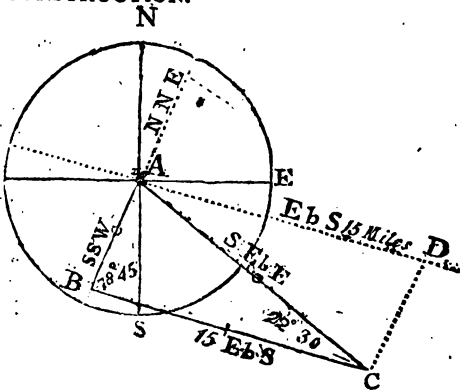
: dist. BC = 36 mi. 1.55629

## EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea, I saw two headlands, whose bearing from one another I found by the chart to be W. by N. and E. by S. distance 15 miles, the northernmost bore from me S. S. W. and the southernmost S. E. by E. I demand my distance from each of the said headlands?

## CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass, set off AB the S. S. W. bearing and AC the S. E. by E. bearing, draw through the centre the dotted line representing the bearings of the two places from one another, and W from A towards D, on this line, set off from any scale of equal parts, 15 miles from A to D, and draw AB; draw DC parallel to BA until it cuts AC at the point C, through C draw BC parallel to AD, and it is done.



## Calculation of the Angles

Between N. N. E. and E. by S. is 7 points, or  $78^\circ 45' = \angle ABC$ , between S. S. W. and S. E. by E. is 7 points, or  $78^\circ 45' = \text{the angle } BAC$ , and between W. by N. and N. W. by W. is two points, or  $22^\circ 30'$ , the angle ACB.

## Calculation of the Sides.

As fine  $78^\circ 45'$  co. ar. 0.09843  
 Is to BC  $= 15$  miles 1.17609  
 So is fine  $\angle C$   $22^\circ 30'$  9.58284

It being an isosceles triangle.  
 AC = BC 15 miles.

To AB = 5.85 miles. 0.76736

This

This example, and the first, are used for finding the distance of a ship from any headland, &c. when the ship is about to take her departure from the land.

## CASE II.

The bearings and distance of two places from each other, and the distance of one of those places and the bearing of the other from a third place being given, to find the bearing of the first, and the distance of the second from the third place.

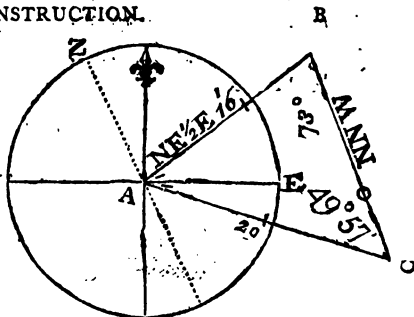
## EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships sail from the same road, one sails N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. 16 miles, the other sails 20 miles, and then finds the first to bear N. N. W. I demand the distance between the two ships?

## CONSTRUCTION.

1st. Having drawn the compass, let A be the place the ships departed from, and draw the N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. line AB equal 16 miles.

2d. From B draw the right line BC parallel to N. N. W. then with 20 miles between the compasses, setting one foot in A, with the other intersect the line BC as in C, and join AC, then is the  $\angle$  BAC the course which the second ship steered, reckoned from the N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. southerly.



## Calculation of the Angles.

The bearing from B to C is S. S. E. the opposite point to N. N. W. which is two points, also A bears from the same point B, S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. the opposite point to N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points and two from the S. easterly, make  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points for the  $\angle$  ABC, from whence you find the  $\angle$  C thus:

As the side AC=20 miles co. ar. 8.69897

Is to the sine of the  $\angle$  ABC  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points =  $73^{\circ} 7' 30''$  9.98088

So is the side AB 16 miles 1.2 412

To the sine of the  $\angle$  C  $49^{\circ} 52'$  9.88397

From N. N. W. add  $22^{\circ} 30'$

Sum makes  $72^{\circ} 22'$  from the N. westerly.

Which being counted from the N. N. W. makes AC to bear  $72^{\circ} 22'$  westerly whence the ship's course was from A to C  $72^{\circ} 22'$  easterly, or E. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. nearly.

## To find the Distance of the two ships from one another.

The  $\angle$  ABC =  $73^{\circ} 7'$

$\angle$  C =  $49^{\circ} 52'$

Sum  $122^{\circ} 59'$

$180^{\circ}$

$\angle$  A  $57^{\circ}$  or

As sine  $\angle$  ABC =  $73^{\circ} 07'$  co. ar. 9.91912

Is to side AC = 20 1.30163

So is sine  $\angle$  C  $49^{\circ} 52'$  9.92367

To side BC = 17.5 miles 1.24382

## CASE III.

The bearings and distances of any two places from a third being given, to find the bearings of the said places, and their distance from each other.

## EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships set sail from the same port, one whereof sails N. W. 30 miles, the other sails N. E. by N. 40 miles. I demand their bearings and distance from each other.

--- I i p

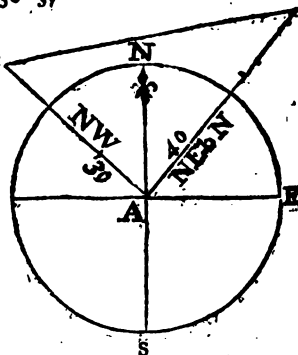
CONSTRUCT

## CONSTRUCTION.

To calculate the Angles.

N. E. by N. 3 points	33° 45'	Side AB	30
N. W. 4 points	45	Side AC	40
∠ BAC	78 45	Sum of sides	70
	180	Difference	10
Sum of unknown ∠s	210 15		
½ sum opp. angles	50 37		

From A set off the N. W. course AB, which make 30 miles, also draw the second ship's course AC, and set off B thereon 40 miles from the same scale; join BC, and it is done.



As sum of  $AB \& AC = 70$  co. ar. 8,75490  
Is to their difference 10 1,00000  
So is tang. ½ sum opp. ∠s 50 37 10,08570

To find the Distance from each other.  
As the  $\frac{1}{2}$  angle B.  $60^\circ 30'$  co. ar. 0,06030  
Is to side AC 40' 1,60206  
So is sine ang. A  $78^\circ 45'$  9,99157

To tang. ½ diff. 9 52½ 9,24060  
Angle B Sum 60 30  
Angle C Diff. 40 45  
Angle A 78 45

To their diff.  $BC = 45.01$  1,65393

Sum 180 0  
Angle C 40 45  
N. E. by N. 33 45

Sum 74 30 the bearing of B from C, or W, by S. ½ S. nearly.

## CASE IV.

The mutual distances of three places from each other, and also the bearing of any two of them being given, to find the several bearings of these two from the third place.

## EXAMPLE.

Admit there be two ports lying E. by N. and W. by S. distance 400 miles, a ship from the easternmost sails northerly, 450,7 miles, another from the westernmost sails 300 miles and meets the first. I demand the course steered by each ship?

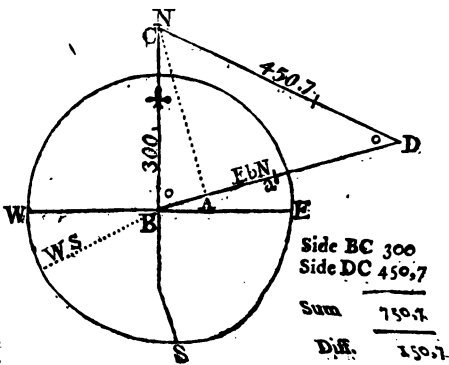
## CONSTRUCTION.

1st. Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let B, the centre, represent the westernmost port, and draw the E. by N. line BD, on which set off 400 miles to D, then will D be the easternmost port.

2d. With 300 between your compasses, and one foot on B, describe an arch.

3d. With 450 in your compasses, and one foot on D, describe another arch intersecting the former arch, as at C, join CB and CD.

4th. Making BD the base from C, let fall the perpendicular CA thereon, which will divide the oblique angled triangle BCD into two right triangles BSA



Side BC 300  
Side DC 450,7  
Sum 750,7  
Diff. 150,7

*By Axiom IV.*

As the base B D 400 co. ar.	7,39794
Is to sum of sides BC and CD 750,7	2,87547
So is diff. of sides BC and CD 150,7	2,17811
To diff. segts. of base	282 8
Half which	141 4
Add to $\frac{1}{2}$ base	200 0
Sum is gr. segt. AD =	341 4
Diff. = the leff. segt. AB	58 6

*To find the Course from B, in  $\angle BCA$ .*

As hypoth. BC	300 co. ar.	7,52228
Is to radius	90	10,00000
So is AB	58,6	1,76790
Co-sine ang. B	78° 44'	9,29078
Add E. by N.	11 15	

*To find the Course from D, in  $\triangle ACD$ .*

As the hypeth.	450,7 co. ar.	7,34611
Is to radius	90	10,00000
So is AD	341,4	2,53326
To co-sine ang. D	50,45	9,87937
Subtract E. by N.	11,15	

Remains W. 29 30 N. for the ship's course from D, the easternmost port.

Sum E. 89 59 N. or N. the course from B, the westernmost ship's port.

CASE V.

The bearings of two or more places from two different stations, as also the bearings and distance of the said stations from each other being given, to find the bearings and distance of the said places from each other?

This case is a compound of the first and second cases.

EXAMPLE I.

Coasting along shore, I saw two headlands, the first bore from me N. E. the second E. N. E. and after I had sailed E. by S. 10 miles, the first bore from me N. by E. and the second N. E. by N. I demand the bearings of the two headlands from each other?

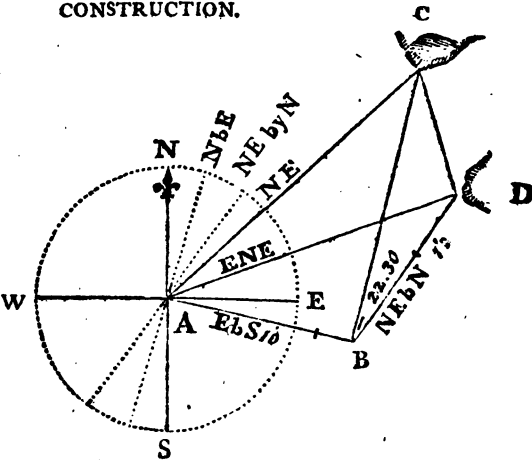
CONSTRUCTION.

1st Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let A represent the place of the ship, from whence draw the N. E. line A C, the E. N. E. line A D, and the E. by S. line A B = 10 miles, then will B be the ship's second station.

2d. From B draw the line B C parallel to the N. by E. where this intersects the N. E. line as in C, gives the first headland.

3d. Also from B draw the line B D parallel to the N. E. by N. where this intersects the E. N. E. line, as in D, gives the second headland.

4th. Join the points C and D, then will C D be the distance of the headlands from each other, and the  $\angle A C D$  their bearing from the N. E. line, to find which by



Calculation



## CALCULATION,

First you must find the distance of both headlands from both stations.

1. In the  $\triangle ABC$  all the  $\angle$ s are given, and one side AB 10 miles.

Between E. by S. and N. by E. are eight points, consequently, the  $\angle ABC$  is right-angled.

Between N. E. and E. by S. is 5 points, or  $\angle CAB = 56^\circ 15'$ . Its comp.  $\angle ACB = 33^\circ 45'$ . In  $\triangle ABC$ .

As sine  $\angle ACB = 33^\circ 45'$  co. ar. 0.25526  
: sine AB = 10 1.00000  
: : sine  $\angle CAB = 56^\circ 15'$  9.91985

BC 14.97 1.17511  
or 15 miles nearly.

Lastly, In the  $\triangle CBD$  is given the side CB 14.96, the side BD 10 miles, and  $\angle CBD$ .

For between the N. by E. and N. E. by N. is 2 points, or the  $\angle CBD = 22^\circ 30'$ .

As sum of sides BC & BD = 24.97 8.60258  
: diff. sides BC & BD 4.97 0.69636  
: : tang.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sum opp.  $\angle$ s =  $78^\circ 45'$  10.70134

tang.  $\frac{1}{2}$  difference 45 2.10,00028  
 $\angle CDB$  123 43  
 $\angle BCD$  33 43

2. In the  $\triangle ADB$ .

Between E. N. E. and E. by S. are 3 points  $\angle DAB = 33^\circ 45'$ .

Between E. N. E. and N. E. by N. is 3 points, so that the  $\angle ADB = 33^\circ 45'$ ; now there are 2  $\angle$ s equal, consequently there must be two sides equal, viz. the sides opposite those angles, that is, the side AB = the side BD = 10 miles; and the  $\triangle ABD$  is an isosceles  $\triangle$ .

180  
22 30  
2157 30  
78 45

As sine  $\angle BCD$  33 43 0.25564  
: to BD 10 0 1.00000  
: : sine  $\angle CBD$  22 30 9.58284

CD the distance of both 68.9 1.8388

Again,

from  $\angle BCD = 33^\circ 43'$   
Subtra $\angle$  N. by E. 11 15

22 28 that is D bears  
from C. S. 22 28 E. or S. S. E. and C the  
contrary from D.

## THE MANNER OF SURVEYING COASTS AND HARBOURS.

*To take the Draft of a Coast in Sailing along it.*

HAVING brought the ship to the most convenient place from whence the principal points of the Coast or Bay may be seen, either cast anchor, if it is convenient, or lie as steady as possible; or, if the coast is too shoal, let the observations and measures be done in a boat; then, while the vessel is in a stationary situation, take with the azimuth compass, or sextant, the bearings in degrees, &c. of such points of the coast as form the most material projections or hollows; write down these bearings, and make a rough sketch of the coast, observing carefully to mark the points whose bearings were taken with letters, for the sake of reference.

Then let the ship or boat run in a direct line along, which must be carefully measured by the log, or otherwise, one, two, or three miles, more or less, until she comes to a situation from whence the same points before observed can be seen again: there let the vessel lie as in the foregoing station, and again observe the respective bearings and leading-marks where two points or bearings, as mountains, churches, trees, and houses, any two remarkable objects in one, in degrees, &c. of the same noted points, which are also to be wrote down, and a rough sketch of the coast should be also taken from

from this station, for which purpose prepare an observation table in which write distinctly and regularly the several celestial observations, bearings, distances, measured by the log-line, the rocks, shoals, soundings, overfalls, races of tides, and other remarks that may be made along the coast; the table may consist of 7 or 8 columns disposed in the following order:

NOTE.—The sextant will be found the readiest and most correct instrument to take the angles, by being held in an horizontal position, by which means any two objects, not exceeding  $120^{\circ}$ , may be brought into contact; it will not be amiss to take material points by the compass, and intermediate ones by the sextant or quadrant.

*Observations in navigating the Coast — from Cape — to Point —, being — Miles, measured by the Log, the Cou. from Station 1 to 2, being S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W.*

Year, Month and Day.	Sun's Mer. Alt.	Bearings at station.  1	Time and distance failed from station.  1		Bearings and distances taken at these distances.		Bearings of rocks, shoals, and their esti- mated distance when on a line with a point or heads of the coast.	Remarks on the tides, nature, and dimensions of rocks, shoals, and anchorage.
			H.M.	Miles		Fath.		
	D.M.						Points and heads. M.	
			1. 27 11.45	$\frac{1}{4}$ 5	A.N. $5^{\circ}$ W. B.W. $25^{\circ}$ S.	22		This rock dries and seemed 100 yds. N. & S. a leading mark to it is

While the vessel is running the base line from station to station, an accurate appearance of the coast should be made, to do which, let four expert persons be appointed, one to take the bearing exactly with an azimuth compass; one to oversee the running out of the log-line, and to keep an account of the ship's way, so as to be readily able to tell the distance run when required; the third to attend the heaving of the lead, to write down the soundings and bearings of one or two head points, or remarkable points of the coast, taken at each depth; the fourth a draftsman, to draw out the necessary bearings and distances, and delineate the figures and windings of the coast at each station, and to correct their forms and dimensions when the ship is sailing along the land. Then let the several bearings be corrected by the variation to reduce them to their true positions; then, in some convenient part of a sheet of paper, describe a circle, the larger the better, on which lay off the several bearings taken from the first station, and let them be numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. on the outside of the circle; also lay down the several bearings taken at the 2d station, let these be numbered with the same figures on the inside of the circle.

Draw

Draw a line to express the ship's run, both in length and course; and from the end of the line, expressing the first station, draw lines parallel to the respective bearings taken at that end, and note it in the circle; mark the intersections of each pair of lines, directed to the same point, with the numbers annexed to their bearings; and, through the intersections so marked, draw by hand a curved line; observe to wave the line in and out as near as can be like the bending of the coast itself.

Against each part draw the appearance of the elevated, or low ground, in the sketches, distinguishing rocks, cliffs, or high lands, low lands, sand hills, &c. If there are any currents or eddies, express them in their proper places, by darts or arrows, the points being turned that way the currents set; put in the several soundings at low water, in small figures, distinguishing whether fathoms or feet; shew the time of high water on the full and change days, by Roman figures, and tell the rise in feet, put in a compass with a scale of miles or leagues, such as the vessels run was laid down by; add the name of the place, the coast, and the latitude and longitude, as true as can be obtained.

If there is a shoal or sand on the coast, let it be taken by a boat sailing round it, and keeping an account of the courses, distances, and soundings, to be put in the draft; the boat must, from some part of the said sand or shoal, take the bearings of two points of the coast, where bearings have been taken from the ship, or the bearing of the boat, or some part of the shoal, or some beacon in that place must be taken by the ship, at the stations where she takes the bearings of the shore; for, by either of these means one point of the sand being obtained, the rest of it can be laid down from the boat's account.

If the coast to be drawn is a bay or harbour, winding in such a manner that all its parts cannot be seen at two stations; let as many bases or lines be drawn, and exactly measured, as may be found necessary, observing that the several distances run should join to one another, in the nature of a traverse; that each new set of objects or points observed should be taken from two stations at the end of a known distance, and that the objects whose bearings are taken do not so much extend beyond the limits of the base, as to make angles with it less than about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a point, but rather reserve such objects for the next measured base line; for when lines lie very obliquely to one another, their intersections are not easily ascertained.

Thus may a coast of any extent be surveyed, by carefully measuring of stationary base lines, and from their ends drawing angles to each other.

If any particular parts of the harbour cannot be conveniently seen from either station, take the boat into those places, and, having well examined them, make sketches thereof, estimating the length and breadth of the several inlets, either by the rowing or sailing of the boat; take as many bearings, soundings, and other notes, as  
may

may be thought necessary ; then annex these particular views in their proper places in the general draft.

If there are any dangerous sands or rocks, besides inserting them in their proper places, there should be a double line drawn through that point, on one or more objects ashore ; and for this purpose choose a church, mill, house, noted tree, a clift, or any remarkable thing that can be distinctly seen at sea, and which can be brought to bear in the same right line with the point to be avoided ; but if that point is under water, there must be two land-marks brought to bear with the danger, either in a right line, when it can be, or in two lines, and those two lines, and those land marks may be put down in their proper places, by their intersection of two objects in one bearing, and two objects in another bearing ; which will give the station of the ship, and the distance and the bearing of the danger from that station, noted when near or on it ; but if two such intersections cannot be obtained, it must be put down from the two points on shore, in one with the computed distance therefrom, or from the intersecting bearings of two single points on shore.

It should be remarked in the draft, what places, if any, are unfit for anchorage, and what are fit, by writing rocky ground, foul anchorage, good anchorage ; and in the latter to draw the figure of an anchor. Also, if there is any particular channel more convenient to sail through than another, it is to be pointed out by lines drawn to its entrance, from two or more noted marks on shore.

The foregoing method of surveying a coast, supposes in general, that it is taken by a ship in her passage along, not having an opportunity of going ashore. But when circumstances will permit the measures and observations to be made on land, the survey can be more accurately taken than on the water.

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*To Survey an Harbour by Observation ashore.*

**M**AKE an eye-draft of the place to be surveyed ; and, in going round its coast, fix in the most remarkable points and bends of the shore station staves or strait poles, tall enough to be seen at a considerable distance ; but if at any of those places there is a noted tree, house, or any other remarkable thing, that object may serve instead of a station staff ; and it will be convenient to black the staves, and tie a piece of white bunting to the top of each ; then, in the eye-draft, put letters at the noted points, or marks, for distinction-sake.

Choose the most level spot of ground, wherein a base line may be measured, of one or more half miles in length, or a length of not less than a tenth part of the distance of the two extreme objects marked for observing, and let the direction of the measured base line be so laid out, that from both ends of it as many of the station staves before planted, or the objects before remarked, may be seen ; the bearing or position of this base must be determined by degrees

and minutes, and also its length must be accurately measured to feet and parts, either by a measuring chain, or by a piece of log-line of 100 feet long, properly marked at the end of every 10 feet.

From one end of the base observe, with any instrument proper to take bearings, the position or bearing in degrees and minutes of all the staves or objects within view, and write them down orderly; do the same from the other end of the base, and let all the bearings be corrected by the variation of the compass.

Then these measures and corrected bearings being plotted or laid down, will give the most conspicuous points on shore, the intermediate spaces are to be filled up from the sketches of them made on the spot.

But if any such objects should spread on either hand, so far from beyond the limits of the base, that at either end thereof, the other end and those objects or staves should appear nearly in the same direction, or to make  $\angle$ s of, not exceeding  $10^\circ$ : or, if some of the remarked objects can be seen only from one end of the base, then let the bearings of such objects be taken from a place whose position has been determined from both ends of the measured base; or if there are several remarked objects which cannot be seen from either end of the base lines, let the bearings of such objects be taken from each of the two points whose position has been taken from both ends of the base; or, it may on some occasions be proper to choose another place on which another base of a convenient length may be measured, and from the extremities of which the ends of the first base may be seen, and also as many as can be of the remaining objects which lay too obliquely for the first base, or which could not be seen from it; in such manner proceed until the bearings are taken of all the points judged necessary for completing the survey of the limits of the harbour.

If a base line of a sufficient length cannot be measured in one right line, it may be taken in two adjoining lines, as the two sides of a triangle, the included angle being accurately taken, and the bearing of either line.

When the outlines or limits of an harbour, bay, road, &c. are delineated by the preceding precepts, let a small vessel go out to sea to take drawings of the appearance of the land, and its bearings, sail likewise into the harbour, and draw the appearance of its entrance; take particular notice if there are any false resemblances of the entrance by which ships may be deceived and run into danger; or when any two objects being brought in a line, or in one, will lead into the harbour without danger; when it can be done, search for the best anchoring places, and if possible denote those places, by bringing two objects in one, if not the exact bearings of two or three other objects, so that the places may be easily determined, the chart being correctly drawn, a compass with the variation, and scale properly fitted to the plan, the isles, rocks, sands, &c. marked in their proper places, with their soundings at low water, and the winds open to them, the best tract with the sound-



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

ings all the way to those anchoring places, the proper sailing marks to avoid dangers; the winds, if any troublesome ones, which prevail, and at what seasons; the places where fresh water can be got, the name of the place, the country in, on what sea, the latitude and longitude, a sketch of the appearance the place makes at sea upon a known rhumb, and at an estimated distance, and whatever else a judicious seaman shall think proper to insert; then is the plan fit for all nautical purposes, and may be embellished with proper colours, if necessary.

Sea-drawings, taken according to the foregoing precepts, besides the real use they are of, cannot fail to recommend the young mariner who surveys and constructs them, to the notice of his superiors.

*To reduce a Draft to a smaller Scale.*

**W**ITH a black lead pencil draw the draft to be reduced all over with cross-lines, forming exact squares, draw the clean paper for the copy all over with the same number of squares, but their sides larger or smaller in proportion to the intended size of the scale, such as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. length of the other, distinguish by a stronger mark, with a figure every fifth or sixth row of squares in both, so that the several corresponding squares may be readily perceived; then, in each of the squares of the draft, draw, by the eye, a curve on the paper, similar to that in the square of your copying draft, till the whole is copied; make the black lines with India or other ink, and when drawn, the black-lead lines may be rubbed out with bread or India rubber.

I here give two Examples, as an elucidation of what has last been said.

EXAMPLE I.

AB is the base line, equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile.

BG=N. $5^{\circ}$ E.	1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Station at B,} \\ \text{with Bearings.} \end{array} \right\}$	AG=N. E. by N.	1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Station} \\ \text{at A} \\ \text{with} \\ \text{Bear-} \\ \text{ings.} \end{array} \right\}$
BC=N. $25^{\circ}$ W.	2		AC=N.	2	
BD=N. $53^{\circ}$ W.	3		AD=N. $53^{\circ} 25'$ W.	3	
BE=W.S.W.	4		AE=S. W. by W.	4	
BH=S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5		AH=S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5	
BF=S.	6		AF=S.E.	6	

These instruments give the points GC DE HF in order from each station; that is, BG and AG intersect, as also BC and AC, &c.

Observe, the last letter must be the same in both bearings, and it will be the best to follow the bearings one way all round the compass from the first station; as also when arrived at the second station, begin with your first object seen at first station, and follow the letters round belonging to each object, by which the last letter in each bearing will successively follow in order.

This is an example when on board ship.



## EXAMPLE II.

This harbour was surveyed by base lines taken on shore, which, when it can be done, is far preferable.

The base line AG 812 fathoms, was taken, as by directions, on the most even spot on shore; now, beginning from the point A:

AB=W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bearings} \\ \text{from Sta-} \\ \text{tion A.} \end{array} \right\} 812 \text{ fath.}$	GB=S. S. W.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bearings from} \\ \text{Station G.} \end{array} \right\}$
AC=W. by N.		GC=W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	
AD=W.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.		GD=W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	
AE=N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		GE=W.N.W.N.	
AF=N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		GF=N.W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	
AG=N. N. E.			

After having made these observations, it will be necessary to proceed to the northern part of the coast. In all cases where a coast is surveyed in several parts, it is most advisable to measure a new fundamental base for each part, when it can be conveniently done. A line measured from the station F, towards K, is well adapted to our purpose. Let FK, therefore, be the second base line; its length, by admeasurement, is found to be 778 fathoms; and its bearing, by compass, N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. Take bearings from each end of this base as before.

FI and FH=N.W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bear-} \\ \text{ings} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{Sta-} \\ \text{tion F} \end{array} \right\}$	KF=S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bearings} \\ \text{from Sta-} \\ \text{tion K.} \end{array} \right\}$
FL=N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.		KH=N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	
FK=N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 778 fath.		KI=W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	
		KL=N. by W.	
		KN=N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	

It is plain, that the connection between the two parts of this survey is preserved by the second fundamental base being drawn from the point F, whose situation was before determined by observations from the first base line. If this particular position of the first base line had not been convenient, and it had been taken at a distance from every point determined in situation from the first base line, the connection would have required an observation of the bearing of one of the said points from each end of the second base. Thus, suppose the line IK to be the second base line, instead of FK, the position of IK, with respect to the given point F, may be known by taking the bearing of F from I and K.

The end of the shoal, marked M, lies with D, bearing N. and E. N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.

All the observations which are required to be made on shore being completed, through the intersections of the bearings draw the configuration of the coast, as before directed, and finish the drawing by the instructions there given; which, if well attended to, no difficulty can well occur.

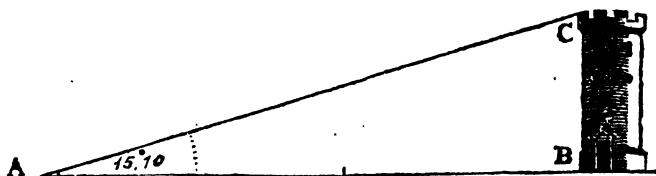
*To find the Height and Distances of Objects at Sea.*

**W**HEN the object is perpendicular, and the distance to it can be measured, find the angle of altitude with a quadrant, and measure the distance to it as exact as possible, and then you have the

the angles and base, to find the perpendicular; or, if you go backward or forward until the angle of altitude be  $45^\circ$ , the distance between you and the object will be the perpendicular height.

## EXAMPLE I.

Being 69 fathoms from the bottom of a tower, I find its altitude, after allowing for the height of my eye, above the water  $15^\circ 10'$ . Required the height?



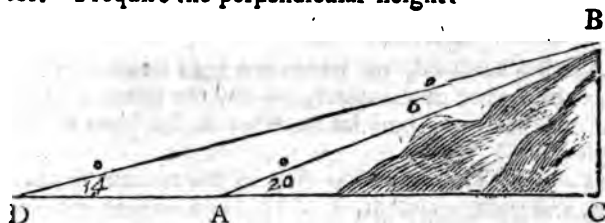
Draw  $AB=96$ , upon B erect the perpendicular  $BC$ , and draw  $AC$ , making an angle with  $AB=15^\circ 10'$  till it cuts  $BC$  in  $C$ , then will  $BC$  be the height of the tower. Or,

As radius	10.00000	As co-fi. ang. A. co. ar.
Is to the base 96	1.98227	: Base 96
So is tang. ang. A. $15^\circ 10'$	9.43308	:: S. ang. A.

To the height  $BC$  26.2 1.41535 : the perpen.

## EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea, I observed the altitude of a mountain, and found it  $20^\circ$ , and then sailing from it in a direct line four miles, I found the altitude of the mountain to be  $14^\circ$ , dip and refraction allowed for. I require the perpendicular height?



## CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the horizontal line  $DC$ .

On any point  $A$  make the  $\angle BAC=20^\circ$ , from  $A$  set off four miles to  $D$ , on  $D$  make the  $\angle BDC=14^\circ$ , and from where the line  $DB$  cuts the line  $AB$  as at  $B$ , let fall the perpendicular  $BC$  on the base,  $DC$ , and  $BC$  measured will be the perpendicular height required.

The angle $BAC$	—	180 0
		20 0
The ang. $BAD$ =		160 0
The ang. $ADB$ =		14 0
		174 0
		180 0
The angle $ADB$ =		6 0

As sine $\angle DBA=6^\circ$ or	co. ar.	0.98977
: $AD=4$ miles.		0.60206
:: Sine $\angle BDA 14^\circ$		9.38368
: $AB=9.258$	=	0.96651

Then  $\triangle ABC$  given  $AB=9.258$  and  $\angle A$  find  $BC$ .

Radius	10.00000
: $AB 9.258$	0.96651
:: Sine $\angle 20$	9.53495
: $BC=3.166$	0.50056

So that the height of the mountain is 3 miles  $\frac{166}{1650} = 1$  furlong, 13 poles, &c.

NOTE. In finding the  $\angle$  DAB see Prob. 5th in Geometry.

### *Of the Curvature of the Earth.*

**M**OST persons know that if they are raised above the surface of the adjacent land or water, they can not only see different objects that lie on that surface better, but also see those more and more remote as they advance higher. The irregularity of the surface of the land will not be subjected to any one rule that will give the distance to which objects may be seen at different elevations; but at sea, where there is generally an uniform curvature of the water, upon the supposition of the spherical form of the earth, those distances may be easily computed.

#### RULE.

To the earth's semi-diameter add the height of the eye, multiply the sum by the height, then the square root of the product is the distance at which an object on the surface of the water can be seen by an eye so elevated; and by this rule was Table XXI. computed, the diameter of the earth being taken at 41798117 feet, according to Sir Isaac Newton's measures. This Table may be usefully applied to estimate the distance of an object at sea, the elevation of that object above its horizon being known.

#### EXAMPLE I.

Sailing towards a headland, on which is a light house elevated 600 feet above the surface of the water, we saw the lights at night just appear in the horizon; how far were we at that time distant from that light-house?

Look in Table XXIII. for 600 feet in the column marked height in feet, and right against it, in the column marked distance in miles, is 29.994. So that the distance may be reckoned about 30 miles.

#### EXAMPLE II.

Being in company with some merchants walking on a sandy shore, on the look out for a vessel which was expected, whose top-gallant mast was 140 feet above the surface, allowance being made for her immersion in the water, we observed through the telescope a ship's vane just appearing in the horizon. How far off is that ship, supposing it the vessel expected? Answer, against 140 feet, the height, stands 14.488, that is her distance; here is no allowance made for the height of the eye above the horizon; but it is obvious, that the higher the eye, the farther it can see: now as objects are seen in a strait line, and that line is a tangent to the earth's surface, therefore it follows, that to find the distance of two elevated

objects, when the right line joining them touches the surface of the earth, between those objects look for the distance answering each height, and their sum is the distance required.

Thus, in the second example, suppose the eye raised six feet above the water's edge, it can see an object on the surface 2.999, or three miles off. This distance added to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles, make the distance of the ship to be  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## EXAMPLE III.

A man being on the main-top-gallant mast of a man of war, 200 feet above the water, sees a 100 gun ship she had engaged the day before hull-to; how far were those ships distant from one another?

A ship of 100 guns, or a first-rate man of war, is above 60 feet from the keel to the rails, from which deduct about 20, leaves 40 for the height of her quarter above water. Now a ship is seen hull-to when her upper works just appear.

Then 200 feet high gives 17.316 miles.

And against 40 stands 7.744

25.060 miles is her distance.

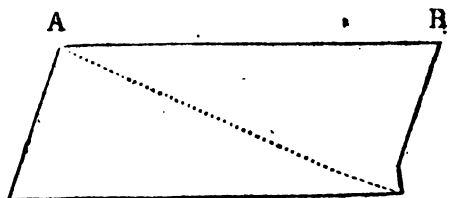
## CURRENT SAILING.

**C**URRENTS are certain settings of the streams, by means of which all bodies moving therein are compelled to alter their course and submit to the motion impressed upon them by it: whence, if a current sets with the course of a ship, it augments her motion by as much as the drift or rate of driving it.

Thus, if a ship sails N. N. E. 20 miles, in a current that sets N. N. E. 8 miles, in the same time her true course will be N. N. E. 28 miles in that time; but if a current sets against a ship, it lessens her velocity by just as much as the current's drift is.

So that if the ship sails N. E. 49 miles, in a current that sets S. W. 10 miles in that time, then her true course will be N. E. 39 miles; and if in the same time that the ship sails N. E. 49 miles in a current that sets S. W. 59 miles, then the ship will fall a-stern, and her true course will be S. W. 10 miles; but if the ship thwarts the current, it not only lessens or augments her velocity, but gives her a new motion, compounded of that of the ship and current;

If a body be agitated by two motions at the same time, the one with a certain velocity that will carry it according to the direction of the line AB, the length AB in a certain space of time, the



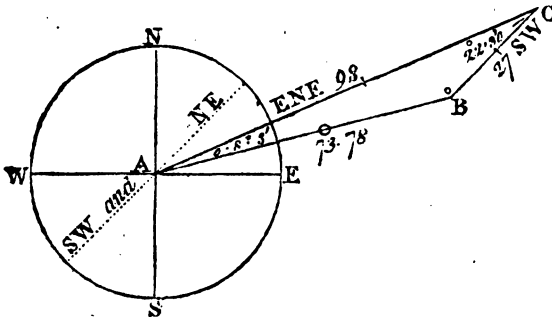
other according to the direction of the line AD, with a velocity that will carry it to the distance AD in the same time, then the body will describe the diagonal AC, and at the end of that time will be found in the point C.

The setting and drifts of the most remarkable tides and currents are pretty well known, but if in unknown currents, the usual way to find the setting and drift is thus:

Let three or four men take a boat a little way from the ship, and, by a rope fastened to the boat's stem, let down an heavy iron pot, or loaded kettle, into the sea, to the depth of 80 or 100 fathoms when it can be, whereby the boat will ride almost as steady as at anchor, then heave the log, and the number of knots run out in half a minute will give the miles which the current runs per hour, and the bearing of the log shews the setting of the current.

### EXAMPLE I.

If a ship sails E. N. E. 98 miles in a current that sets S. W. 27 miles in the same time, what is her true course and distance?



$$\begin{array}{r} 180^{\circ} 0' \\ 22 \quad 30 \\ \hline 2) 157 \quad 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$  Sum of req. < s. 78 45

### CALCULATION.

The opposite point to S.W. is N. E. which taken from E. N. E. leaves 2 points =  $22^{\circ} 30'$ , between them for the < C.

Now we have in the  $\triangle ACB$  the side AC, side CB, and the < C given, to find the < A, < B, and side AB = distance by Axiom III.

Side AC 98  
Side BC 27

As sum of the sides 125 co. ar. 7,90309  
.. their diff. 71 1,85126

Sum of sides 125

:: tan.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sum of opp. < 78 45 10,70134

Diff. 71

.. tan. of  $\frac{1}{2}$  their diff. 70 42 10,45569

To

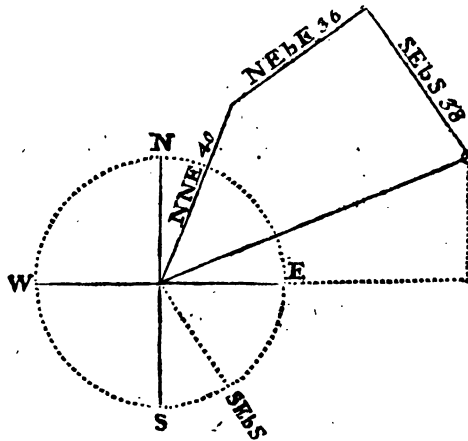
To  $\frac{1}{2}$  sum of the  $\angle$ s.  $78^\circ 45'$  To find the dist. AB by axiom II.  
 Apply the  $\frac{1}{2}$  diff.  $70^\circ 42'$  As sine  $\angle A$   $8^\circ 3'$  co. ar. 0,85376

+	gives $\angle B =$	149 27	.. side BC	27	1,43136
-	gives $\angle A =$	8 3	:: sine C	22 30	9,58284
					<hr/>
.. side AB					73 78
					<hr/>
					1,86796

The  $\angle B$   $8^\circ 3' + E. N. E. = 67^\circ 30' = N. 75^\circ 33' E.$  the cou.  
 and dist. 73,78 miles for the answer.

## EXAMPLE II.

If a ship from the lat.  $38^\circ 40' S.$  sails N. N. E. 40 miles, then N. E. by E. 36 miles, in a current that sets S. E. by S. 20 miles, in the same time that the ship sails 40 miles; I demand the distance from the first place, and also the latitude the ship is in?



## CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass, draw the N. N. E. course equal to 40 miles, to the end of which join the N. E. by E. line, and set off thereon 36 from the same scale, from the end of the last N. E. by E. line set off the dist. of the current's drift, viz. S. E. by S. 38 miles, that is, as 40 the run of the ship is to 20 the run of the current, so is 76 the whole run of the ship to 38 the drift of the current, then to the end of that line to the ship's first place, will be the distance, and the angle being measured will be the ship's course, and a line let fall from this last point on the parallel of the ship's first place, will give on that parallel the departure from her first meridian.

This may be done by calculation; but that being tedious, we shall omit it, and shew how it may be done by a traverse, in which we shall consider the current as a single course.

L 1

Courses.

Courses. Miles.	Northing.	Southing.	Easting.	Westing.
N. N. E. 40	37.0		15.3	
N. E. by E. 36	20.0		29.9	
S. E. by S. 38		31.6	21.1	
	57.0	31.6	66.3	
	31.6			
	25.4			

To the lat. sailed from  $38^{\circ} 40' S$ . sub. the diff. of lat. 25 miles N. leaves the lat.  $38^{\circ} 15' S$  where the ship is arrived at.

To find the course.

To find the distance.

As diff. lat. 25.4 co. ar. 8,59517	As sine cou. $60^{\circ} 3' \text{ co. ar. } 0,02970$
.. rad. 0,00000	.. dep. 66 3
.. dep. $66^{\circ} 3'$ 1,82151	.. rad. —
.. tan. cou. $69^{\circ} 3'$ 10.41668	.. dist. 71
	1,85121

Her distance from her first place is 71 miles.

## EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

**A**BACK. The situation of the sails, when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

*Abaft.* The hinder part of a ship, or towards the stern. It also signifies *farther aft* or *nearer to the stern*; as, the barricade stands **ABAF**T the main-mast; that is, nearer to the stern.

*Abaft the beam* denotes the relative situation of any object with the ship, when the object is placed in any part of that arch of the horizon which is contained between a line at right angles with the keel and that point of the compass which is directly opposite to the ship's course.

*Aboard.* The inside of a ship.

*A-board* is the distance run by a ship on one tack: thus they say, *good board*, when a ship does not go to leeward of her course; *a short board*, and a *long board*, according to the distance run.

*Aboard main tack!* The order to draw the lower corner of the main-sail down to the cheffree.

*About.* The situation of a ship as soon as she has tacked.

*About ship!* The order to prepare for tacking.

*Ahead.* The situation of two or more ships lying with their sides parallel, and their heads equally advanced; in which case they are *abreast* of each other. **ABREAST OF ANY PLACE** means off or directly opposite to it.

*Adrift*

*Adrift.* The state of a ship broken from her moorings, and driving about without controul.

*Afloat.* Buoyed up by the water from the ground.

*Afore.* All that part of a ship which lies forward, or near the stem, It also signifies *farther forward*; as, the manger stands *AFORE* the fore-mast; that is, nearer to the stem.

*Aft.* Behind, or near the stern of the ship.

*After.* A phrase applied to any object in the hinder part of the ship, as the after hatchway, the after-sails, &c.

*A-ground.* The situation of a ship when her bottom, or any part of it, rests on the ground.

*A-head.* Any thing which is situated on that point of the compass to which a ship's stem is directed is said to be *a-head* of her.

*A-hull.* The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm to the lee-side; by which she lies with her head being somewhat inclined to the direction of the wind.

*A-lee.* The position of the helm when it is pushed down to the lee-side.

*All in the wind.* The state of a ship's sails when they are parallel to the direction of the wind, so as to shake, or quiver.

*All hands hoay!* The call by which all the ship's company are summoned upon deck.

*Aloft.* As the mast-heads, or any where about the higher rigging.

*Along-side.* Side-by-side, or joined to a ship, wharf, &c.

*Along-shore.* Along the coast; a coast which is in the sight of the shore, and nearly parallel to it.

*Aloof.* Is distance. Keep aloof, that is, keep at a distance.

*Amain.* At once, suddenly: as, *LET GO AMAIN!*

*Amidships.* The middle of a ship, either with regard to her length or breadth.

*To anchor.* To let the anchor fall into the ground, for the ship to ride thereby.

*Anchorage.* Ground fit to hold a ship by her anchor.

*The anchor is a cock-bill.* The situation of the anchor when it hangs by the stopper at the cathead.

*At anchor.* The situation of a ship riding at her anchor.

*An-end.* The position of any mast, &c. when erected perpendicularly. The top-masts are said to be *AN-END* when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

*Apeek.* Perpendicular to the anchor, the cable having been drawn so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. The anchor is then said to be *APEEK*.

*Arm the lead.* Apply a pully to the lower end.

*Ashore.* On the shore. It also means *A-GROUND*.

*Astern.* Any distance behind a ship, as opposed to *A-HEAD*.

*Athwart.* Across the line of a ship's course or keel.

*Athwart-hawse.* The situation of a ship when driven by accident across the fore-part of another, whether they touch or are at a small distance from each other, the transverse position of the former are principally understood.

*Athwart the fore foot.* When any object crosses the line of a ship's course, but *a-head* of her, it is said to be *ATHWART HER FORE FOOT*.



*Athwart-ships.* A direction across the ship from one side to the other.

*Atrip.* When applied to the anchor, it means that the anchor is drawn out of the ground, and hangs, in a perpendicular direction, by the cable or buoy-rope. The topsails are said to be *ATRIP* when they are hoisted up to the mast-head, to their utmost extent.

*Avast!* The command to stop, or cease, in any operation.

*Awning.* A shelter or screen of canvas, spread over the decks of a ship to keep off the heat of the sun. Spread the *AWNING*, extend it so as to cover the deck. Furl the *AWNING*, that is, roll it up.

*Awright.* The same as *ATRIP*.

*To back the anchor.* To carry out a small anchor a head of the large one, in order to prevent it from coming home.

*To back astern,* in rowing, is to impel the boat with her stern foremost, by means of the oars.

*To back the sails.* To arrange them in a situation that will occasion the ship to move a-stern.

*To back and fill.* Is to receive the wind sometimes on the fore-side of the sail, and sometimes on the other, and is used when dropping a vessel up or down a river.

*Bay.* A place for ships to anchor.

*To bagpipe the mizen.* To bring the sheet to the mizen shrouds.

*To balance.* To contract a sail into a narrower compass, by tying up a part of it at one corner.

*Ballast.* Is either pigs of iron, stones, or gravel, which last is called single *BALLAST*; and their use is to bring the ship down to her bearings in the water, which her provisions and stores will not do. Trim the *BALLAST*, that is, spread it about, and lay it even. The *BALLAST* shoots, that is, it shifts, or runs over from one side of the hold to the other.

*Bale.* Bale the boat; that is, lade or throw the water out of her.

*Under bare poles.* When a ship has no sail set.

*Barge.* A carvel-built boat, that rows with ten or twelve oars.

*Batten.* A thin piece of wood. Batten down the hatches, is to nail *BATTENS* upon the tarpaulins, which are over the hatches, that they may not be washed off.

*Bearing.* The situation of one place from another, with regard to the points of the compass. The situation also of any distant object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her situation: these latter bearings are either *ON THE BEAM*, *BEFORE THE BEAM*, *ABAFT THE BEAM*, *ON THE LEE OR WEATHER BOW*, *ON THE LEE OR WEATHER QUARTER*, *A-HEAD*, or *A-STERN*.

*Bear a-hand.* Make haste, dispatch.

*To bear in WITH THE LAND.* Is when a ship sails towards the shore.

*To bear off.* To thrust or keep off from the ship's side, &c. any weight when hoisting.

*To bear up or away.* The act of changing a ship's course, to make her sail more before the wind.

*Beat-down.* Caulking every seam in her bottom.

*Beating to windward.* The making a progress against the direction of the wind, by steering alternately close-hauled on the starboard and larboard tacks.

*To becalm.* To intercept the current of the wind, in its passage to a ship,

ship, by any contiguous object, as a shore above her sails, as a high sea behind, &c. and thus one sail is said to becalm another.

*Before the beam*. Denotes an arch of the horizon comprehended between the line of the beam and line of the keel forward.

*To belay*. To fasten a rope, by winding it several times backwards and forwards on a cleat or pin.

*To bend a sail*. Is to affix it to its proper yard or stay.

*Between-decks*. The space contained between any two decks of a ship.

*Bight of a rope*. Any part between the two ends. **BIGHT**, a narrow inlet of the sea.

*Bilge*. To break. The ship is **BILGED**, that is, her planks are broken in with violence.

*Bilge-water*. Is that which, by reason of the flatness of a ship's bottom, lies on her floor, and cannot go to the pump.

*Binnacle*. A kind of box to contain the compasses in upon deck.

*Birth*. The station in which a ship rides at anchor, either alone or in a fleet; the due distance between two ships; and also a room or apartment for the officers of a mess.

*Bitts*. Very large pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship, round which the cables are fastened when the ship is at anchor. After **BITTS**, a smaller kind of **BITTS**, upon the quarter-deck, for belaying the running rigging to.

*To bitt the cable*. Is to bring the cable under the cross-piece, and a turn round the bitt-head. In this position it may be either kept fixed or veered away.

*Bitter*. The turn of the cable round the bitts.

*Bitter-end*. That part of the cable which stays within-board round about the bitts when the ship is at anchor.

*Block*. A piece of wood with running sheaves or wheels in it, through which the running rigging is passed, to add to the purchase.

*Block and block*. When they cannot approach any nigher.

*Board-and-board*. When two ships come so near as to touch each other, or when they lye side-by-side.

*To board a ship*. To enter an enemy's ship in an engagement.

*Bold shore*. A steep coast, permitting the close approach of shipping.

*Bolt-rope*. The rope which goes round a sail, and to which the canvas is sewed.

*Bonnet of a sail*. Is an additional piece of canvas put to the sail in moderate weather to hold more wind. Lace on the **BONNET**, that is, fasten it to the sail. Shake off the **BONNET**, take it off.

*Boot-rapping*. Cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom, or that part which lies immediately under the surface of the water; and paying it over with tallow, or with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.

*Both sheets aft*. The situation of a ship sailing right before the wind.

*Bow-grace*. A frame of old rope or junk, laid out at the bows, stems, and sides of ships, to prevent them from being injured by flakes of ice.

*Bow-line bridles*. Lines made fast to the cringles in the sides of the sails, and to which the bow-line is fastened.

*Bow-lines*. Lines made fast to the bridles, to haul them forward when

when upon a wind, which being hauled turt, enables the ship to sail nearer to the wind.

*To louse.* To pull upon any body with a tackle, in order to remove it.

*Bowspit.* A large piece of timber which stands out from the bows of a ship.

*Boxhauling.* A particular method of veering a ship, when the swell of the sea renders tacking impracticable.

*Boxing.* It is performed by laying the head-sails aback, to pay off the ship's head when got in the wind, in order to return the ship's head into the line of her course.

*To brace the yards.* To move the yards, by means of the braces.

*To brace about.* To brace the yards round for the contrary tack.

*To brace sharp.* To brace the yards to a position, in which they will make the smallest possible angle with the keel, for the ship to have head-way.

*To brace-to.* To ease off the lee-braces, and round in the weather-braces, to assist the motion of the ship's head in tacking.

*To brail up.* To haul up a sail by means of the brails.

*Brails.* A name to certain ropes belonging to the mizen, used to truss it up to the mast. But it is likewise applied to all the ropes which are employed in hauling up the after corners of the stay-sails.

*To break bulk.* The act of beginning to unload a ship.

*To break steer.* When a ship at anchor is forced, by the wind or current, from that position in which she keeps her anchor most free of herself and most firm in the ground, so as to endanger the tripping or fouling her anchor.

*Breaming.* Burning off the filth from a ship's bottom.

*Breast-jack.* A rope employed to confine a ship sideways to a wharf, or to some other ship.

*To bring by the lee.* See TO BROACH TO.

*To bring to.* To check the course of a ship when she is advancing, by arranging the sails in such a manner as that they shall counteract each other, and prevent her from either retreating or advancing.

*To broach to.* To incline suddenly to windward of the ship's course against the helm, so as to present her side to the wind, and endanger her losing her masts. The difference between BROACHING TO, and BRINGING BY THE LEE, may be thus defined: suppose a ship under great sail is steering south, having the wind at N. N. W. then west is the weather-side, and east the lee-side. If, by any accident, her head turn round to the westward, so as that her sails are all taken a-back on the weather-side, she is said to BROACH TO. If, on the contrary, her head declines so far eastward as to lay her sails a-back on that side which was the lee-side, it is called BRINGING BY THE LEE.

*Broadside.* A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship both above and below.

*Broken-backed, or hog'd.* The state of a ship which is so loosened in her frame as to drop at each end.

*Bulk-head.* A partition.

*Buoy.* A floating conical cask, moored upon shoals, to shew where the danger is; also used to anchors to shew where they lie.

*Bunt-lines.* Lines that come down from the top of the mast to the foot

foot rope before the sail, and by which the bunt or belly of the sail is hauled up outwards.

*By the board.* Over the ship's side.

*By the head.* The state of a ship when she is so unequally loaded as to draw more water forward than she ought.

*By the wind.* The course of a ship as nearly as possible to the direction of the wind, which is generally within six points of it.

*Cap.* A piece of wood fixed on the head of the mast, through which the next mast goes.

*Capstan.* An instrument by which the anchor is weighed out of the ground, it being a great mechanical power and is used for setting up the shrouds, and other work where great purchases are required.

*To careen.* To incline a ship on one side so low down, by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, as that her bottom on the other side may be cleansed by breaming, and examined.

*Casting.* The motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship, after it has blown some time right a-head. It is particularly applied to a ship about to weigh anchor.

*To cat the anchor.* Is to hook the cat-block to the ring of the anchor, and haul it up close to the cat-head.

*Cat's Paw.* A light air of wind perceived in a calm, sweeping the surface of the sea very lightly: A hitch taken on the lanyard of a shroud, in which the tackle is hooked in setting up the rigging, and for other purposes.

*Cat-barping.* Short pieces of rope which connect the lower shrouds together where the futtock shrouds are fastened.

*Caulking.* Filling the seams of a ship with oakum.

*Centre.* This word is applied to that squadron of a fleet, in line of battle, which occupies the middle of the line; and to that column (in the order of sailing) which is between the weather and lee columns.

*Chains, or Channels.* A place built on the sides of the ship, projecting out, notched to receive the chain-plates, for the purpose of giving them a greater angle.

*Chain-plates.* Are plates of iron fastened to the ship's sides under the chains, and to these plates the dead eyes are fastened by iron strops.

*Chapelling, or building a Chapel,* is when a vessel on a wind, in little wind, is caught a-back, and turns round on her keel to the same tack without starting either tack or sheet.

*Chafing.* When two things rub and injure each other.

*Chafe.* A vessel pursued by some other.

*Chaser.* The vessel pursuing.

*Cheerly.* A phrase implying heartily, quickly, cheerly.

*To claw off.* The act of turning to windward from a lee-shore.

*Clear* is variously applied. The weather is said to be **CLEAR**, when it is fair and open; the sea-coast is **CLEAR**, when the navigation is not interrupted by rocks, &c. It is applied to cordage, cables, &c. when they are disentangled, so as to be ready for immediate service. In all these senses it is opposed to **FOUL**.

*To clear the anchor.* Is to get the cable off the flukes, or stock, and to disencumber it of ropes ready for dropping.

*Clear*

*Clear hawse.* When the cables are directed to their anchors without lying athwart each other.

*To clear the hawse.* Is to take out either a cross, an elbow, or a round turn.

*Clenched.* Made fast, as the cable is to the ring of the anchor.

*Clew-down.* To haul the yards down by the clew-lines.

*Clew-lines.* Are ropes which come down from the yards to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the corners or clews of the sails are hauled up.

*To clew up.* To haul up the clews of a sail to its yard by means of the clew-lines.

*Clews hauled.* That trim of the ship's sails, when she endeavours to make a progress in the nearest direction possible towards that point of the compass from which the wind blows.

*To club haul.* A method of tacking a ship when it is expected she will mits stays on a lee shore.

*Coasting.* The act of making a progress along the sea-coast of any country.

*Cockbill.* See the anchor is

*To coil the cable.* To lay it round in a ring, one turn inside another.

*Commander.* A large wooden mallet to drive the fid into the cable when in the act of splicing.

*To come home.* The anchor is said to come home when it loosens from the ground by the effort of the cable, and approaches the place where the ship floated at the length of her moorings.

*Coming to.* Denotes the approach of a ship's head to the direction of the wind.

*Course.* The point of a compass to which the ship steers.

*Crank.* The quality of a ship, which, for want of a sufficient ballast, is rendered incapable of carrying sail without being exposed to danger.

*Creeper.* A small iron grapnel used to drag in the bottom of rivers, &c. for any thing lost.

*Cripple.* A strand of small rope introduced several times through the bolt rope of a sail, and twisted, to which ropes are fastened.

*To crowd sail.* To carry more sail than ordinary.

*Crow-foot.* Is a number of small lines spread from the fore parts of the tops, by means of the piece of wood through which they pass, and being hauled taut upon the stays, they prevent the foot of the top-sails catching under the top rim; they are also used to suspend the awnings.

*Cunning.* The art of directing the helmsman to guide the ship in her proper course.

*To cut and run.* To cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor.

*Davit.* A long beam of timber used to fish the anchor. See FISH THE ANCHOR.

*Dead water.* The eddy water, which appears like whirlpools, closing in with the ship's stern, as she sails on.

*Dead lights.* A kind of window-shutter for the windows in the stern of a ship, used in very bad weather.

*Dead wind.* The wind right against the ship, or blowing from the very point to which she wants to go.

*Dead eyes.* Blocks of wood through which the lanyards of the shrouds are received.

*To deaden a ship's way.* To impede her progress through the water.

*Dismasted.* The state of a ship that has lost her masts.

*Dog-vane.* A small vane with feathers and cork, placed on the ship's quarter for the men at the cun and helm, to direct them when the vessel is nigh the wind.

*Dog-watch.* The watches from four to six, and from six to eight in the evening.

*Doubling.* Board, thicker than sheathing, which being nailed to the bottom will stand caulking.

*Doubling.* The act of sailing round or passing beyond a cape or point of land.

*Doubling upon.* The act of enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between two fires, or of cannonading it on both sides.

*Downhaul.* The rope by which any sail is hauled down; as the jibb down haul, &c.

*To douse.* To lower suddenly, or slacken.

*To drag the anchor.* To trail it along the bottom, after it is loosened from the ground.

*To draw.* When a sail is inflated by the wind, so as to advance the vessel in her course, the sail is said TO DRAW; and so TO KEEP ALL DRAWING is to inflate all the sails.

*Drift.* The angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves when laying to. It also implies the distance which the ship drives on that line.

*Driver.* A large sail set upon the mizen yard in light winds.

*Driving.* The state of being carried at random, as impelled by a storm or current. It is generally expressed of a ship when accidentally broken loose from her anchors or moorings.

*Drop.* Used sometimes to denote the depth of a sail; as the fore-top-sail DROPS twelve yards.

*To drop anchor.* Used synonymously with TO ANCHOR.

*To drop a-stern.* The ship is said to drop a-stern when, in company with others, she does not sail so fast.

*To drop down a river.* Is done either by backing and filling, or with the kedg anchor.

*Dunnage.* A quantity of loose wood, &c. laid at the bottom of a ship, to keep the goods from being damaged.

*Ear-ring.* A small rope fastened to a cringle in the head of the sail, for the purpose of extending it along the yard. There are Ear-rings for each reef.

*To ease, to ease away, or to ease off.* To slacken gradually; thus they say, EASE the bowline; EASE the sheet.

*Ease the ship!* The command given by the pilot to the helmsman, to put the helm a-lee, when the ship is expected to plunge her fore part deep in the water when close-hauled.

*To edge away.* To decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course which the ship formerly held, in order to go more large.

*To edge in with.* To advance gradually towards the shore or any other object.

*Elbow in the barque.* Is when a ship being moored, has gone round  
M m upon

upon the shifting of the tides, twice the wrong way, so as to lay the cables one over the other: having gone once wrong, she makes a cross in the hawse, and going three times wrong, she makes a round turn.

*End-for-end.* A reversal of the position of any thing is turning it **END-FOR-END**. It is applied also to a rope that has run quite out of the block in which it was reeved, or to a cable which has all run out of the ship.

*End-on.* When a ship advances to a shore, rock, &c. without an apparent possibility of preventing her, she is said to go **END ON** for the shore, &c.

*Ensign.* The flag worn at the stern of a ship.

*Entering-port.* A large port in the sides of three deckers, leading into the middle deck, to save the trouble of going up the ship's side to get on board.

*Even keel.* When the keel is parallel with the horizon.

*Fack, or Fake.* One circle of any cable or rope coiled.

*Fag-end.* The end of a rope fagged out. See **WIPPING**.

*Fair wind.* A term for the wind when favourable to a ship's course.

*Fair-way.* The channel of a narrow bay, river, or haven, in which ships usually advance in their passage up and down.

*Fall.* Any rope that passes through two or more blocks.

*To fall aboard of.* To strike or encounter another ship when one or both are in motion.

*To fall a-stern.* See **DROP A-STERN**.

*To fall calm.* Is when there is a cessation of the wind.

*To fall down.* See **DROP DOWN**.

*Falling off.* Denotes the motion of the ship's head from the direction of the wind. It is used in opposition to **COMING TO**.

*Fall not off!* The command to the steersman to keep the ship near the wind.

*Fathom.* A measure of six feet.

*To fack away* To be shaken or agitated from one side to another so as to loosen any thing which was before fixed.

*Fid.* A square bar of wood or iron, with shoulders at one end; it is used to support the weight of the topmast, when erected at the head of a lower mast.

*Fid for splicing.* A large piece of wood, of a conical figure, used to extend the strands and layers of cables in splicing.

*To fill.* To brace the sails so as to receive the wind in them, and advance the ship in her course, after they had been either shivering or braced a-back.

*Fish.* A large piece of wood. Fish the mast, apply a large piece of wood to it to strengthen it.

*Fish-hook.* A large hook by which the anchor is received from under the cat-head, and brought to the side or gunwale: and the tackle which is used for this purpose is called the fish-tackle.

*To fish the anchor.* To draw up the flukes of the anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it, after having been catted, by means of the davit.

*Flag.* A general name for colours worn and used by ships of war.

*Flat-ast.* The situation of the sails when their surfaces are pressed **ast** against the mast by the force of the wind. To

*To flat in.* To draw in the aftermoſt lower corner or clue of a ſail towards the middle of the ſhip, to give the ſail a greater power to turn the veſſel.

*To flat in forward.* To draw in the fore-ſheet, jibb-ſheet, and fore-ſtayſail-ſheet, towards the middle of the ſhip.

*Flaw.* A ſudden breeze or guſt of wind.

*Fleet.* Above five ſail of the line.

*Floating.* The ſtate of being buoyed up by the water from the ground.

*Flood-tide.* The ſtate of a tide when it flows or riſes.

*Flowing-ſheets.* The poſition of the ſheets of the principal ſails when they are looſened to the wind, ſo as to receive it into their cavities more nearly perpendicular than when cloſe hauled, but more obliquely than when the ſhip ſails before the wind. A ſhip going two or three points large has FLOWING SHEETS.

*Fore.* That part of a ſhip's frame and machinery that lies near the ſtem.

*Fore-and-aft.* Throughout the whole ſhip's length. Lengthways of the ſhip.

*To fore-reach upon.* To gain ground of ſome other ſhip.

*Forecaſtle.* The upper deck in the fore part of a ſhip.

*To forge over.* To force a ſhip violently over a ſhoal by a great quantity of ſail.

*Forward.* Towards the fore part of a ſhip.

*Foul.* AS FOUL WEATHER, FOUL BOTTOM, FOUL GROUND, FOUL ANCHOR, FOUL HAWSE. As oppoſed to FAIR, we ſay FOUL WIND.

*To founder.* To ſink at ſea by filling with water.

*Foxes.* Two or more yarns twiſted together by hand.

*To free.* Pumping is ſaid to FREE the ſhip when it diſcharges more water than leaks into her.

*To freſhen.* When a gale encreaſes it is ſaid to freſhen.

*To freſhen the hawſe.* Veering out or heaving in a little cable to let another part of it endure the chafing in the hawſe-holes. It is alſo applied to the act of renewing the ſervice round the cable at the hawſe-holes.

*Freſh-away.* When a ſhip encreaſes her velocity ſhe is ſaid to get FRESH WAY.

*Full.* The ſituation of the ſails when they are kept diſtended by the wind.

*Full-and-by.* The ſituation of a ſhip, with regard to the wind, when cloſe-hauled; and ſailing ſo as to ſteer neither too nigh the direction nor to deviate to leeward.

*To Furl.* To wrap, or roll, a ſail cloſe up to the yard or ſtay to which it belongs, and winding a gasket round it to keep it faſt.

*Futtock-ſbrouds.* Are ſhrouds which connect the lower and top maſt rigging together.

*Gage of the ſhip.* Her depth of water, or what water ſhe draws.

*To gain the wind.* To arrive on the weather ſide, or to windward, of ſome ſhip or fleet in ſight, when both are ſailing on a wind.

*Gammon the Bowſprit.* Secure it by turns of a ſtrong rope paſſed round it, and into the cut-water, to prevent it from topping.

*Gangway.* The entering place into a ſhip.

*Garboard ſtreak.* The ſtreak neareſt to the keel.



*Gasket.* Foxes plaited together, and which they pass round the sails and yards, &c. to keep them fast when they are furled.

*To gather.* A ship is said to gather on another as she comes nearer to her.

*Giger.* A block strapt with a tail to it, on which is fixed a sheave, which is hitched on the cable when heaving in; through the block is generally rove a whip, to hold on the cable.

*Gimbleting.* The action of turning the anchor round by the stock, so that the motion of the stock appears similar to that of the handle of a gimblet, when employed to turn the wire.

*Girt.* The ship is girt with her cables when she is too tight moored, *To give chase to.* To pursue a ship or fleet.

*Goose-wings of a sail.* The clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or foresail, when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard.

*Grappling-iron.* A thing in the nature of an anchor, with four or six flukes to it.

*Gratings.* Are hatches made full of apertures.

*Grave the ship.* To burn off the filth from her bottom.

*Gripe of a ship.* That thin part of her which is fastened to the keel and stem, and joined to the false stem.

*Gripping.* The inclination of a ship to run to windward.

*Groin in the cable.* Is when the cable does not coil as it ought.

*Grounding.* The laying a ship a-shore, in order to repair her. It is also applied to running a-ground accidentally.

*Ground-tackle.* Every thing belonging to a ship's anchors, and which are necessary for anchoring or mooring; such as cables, hawfers, tow-lines, warps, buoy-ropes, &c.

*Ground-tier.* That is, the tier which is lowest in the hold.

*Growing.* Stretching out; applied to the direction of the cable from the ship towards the anchors; as, the cable grows on the star-board bow.

*Grummet.* A piece of rope, laid into a circular form, and used for large boats' oars, instead of rowlocks, and also for many other purposes.

*Gun-room.* A division of the lower deck, abaft, inclosed with network, for the use of the gunner and junior lieutenant, and in which their cabins stand.

*Gunnel.* The large plank that runs along upon the upper part of a ship's side.

*Guy.* A rope fixed to keep any thing in its place.

*Gybing.* The act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

*Halyards.* The ropes by which the sails are hoisted, as the topsail halyards, the jibb halyards, &c.

*To hail.* To salute or speak to a ship at a distance.

*Handing.* The same as furling.

*To hand the sails.* The same as to furl them.

*Hand-over-hand.* The pulling of any rope, by the men's passing their hands alternately one before the other, or one above another.

*Handsomely.* Gradually, as LOWER HANDSOMELY.

*Handspike.* Bars made use of with a windlass.

*Hank.* Pieces of wood to attach staysails to their stays.

*Hank*

*Hank-for-bank.* When two ships tack and make a progress to windward together.

*Harbor.* A secure place for a ship to anchor.

*Hard a-lee.* The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the lee side of the ship.

*Hard a-weather.* The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the weather side of a ship.

*To haul.* To pull a rope.

*To haul the wind.* To direct the ship's course nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

*Hawse.* The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forwards. It also denotes any small distance a-head of a ship, or the space between her head and the anchors employed to ride her.

*Hawse-holes.* The holes in the bows of the ship through which the cables pass. Freshen hawse, veer out more cable. Clap a service in the hawse, put somewhat round the cable in the hawse-hole to prevent its chafing. To clear hawse, is to unwind the cables where the ship is moored, and has got a foul hawse. Athwart hawse is to be across or before another ship's head.

*Hawser.* A small kind of cable.

*Head-fast.* A rope employed to confine the head of a ship to a wharf or some other ship.

*Headmost.* The situation of any ship or ships which are the most advanced in a fleet.

*Head-sails.* All the sails which belong to the foremast and bowsprit.

*Head-sea.* When the waves meet the head of a ship in her course, they are called a HEAD SEA. It is likewise applied to a large single wave coming in that direction.

*Head-to-wind.* The situation of a ship when her head is turned to the point from which the wind blows, as it must when tacking.

*Head-way.* The motion of advancing, used in opposition to STERN-WAY.

*To heave.* To turn about a capstern, or other machine of the like kind, by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

*To heave a-brad.* To advance the ship by heaving-in the cable or other rope fastened to an anchor at some distance before her.

*To heave a peek.* To heave in the cable, till the anchor is a-peek.

*To heave a-stern.* To move a ship backwards by an operation similar to that of HEAVING A-HEAD.

*To heave down.* TO CAREEN.

*To heave-in the cable.* To draw the cable into the ship, by turning the capstern or windlafs.

*To heave-in stays.* To bring a ship's head to the wind, by a management of the sails and rudder, in order to get on the other tack.

*To heave out.* To unfurl or loose a sail; more particularly applied to the stay-sails: thus we say, loose the top-sails and HEAVE OUT the stay-sails.

*To heave short.* To draw so much of the cable into the ship, as that she will be almost perpendicularly over her anchor.

*To heave tigh or taught.* To turn the capstern round, till the rope or cable becomes straitened.

*To heave the capstern.* To turn it round with the bars.

*To heave the lead.* To throw the lead overboard, in order to find the depth of water.

*To heave the log.* To throw the log overboard, in order to calculate the velocity of the ship's way.

*To heave too.* To stop the vessel from going forward.

*Heave handsomely.* Heave gently or leisurely.

*Heave heartily.* Heave strong and quick.

*Heave of the sea.* Is the power that the swell of the sea has upon a ship in driving her out, or faster on, in her course, and for which allowance is made in the day's work.

*To heel.* To stoop or incline to one side; thus they say **TO HEEL TO PORT**; that is, to heel to the larboard side.

*Helm.* The instrument by which the ship is steered, and includes both the wheel and the tiller, as one general term.

*Helm a-lee!* A direction to put the tiller over to the lee-side.

*Helm a-weather!* An order to put the helm over to the windward side.

*High-and-dry.* The situation of a ship when so far run a-ground as to be seen dry upon the strand.

*Hitch.* To make fast.

*To hoist.* To draw up any body by the assistance of one or more tackles. Pulling by means of a single block is never termed **HOISTING**, except only the drawing of the sails upwards along the masts or flays.

*Hold.* Is the space between the lower deck and the bottom of a ship, and where her stores, &c. lie. To stow the hold, is to place the things in it.

*To hold its own.* Is applied to the relative situation of two ships when neither advances upon the other; each is then said **TO HOLD ITS OWN**. It is likewise said of a ship which, by means of contrary winds, cannot make a progress towards her destined port, but which, however, keeps nearly the distance she had already run.

*To hold on.* To pull back or retain any quantity of rope acquired by the effort of a capstern, windlass, tackle, block, &c.

*Home.* Implies the proper situation of any object; as, to haul **HOME** the top-sail sheets is to extend the bottom of the top-sail to the lower yard, by means of the sheets. In stowing a hold, a cask, &c. is said to **be HOME**, when it lies close to some other object.

*Horse.* A rope under the yards to put the feet on.

*Hoy.* A particular kind of vessel.

*Hull of the ship.* The body of it.

*Hull-down.* Is when a ship is so far off, that you can only see her masts.

*Hull-to.* The situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in **TRYING**.

*To hull a ship.* To fire cannon-balls into her hull.

*Hulk.* A ship without masts or rigging; also a vessel to remove masts into or out of ships by means of sheers, from whence they are called sheer hulks.

*Jack.* The union flag.

*Jaming.* Particular method of taking a turn with a rope, &c.

*Jeer-blocks.* The blocks through which jeers are drove.

*Jeers.*

- Jeers.* The ropes by which the lower yards are suspended.
- Jibb.* The foremost sail of a ship, set upon a boom which runs out from the bowsprit.
- Jib-boom.* A spar that runs out from the bowsprit.
- Jolly boat.* Smallest boat on board.
- Junk.* Old cable, or old rope.
- Jurymast.* Any spar that is set up, when the proper mast is carried away.
- Keckled.* Any part of a cable, covered over with old ropes, to prevent its surface from rubbing against the ship's bow or fore foot.
- Kedge.* A small anchor.
- Keel.* The principal piece of timber on which the vessel is built.
- Keel-haul.* To drag a person backwards and forwards under a ship's keel, for certain offences.
- To keep away.* To alter the ship's course to one rather more large.
- To keep full.* To keep the sails distended by the wind.
- To keep hold of the land.* To steer near to or in sight of the land.
- To keep off.* To sail off, or keep at a distance from the shore.
- To keep the land aboard.* The same as TO KEEP HOLD OF THE LAND.
- To keep your luff.* To continue close to the wind.
- To keep the wind.* The same as TO KEEP YOUR LUFF.
- Kentledge.* What is put in the bottom of the vessel to keep the ground tier from getting wet.
- Kink.* Is when a rope has too much twist.
- Knees.* Are pieces of timber which confine the ends of the beams to the vessel's side.
- Knippers.* A large kind of plated rope, which, being twisted round the messenger and cable in weighing, bind them together.
- Knot.* A division of the log-line, answering, in the calculation of the ship's velocity, to one mile.
- Knot.* There are many sorts; such as overhand knot, wall knot, diamond knot, &c.
- To labour.* To roll or pitch heavily in a turbulent sea.
- Laden in bulk.* Freight with a cargo not packed, but lying loose, as corn, salt, &c.
- Laid-up.* The situation of a ship when moored in a harbour, for want of employ.
- Lanch-bo.* Signifies to let go the top rope, when a top-mast, or top-gallant-mast, is fidded.
- Land-fall.* The first land discovered after a sea voyage. Thus a GOOD LAND-FALL implies the land expected or desired; a BAD LAND-FALL the reverse.
- Land-locked.* The situation of a ship surrounded with land, so as to exclude the prospect of the sea, unless over some intervening land.
- Lanyards* of the shrouds, are the small ropes at the ends of them, by which they are hoisted taught, or tight.
- Larboard.* The left side of a ship, looking towards the head.
- Larboard-tack.* The situation of a ship when sailing with the wind blowing upon her larboard side.
- Lash.* To bind.
- Laying the land.* A ship which increases her distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller, is said to LAY THE LAND.
- Leading-

*Leading-wind.* A fair wind for a ship's course.

*Leak.* A chink or breach in the sides or bottom of a ship, through which the water enters into the hull.

*To leak.* To admit water into the hull through chinks or breaches in the sides or bottom.

*Lee.* That part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, to distinguish it from the other part which is called to windward.

*Leeches.* Are the sides of the sails.

*Leechlines.* Are lines which haul up the leeches to the yard.

*Lee-gage.* A ship or fleet to leeward of another is said to have the lee-gage.

*Lee-lurches.* The sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward, in a high sea; particularly when a large wave strikes her on the weather-side.

*Lee of the shore.* See UNDER THE LEE OF THE SHORE.

*Lee-quarter.* That quarter of a ship which is on the lee-side.

*Lee-shore.* That shore upon which the wind blows.

*Lee-side.* That half of a ship, lengthwise, which lies between a line drawn through the middle of her length and the side which is farthest from the point of wind.

*To leeward.* Towards that part of the horizon to which the wind blows.

*Leeward ship.* A ship that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled.

*Leeward tide.* A tide that sets to leeward.

*Lee-way.* The lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course; or the angle which the line of her way makes with a line in the direction of her keel.

*To lie along.* To be pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind.

*To lie to.* To retard a ship in her course, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other with nearly an equal effort, and render the ship almost immoveable, with respect to her progressive motion or headway.

*Life-lines.* For the preservation of the seamen; they are hitched to the topsail lift and tye blocks.

*Lifts.* The ropes which come to the ends of the yards from the mast heads, and by which the yards are kept square or topped.

*Limbers.* Holes cut in the ground timbers to let the water come to the well.

*Lift incline.* The ship has a lift to port, that is, she heels to larboard.

*Lizard.* A bight of a small line pointed on a large one.

*Log, and Log-line.* By which the ship's path is measured, and her rate of going ascertained. Log-board, on which is marked the transactions of the ship, and from thence it is copied into the log-book every twelve hours.

*Loggerhead.* A large iron ball, with a stem to it.

*A long sea.* An uniform motion of long waves.

*Look-out.* A watchful attention to some important object or event that is expected to arise. Thus persons on board of a ship are occasionally stationed to look out for signals, other ships, for land, &c.

*To loose.* To unfurl or cast loose any sail.

*To lower.* To ease down gradually.

*Luff!* The order to the steersman to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to sail nearer to the wind.

*Magazine.* A place where gunpowder is kept.

*To make a board.* To run a certain distance upon one tack, in beating to windward.

*To make foul water.* To muddy the water by running in shallow places, so that the ship's keel disturbs the mud at bottom.

*To make sail.* To increase the quantity of sail already set, either by unreefing, or by setting others.

*To make sternway.* To retreat or move with the stern foremost.

*To make the land.* To discover it from afar.

*To make water.* To leak.

*To man the yards, &c.* To place men on the yard, in the tops, down the ladder, &c. to execute any necessary duties.

*Marline.* Small line to seize blocks in their straps, &c.

*Marline-spike.* An instrument to splice with, &c.

*Masted.* Having all her masts complete.

*Masts.* The upright spars on which the yards and sails are set.

*Maul.* Large hammer to drive the fid of the topmast either in or out.

*Mend the service.* Put on more service.

*Messenger.* A small kind of cable, which being brought to the capstan, and the cable by which the ship rides made fast to it, it purchases the anchor.

*To middle a rope.* To double it into two equal parts.

*Midships.* See AMIDSHIPS.

*To miss stays.* A ship is said to MISS STAYS, when her head will not fly up into the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

*Mizen-peak.* The after end of the gaffs.

*Monkey-blocks.* Are on some topsail yards, to reeve buntlines in.

*Mooring.* Securing a ship in a particular station by chains or cables, which are either fastened to an adjacent shore, or to anchors at the bottom.

*Mooring service.* When a ship is moored, and rides at one cable's length, the mooring service is that which is in the hawse hole.

*Moufs.* A kind of ball or knob, wrought upon the collar of the stays.

*Must.* To assemble.

*Narrows.* A small passage between two lands.

*Neap-tides.* The lowest tides when the moon is at the first and third quarters.

*Neaped.* The situation of a ship left aground on the height of a spring-tide, so that she cannot be floated till the return of the next spring tide.

*Near, or no near.* An order to the helmsman not to keep the ship so close to the wind.

*Nothing-off.* A term used by the man at the cun to the steersman, directing him not to go from the wind.

*Nun-buoy.* The kind of buoys used by ships of war.

*Oakum.* Old rope untwisted and pulled open.

*Oars.* What boats are rowed with.

*Offing.* To seaward from the land. A ship is in the offing, that is, she is to seaward, at a distance from the land. She stands for the offing, that is, towards the sea.

*Off-and-on.* When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other stands out to sea, she is said to stand OFF-AND-ON shore.

*Offward.* From the shore; as when a ship lies a-ground, and leans towards the sea she is said to heel offward.

*On board.* Within the ship; as, he is come on board.

*On the beam.* Any distance from the ship on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.

*On the bow.* An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass on each side of that point to which the ship's head is directed. Thus, they say, the ship in sight bears three points ON THE STARBOARD-BOW; that is, three points towards the right-hand, from that part of the horizon which is right-a-head.

*On the quarter.* An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass, on each side of that point to which the ship's stern is directed.

*Open.* The situation of a place exposed to the wind and sea. It is also expressed of any distant object to which the sight or passage is not intercepted.

*Open hawse.* When the cables of a ship at her moorings lead strait to their respective anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an OPEN HAWSE.

*Orlop.* The deck on which the cables are stowed.

*Over-board.* Out of the ship; as, he fell over-board, meaning, he fell out of, or from the ship.

*Overhaul.* To clear away and disentangle any rope; also to come up with the chase; as, we overhaul her, that is, we gain ground of her.

*Over-set.* A ship is OVER-SET when her keel turns upwards.

*Out-of-trim.* The state of a ship when she is not properly balanced for the purposes of navigation.

*Out-rigger.* A spar projecting from the vessel to extend some sail, or to make a greater angle for a shifting back-stay, &c.

*Palm.* A piece of steel when mounted, acts as a thimble for sewing canvass.

*Parcel a rope.* Is to put a quantity of old canvass round it before the service is put on.

*Parcel a seam.* Is to lay a narrow piece of canvass over it after it is caulked, before it is payed.

*Parliament-b-el.* The situation of a ship when she is made to stop a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side.

*Parting.* Being driven from the anchors by the breaking of the cable.

*To pawl the capstern.* To fix the pawls, so as to prevent the capstern from recoiling, during any pause of heaving.

*To pay.* To daub, or cover, the surface of any body with pitch, tar, &c. in order to prevent it from the injuries of the weather.

*To pay away or pay out.* To slacken a cable or other rope, so as to let it run out for some particular purpose.

*To pay off.* To move a ship's head to leeward.

*Peek.* A stay-peek, is when the cable and the fore-stay form a line. A short peek, is when the cable is so much in as to destroy the line formed by the stay-peek. To ride with the yards a-peek, is to have them topped up by contrary lifts, so as to represent a St. Andrew's cross. They are then said to be a Portland.

*Pendant.* The long narrow flag worn at the mast head by all ships of the royal navy. Brace pendants are those ropes which secure the brace-blocks to the yard-arms.

*Pendant broad.* A broad pendant hoisted by a commodore.

*Pierced.* A term for gun ports.

*Pitching.* The movement of a ship, by which she plunges her head and after-part alternately into the hollow of the sea.

*To ply to wind-ward.* To endeavour to make a progress against the direction of the wind.

*Point-blank.* The direction of a gun when levelled horizontally.

*Points.* A number of plated ropes made fast to the sails for the purpose of reefing.

*Poop.* The deck next above the quarter deck.

*Pooping.* The shock of a high and heavy sea upon the stern or quarter of a ship, when she scuds before the wind in a tempest.

*Portland yards.* Are the lower yards lowered half way down and topped an end.

*Portoise.* The same as PORT LAST; TO RIDE A PORTOISE is to ride with a yard struck down to the deck.

*Port.* Used for larboard, or the left side; also a harbour or haven.

*Port.* A name given on some occasions to the larboard side of the ship; as, the ship heels to port, top the yards to port, &c.

*Port the helm!* The order to put the helm over to the larboard side.

*Port-laft.* The gunwale.

*Ports.* The holes in the ship's sides from which the guns are fired.

*Prefs of sail.* All the sail a ship can set or carry.

*Preventer.* An extra rope, to assist another.

*Prizing.* The application of a lever to move any weighty body.

*Purchase.* Any sort of mechanical power employed in raising or removing heavy bodies.

*Purchase.* To purchase the anchor, is to loosen it out of the ground.

*Pudding and dolphin.* A large and lesser pad made of ropes, and put round the masts under the lower yards.

*Quarters.* The several stations of a ship's crew in time of action.

*Quartering.* When a ship under sail has the wind blowing on her quarter.

*Quoil.* Is a rope or cable laid up round, one fake over another.

*Raft.* A parcel of spars lashed together.

*Raft-port.* A port in a vessel's bow or stern to take in spars or timber.

*To raise.* To elevate any distant object at sea by approaching it: thus, TO RAISE THE LAND is used in opposition to LAY THE LAND.

*To rake.* To cannonade a ship at the stern or head, so that the balls scour the whole length of the decks.

*Range of cable.* A sufficient length of cable, drawn upon deck before the anchor is cast loose, to admit of its sinking to the bottom without any check.



*Ratlines.* The small ropes fastened to the shrouds, by which the men go aloft.

*Reach.* The distance between any two points on the banks of a river, wherein the current flows in an uninterrupted course.

*Ready about!* A command of the boatswain to the crew, and implies that all the hands are to be attentive, and at their stations for tacking.

*Rear.* The last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. It is applied likewise to the last ship of a line, squadron, or division.

*Reef.* Part of a sail from one row of eyelet-holes to another. It is applied likewise to a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.

*Reefing.* The operation of reducing a sail by taking in one or more of the reefs.

*Reef-bands.* Pieces of canvass, about six inches wide, sewed on the fore part of sails, where the points are fixed for reefing the sail.

*Reeve.* To reeve a rope, is to put it through a block, and to unreeve it, is to take it out of the block.

*Ribs of a ship.* That is, the frame.

*Rendering.* The giving way or yielding to the efforts of some mechanical power. It is used in opposition to jaming or sticking.

*Ride at anchor.* Is when a ship is held by her anchors, and is not driven by wind or tide. To ride athwart, is to ride with the ship's side to the tide. To ride hawse-fallen, is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea.

*Riding.* When expressed of a ship, is the state of being retained in a particular station by an anchor and cable. Thus she is said to RIDE EASY OR TO RIDE HARD, in proportion to the strain upon her cable. She is likewise said to RIDE LEEWARD TIDE if anchored in a place at a time when the tide sets to leeward, and to RIDE WINDWARD TIDE if the tide sets to windward: to RIDE BETWEEN WIND AND TIDE, when the wind and tide are in direct opposition, causing her to ride without any strain upon her cables.

*To rig.* To put the ropes in their proper places.

*Rigging.* The ropes to rig with.

*Rigging out a boom.* The running out a pole at the end of a yard to extend the foot of a sail.

*To rig the capstern.* To fix the bars in their respective holes.

*Righting.* Restoring a ship to an upright position, either after she has been laid on a careen, or after she has been pressed down on her side by the wind.

*To right the helm.* Is to bring it into midships, after it has been pushed either to starboard or larboard.

*Ring-ropes.* Several turns round the cable and through the ring to secure the cable.

*Road.* A place near the land where ships may anchor, but which is not sheltered.

*Robins.* Small plaited yarns with eyes to fasten the sails to the yards with.

*Rolling.* The motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cadle.

*Rope-yarn.* Is what the cordage and cables are made with.

*Rough*

*Rough-tree.* A name applied to any mast, yard, or boom, placed in merchant-ships, or a rail or fence above the vessel's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.

*Round-house.* A house built upon deck.

*Rounding.* Ropes used to put round the cable in the wake of the hawse, or stem of the ship, to keep it from rubbing or chafing the cable.

*Rounding-in.* The pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal; as, **ROUND-IN** the weather-braces.

*Round-turn.* The situation of the two cables of a ship when moored, after they have been several times crossed by the fwinging of the ship.

*Rounding-up.* Similar to **ROUNDING-IN**, except that it is applied to ropes and blocks which act in a perpendicular direction.

*To row.* To move a boat with oars.

*Rowing.* Pulling upon a cable or rope without the assistance of tackles.

*Rudder.* The machine by which the ship is steered.

*Rullock.* The notch in a boat's side, in which the oars are used.

*Run.* The after part of the vessel under water.

*Runner-pennant.* The first that is put over the lower masts with a block in each end.

*To run out a warp.* To carry the end of a rope out from a ship in a boat, and fastening it to some distant object, so that by it the ship may be removed by pulling on it.

*To sag to leeward.* To make considerable lee way.

*Sailing trim.* Is expressed of a ship when in the best state for sailing.

*Sally-port.* A large port in the quarters of a fire-ship where the captain comes out at, when he sets her on fire.

*Salvage.* A part of the value of a ship and cargo paid to the salvors.

*Scanting.* The variation of the wind, by which it becomes unfavourable to a ship's making great progress, as it deviates from being large, and obliges the vessel to steer close-hauled, or nearly so.

*Scraper.* A steel instrument to scrape with.

*Scudd.* To go right before the wind; and going in this direction without any sail set is called spooning.

*Scuttle.* A small cover to cover a small hole in the deck.

*Scuttling.* Cutting large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship, either to sink or to unlade her expeditiously when stranded.

*Sea.* A large wave is so called. Thus they say, **A HEAVY SEA**. It implies likewise the agitation of the ocean, as **A GREAT SEA**. It expresses the direction of the waves, as **A HEAD SEA**. **A LONG SEA** means an uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves; a **SHORT SEA**, on the contrary, is when they run irregularly, broken, and interrupted.

*Sea-boat.* A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without straining her masts, &c.

*Sea-clothes.* Jackets, trowsers, &c.

*Sea-mark.* A point or object on shore, conspicuously seen at sea.

*Seams.* The joints between the planks.

*Sea-room.* A sufficient distance from the coast or any dangerous rocks,

rocks, &c. so that a ship may perform all nautical operations without danger of shipwreck.

*Seaze.* To bind or make fast.

*Seazing.* The spun-yarn, marline, &c. to seize with.

*Sending.* The act of pitching precipitately into the hollow between two waves.

*Serve.* To wind something about a rope to prevent it from chafing or fretting. The service is the thing so wound about the rope.

*Setting.* The act of observing the situation of any distant object by the compass.

*To set sail.* To unfurl and expand the sails to the wind, in order to give motion to the ship.

*To set up.* To increase the tension of the shrouds, back-flays, &c. by tackles, lariards, &c.

*Settle.* To lower; as, SETTLE THE TOP-SAIL HALLYARDS, lower them.

*Shank of an anchor.* The part between the ring and the flews.

*Shank-painter.* The rope by which the shank of the anchor is held up to the ship's side; is also made fast to a piece of iron chain, in which the shank of the anchor lodges.

*To shape a course.* To direct or appoint the track of a ship, in order to prosecute a voyage.

*Sheer.* The sheer of the ship is the curve that is between the head and the stern, upon her side. The ship sheers about, that is, she goes in and out.

*Sheers,* are spars lashed together, and raised up, for the purpose of getting out or in a mast.

*Sheering.* The vessel is said to sheer when the cable and anchor is not right a-head.

*Sheer-bulk.* A vessel to take out and put in the lower masts and bowsprit.

*To sheer off.* To remove to a greater distance.

*Sheet.* Ropes fixed to the lower corners of square sails, &c.

*To sheet home.* To haul the sheets of a sail home to the block on the yard-arm.

*To shift the helm.* To alter its position from right to left, or from left to right.

*To ship.* To take any person, goods, or thing, on board. It also implies to fix any thing in its proper place; as, to SHIP THE OARS, to fix them in their rowlocks.

*Ship-shank.* A double bight taken in a rope with a hitch at each end.

*Ship shape.* Doing any thing in a sailor-like manner.

*Shivering.* The state of a sail when fluttering in the wind.

*Shoal.* Shallow, not deep.

*Shoe.* A piece of wood in the shape of a shoe, used in fisting the anchor, to prevent the bill from rubbing the planks, or catching the bends.

*To shoot a-head.* To advance forward.

*Shore.* A general name for the sea-coast of any country.

*To shorten sail.* Used in opposition to MAKE SAIL.

*Shrouds.* Large ropes fixed on each side of masts.

*Sinnett.* A small platted rope, made from rope-yarns.

*Skids.* Pieces of wood to put over the side, to hinder any thing from rubbing the sides. Slack

*Slack-water.* The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide, when no motion is perceptible in the water.

*To slip the cable.* To let it run quite out when there is not time to weigh the anchor.

*To slue.* To turn any cylindrical piece of timber about its axis without removing it. Thus, to **SLUE A MAST OR BOOM**, is to turn it in its cap or boom-iron.

*Sound.* To try the depth of water; also a deep bay.

*Spars.* Pieces of trees as they are cut in the wood.

*Spanish-burton-windlass.* A particular way of setting up the topmast rigging in merchant vessels.

*Spear of the pump.* The handle of an hand-pump.

*To spill the mizen.* To let go the sheet, and brail it up.

*To spill.* To discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail, when it is drawn up in the brails, in order to furl or reef it.

*Spilling-lines.* Are ropes contrived to keep the sails from being blown away, when they are clewed up, in blowing weather.

*Splice.* To make two ends of ropes fast together by untwisting them, and then putting the strands of one piece with the strands of the other.

*Split.* The state of a sail rent by the violence of the wind.

*Spoon-drift.* The distance she runs when scudding without any sail.

*Spray.* The sprinkling of a sea, driven occasionally from the top of a wave.

*Spring.* A spring upon the cable, is a hawser bent to the cable, outside the hawse, taken in at the most convenient part of the ship ast, for the purpose of casting her.

*Spring-stays.* Are rather smaller than the stays, placed above them, and intended to answer the purpose of the stay, if it should be shot away, &c.

*Spring-tides.* Are the tides at new and full moon, which flow highest and ebb lowest.

*To spring a mast, yard, &c.* To crack a mast, yard, &c. by means of straining in blowing weather, so that it is rendered unfit for use.

*To spring a leak.* When a leak first commences, a ship is said to **SPRING A LEAK**.

*To spring the luff.* A ship is said to **SPRING HER LUFF** when she yields to the effort of the helm, by sailing nearer to the wind than before.

*Spun-yarn.* Two, three, or four rope-yarn twisted together.

*Spur-bores.* Are large pieces of timber which come abaft the pump-well.

*Spurling-line.* Is a line that goes round a small barrel, abaft the barrel of the wheel, and coming to the front beam of the poop-deck, moves the tell-tale with the turning of the wheel, and keeps it always in such position as to shew the position of the tiller.

*Squadron.* Five sail of the line.

*Squall.* A sudden violent blast of wind.

*Square.* This term is applied to yards that are very long, as **TAUNT** is to high masts.

*To square the yards.* To brace the yards, so as to hang at right angles with the keel.

*To stand on.* To continue advancing.

*To stand in:* To advance towards the shore.

*To stand off.* To recede from the shore.

*Starboard.* The right-hand side of the ship, when looking forward.

*Starboard-tack.* A ship is said to be on the STARBOARD-TACK when sailing with the wind blowing upon her starboard side.

*Starboard the helm!* An order to push the helm to the starboard side.

*To stay a ship.* To arrange the sails, and move the rudder so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

*Slay-peak.* When the cable makes the same angle as the slay doth.

*Stays.* Large ropes coming from the mast heads down before the masts, to prevent them from springing, when the ship is sending deep.

*Steady!* The order to the helmsman to keep the ship in the direction she is going at that instant.

*Steady.* In sailing, is when she is going her right course off the wind.

*Steady the ship.* That is by running a rope or towing out on either side when at anchor.

*Steering.* The art of directing the ship's way by the movement of the helm.

*Steerage-way.* Such degree of progressive motion of a ship as will give effect to the motion of the helm.

*Sleeve.* Turning up. The bowsprit sleeves too much, that is, it is too upright.

*To stem the tide.* When a ship is sailing against the tide at such a rate as enables her to overcome its power, she is said to STEM THE TIDE.

*Stem.* The fore part of the vessel.

*Stern.* The after part of the vessel.

*Sternfast.* A rope confining a ship by her stern to any other ship or wharf.

*Sternmost.* The farthest a-stern, opposed to HEADMOST.

*Sternway.* The motion by which a ship falls back with her stern foremost.

*Stiff.* The condition of a ship when she will carry a great quantity of sail without hazard of oversetting. It is used in opposition to CRANK.

*Stirrup.* A piece of rope; one end nailed to the yard, in the other a thimble for the horse to reave in.

*Stoppers.* Large kind of ropes, which being fastened to the cable in different places abaft the bits, are an additional security to the ship at anchor.

*To stow.* To arrange and dispose a ship's cargo.

*Strand.* One third part of a three-strand rope.

*Stranded.* When a vessel is got aground on some rocks, and filled with water.

*To stream the buoy.* To let it fall from the ship's side into the water, previously to casting anchor.

*Stretch-out.* A term used to the men in a boat, when <sup>the</sup> y should pull strong.

*To Strike.* To lower or let down any thing. Used emphatically to denote the lowering of colours in token of surrender to a victorious enemy.

*To strike soundings.* To touch ground with the lead, when endeavouring to find the depth of water.

*Strops.* Either rope or iron, which are fixed to blocks or dead eyes to attach them to any thing.

*Sued or Sewed.* When a ship is on shore, and the water leaves her, she is said to be sued; if the water leaves her two feet, she sues, or is sued two feet.

*Surf.* The swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore, or on any rock.

*To surge the capstern.* To slacken the rope heaved round upon it.

*Sway.* The same as Hoist.

*Sway away.* Hoist, used in getting up masts or yards.

*Swabb.* A kind of large mop made of junk to clean a ship's deck with.

*Swell.* The fluctuating motion of the sea either during or after a storm.

*Sweeping.* The act of dragging the bight or loose part of a rope along the surface of the ground, in a harbour or road, in order to drag up something lost.

*Swift the capstern bars.* Is to confine the outward end of the bars one to another, with a rope.

*Swinging.* The act of a ship's turning round her anchor at the change of wind or tide.

*To tack.* To turn a ship about from one tack to another, by bringing her head to the wind.

*Taking-in.* The act of furling the sails. Used in opposition to SETTING.

*Taken a-back.* See A-back.

*Tarpaulin.* A cloth of canvas covered with tar and saw-dust, or some other composition, so as to make it water proof.

*Taught.* Improperly, though very generally, used for TIGHT.

*Taunt.* High or tall. Particularly applied to masts of extraordinary length.

*Tell-tale.* An instrument which traverses upon an index in the front of the poop deck, to shew the position of the tiller.

*Tending.* The turning, or swinging, of a ship round her anchor in a tide-way at the beginning of ebb and flood.

*Thwart.* See A-THWART.

*Thwart ships.* See A-THWART SHIPS.

*Thus!* An order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present situation, when sailing with a scant wind.

*Tide-way.* That part of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows strongly.

*Tier.* A row; as cable-tier, a tier of guns, casks, or a tier of ships, &c.

*Tide-gate.* A place where the tide runs strong.

*Tide it up.* To go with the tide against the wind.

*Timbers.* What the frame is composed of.

*Tiller.* A large piece of wood, or beam, put into the head of the rudder, and by means of which the rudder is moved.

*Tompions, or Tomkins.* The bung, or piece of wood, by which the mouth of the cannon is filled to keep out wet.

- Totting.* Pulling one of the ends of a yard higher than the other.
- To tow.* To draw a ship in the water by a rope fixed to a boat or other ship which is rowing or sailing on.
- Tow-line.* A small line cable laid.
- Tranſom.* A large piece of timber fastened to the stern-poſts, to the ends of which the afterpart of the bends are fastened.
- Traverse.* To go backwards and forwards.
- Traveller.* A ring on the jib boom, or grumet on the backſtays, to conduct the top-gallant yards up and down.
- Trey-sail.* A ſmall ſail uſed by brigs and cutters in blowing weather.
- Trice, trice up.* To haul up and faſten.
- Trim.* The ſtate or diſpoſition by which a ſhip is beſt calculated for the purpoſes of navigation.
- To trim the hold.* To arrange the cargo regularly.
- To trim the ſails.* To diſpoſe the ſails in the beſt arrangement for the courſe which a ſhip is ſteering.
- To trip the anchor.* To looſen the anchor from the ground, either by deſign or accident.
- Trough of the ſea.* The hollow between two waves.
- Truck of a gun carriage.* Is the wheel upon which it runs.
- Truck.* A round piece of wood put on the top of flag-ſtaffs, with ſheaves on each ſide for the halwards of the ſtays to reeve in.
- Trunions of a gun.* Are the arms, or pieces of iron, by which it hangs on the carriage.
- Trunnels.* Pieces of timber to faſten the plank to the timbers.
- Trying.* The ſituation in which a ſhip, in a tempeſt, lies-to in the trough or hollow of the ſea, particularly when the wind blows contrary to her courſe.
- Turning to windward.* That operation in ſailing whereby a ſhip endeavours to advance againſt the wind.
- Van.* The foremoſt diviſion of a fleet in one line. It is likewise applied to the foremoſt ſhip of a diviſion.
- Vane.* A ſmall kind of flag worn at each maſt head.
- To veer.* To change a ſhip's courſe from one tack to the other, by turning her ſtern to windward.
- Veer.* Let out; as veer away the cable.
- Veer.* Shift. The wind veers, that is, it ſhifts or changes.
- Viol, or Voyal.* A block through which the meſſenger paſſes in weighing the anchor. A large meſſenger is called a viol.
- To unballaſt.* To diſcharge the ballaſt out of a ſhip.
- To unbend.* To take the ſails off from their yards and ſtays. To caſt looſe the anchor from the cable. To untie two ropes.
- To unbitt.* To remove the turns of the cable from off the bits.
- Under-foot.* Is expreſſed of an anchor that is direſtly under the ſhip.
- Under-ſail.* When a ſhip is looſened from moorings, and is under the government of her ſails and rudder.
- Under-way.* The ſame as UNDER-SAIL.
- Under the lee of the ſhore.* Is to be cloſe under the ſhore which lies to windward of the ſhip.
- Unſwirl.* Caſt looſe the gasket of the ſails.
- To unmoor.* To reduce a ſhip to the ſtate of riding at ſingle anchor, after ſhe has been moored.
- To unreeve.* To draw a rope from out of a block, thimble, &c.

*To unrig.* To deprive the ship of her rigging.

*Urrou.* The piece of wood by which the legs of the crow-foot are extended.

*Wake.* The path or track impressed on the water by the ship's passing through it, leaving a smoothness in the sea behind it. A ship is said to come into the wake of another when she follows her in the same track, and is chiefly done in bringing ships to, or in forming the line of battle.

*Wales.* Are strong timbers that go round a ship a little above her water-line.

*Ware.* See TO VEER.

*Warp.* To warp a ship, is to draw her against the wind, &c. by means of anchors and hawsers carried out.

*Warp.* A hawser, or small cable.

*Water-line.* The line made by the water's edge when a ship has her full proportion of stores, &c. on board.

*Water-borne.* The state of a ship when there is barely a sufficient depth of water to float her off from the ground.

*Water-logged.* The state of a ship become heavy and inactive on the sea, from the great quantity of water leaked into her.

*Water-tight.* The state of a ship when not leaky.

*Weather.* To weather any thing, is to go to windward of it.

*Weather-beaten.* Shattered by a storm.

*Weather-bit.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlafs.

*Weather-gage.* When a ship or fleet is to windward of another, she is said to have the WEATHER GAGE of her.

*Weather-quarter.* That quarter of the ship which is on the windward side.

*Weather-side.* The side upon which the wind blows.

*To weigh anchor.* To heave up an anchor from the bottom.

*Whipping.* To bind twine round the ends of ropes, to hinder them from fagging out.

*To wind a ship.* To change her position, bringing her head where her stern was.

*Wind-road.* When a ship is at anchor, and the wind, being against the tide, is so strong as to overcome its power, and keep the ship to leeward of her anchor, she is said to be WIND-ROAD.

*Wind's-eye.* The point from which the wind blows.

*To windward.* Towards that part of the horizon from which the wind blows.

*Windward tide.* A tide that sets to windward.

*To work a ship.* To direct the movements of a ship, by adapting the sails, and managing the rudder, according to the course the ship has to make.

*To work to windward.* To make a progress against the direction of the wind.

*Would.* To would, is to bind round with ropes; as, the mast is woulded.

*Weigh.* To haul up; as, weigh the anchor.

*Yawing.* The motion of a ship when she deviates from her course to the right or left.

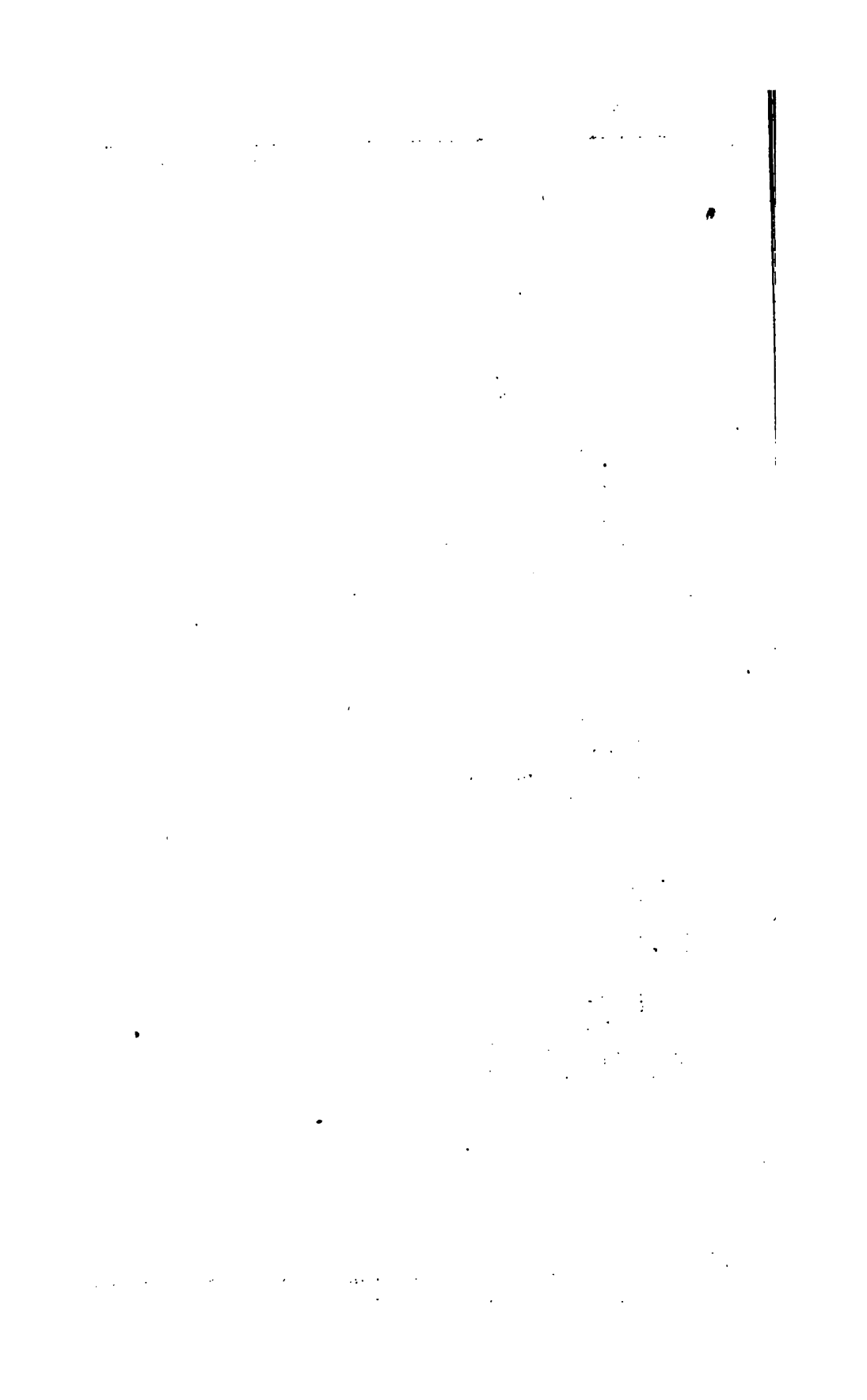
*Yards.* The timbers upon which the sails are spread.

*Yarn.* See ROPE YARN.

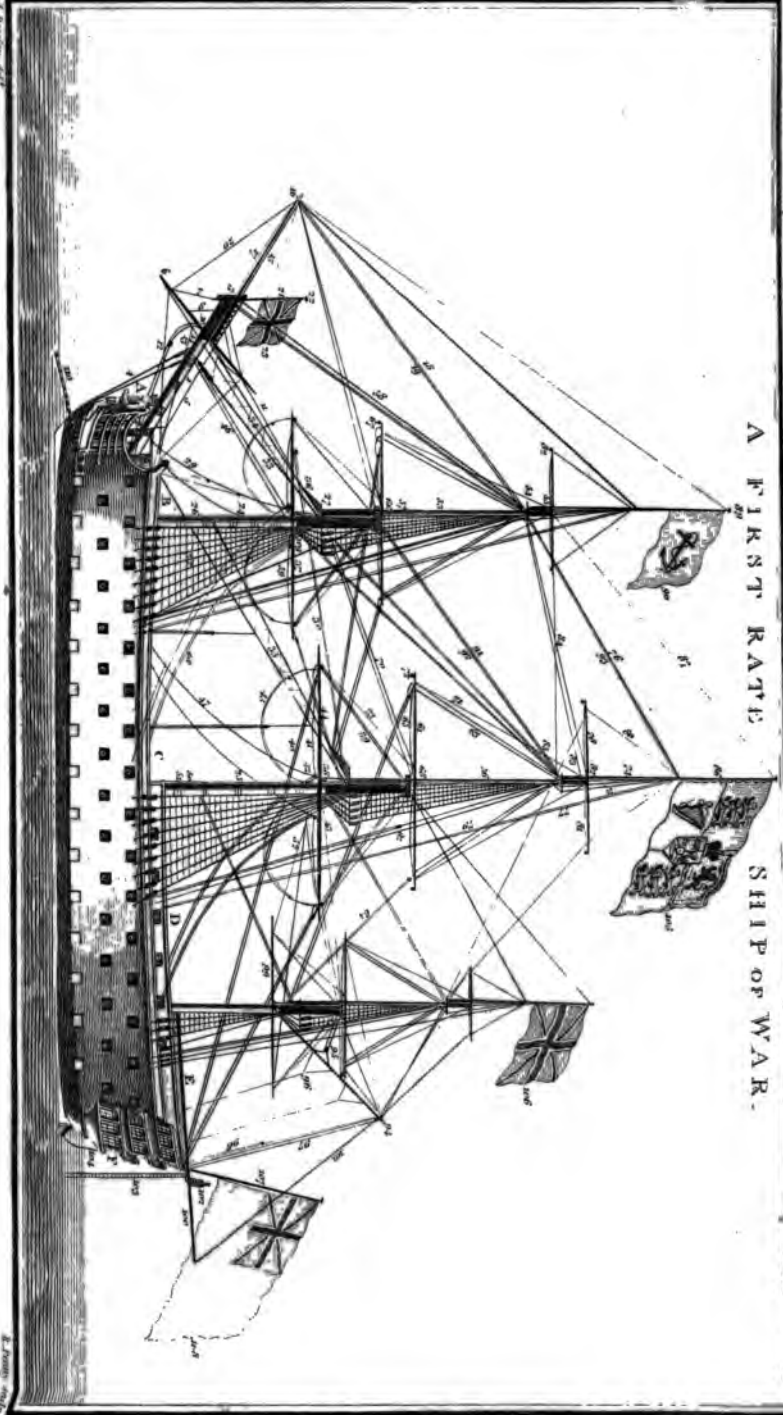


**EXPLANATION of the PLATE describing the RIGGING,  
&c. of a FIRST RATE MAN OF WAR.**

1 BOWSPRIT	55 Cap
2 Gammoning	56 Runner
3 Cap	57 Shrouds and lanyards
4 Bobstay	58 Stays
5 Manrope	59 Backstays
6 Spritsail yard	60 Stayfail halyards
7 Lifts	61 Topsail yard
8 Standing lifts	62 Tye and halyard
9 Horfes	63 Lifts
10 Parrel	64 Braces and pendants
11 Braces and pendants	65 Horfes
12 Sheets and pendants	66 Parrel
13 Clewlines	67 Flemish horfe
14 Buntlines	68 Buntlines
15 Jib-boom	69 Clewlines
16 Traveller	70 Bowlines and bridles
17 Horfe	71 Reef tackles and pendants
18 Stay	72 Jewel blocks
19 Halyards	73 Sheets
20 Guy	74 Top-gallant mast
21 Jack staff	75 Shrouds
22 Truck	76 Stay
23 Jack flag	77 Backstay
Fore, main, and mizen-mast, rigged alike, as in the top- mast and top-gallant mast, and all the yards, except the cross-jack yard, which has no sail; therefore the de- scription of one serves for the other, except where otherways expressed.	
24 Foremast	78 Top-gallant yard
25 Woulding	79 Halyard
26 Fith	80 Lifts
27 Top	81 Horfe
28 Cap	82 Parrel
29 Runner and tackle	83 Clewline
30 Shrouds	84 Bowline
31 Lanyards	85 Sheet
32 Ratlines	86 Royal mast
33 Stay and landyard	87 Stay
34 Spring stay and ditto	88 Backstay
35 Snakeline	89 Truck
36 Crowfoot	90 Admiralty flag
37 Fore yard	91 Middle-stay-sail stay
38 Geers	92 Halyards
39 Lifts	93 Top-gal-stay-sail halyards
40 Braces and pendants	94 Mizen gaff
41 Clewlines	95 Derrick and span
42 Buntlines	96 Peek brails
43 Horfes and stirrups	97 Spanker halyards
44 Leechlines	98 Vangs
45 Yard tackles	99 Cross jack yard
46 Bowlines and bridles	100 Spanker boom
47 Tacks	101 Topin lift
48 Sheets	102 Poop lanthorn
49 Truss parrel	103 Stern ladder
50 Pudding	104 Rudder chains
51 Dolphin	105 Standard flag
52 Toprope	106 Union flag
53 Topmast	107 Ensign staff
54 Crossstrops	108 Ensign flag
	109 Futtock shrouds
	110 Cable
	<b>HULL.</b>
	A Head or stem
	B Forecastle
	C Waist
	D Quarter-deck
	E Poop
	F Stern or abaft



A FIRST RATE SHIP OF WAR.



J. B. Johnson del.

J. B. Johnson sculp.

Published by J. B. Johnson at the corner of the Pennsylvania and 15th Sts.

*The following Questions and Answers are recommended to the perusal of young Gentlemen belonging to the Sea, in order to refresh their Memories, previous to that Examination which they must pass through, before they are appointed to a Commission in the Royal Navy, or an Officer in the East India Service; as it is probable similar ones may be asked by those appointed to examine them, at the Navy Office and the East India House.*

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**Quest** HOW do you find the golden number?

**A.** I add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the golden number.

**Q.** How do you find the epact for any year?

**A.** By dividing the given year by 19, and multiplying the remainder by 11, the product will be the epact, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be the epact.

**Q.** How do you find the moon's age?

**A.** To the epact I add the day of the month, and the number of the month; their sum will be the moon's age, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be her age.

**Q.** How do you find the moon's southing, or the time of her coming to the meridian?

**A.** I multiply the moon's age by 48, and divide the product by 60; the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder the minutes when she is on the meridian past noon: Or, I may multiply the moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder, multiplied by 12, will be the minutes when she souths, or is on the meridian, in the afternoon: But if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of her southing in the morning.

**Q.** How do you find the time of high water at any place?

**A.** To the moon's southing on the given day, I add the time of high water, full and change, at the given place, and the sum will be the time of high water there in the afternoon; but if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high water in the morning; and if it exceeds 24, I subtract 24 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high water in the afternoon\*.

**Q.** Suppose that you go into an harbour, and find by your watch that it is high water at any hour of the day; by what means do you find the times when it is high water on full and change days in that place?

**A.** I find the time of the moon's southing on that day, and subtract it from the time of high water at the given place, if I can, and that will be the time of high water. If I cannot, I add 12 to it, and then subtract the above time; the remainder will be the time of high water at the given place, on full and change days.

\* The time of high water is found more correct by the Tables, see page 128, & 130.

Q. How do you find the zenith distance of any object?

A. By correcting the altitude for the dip, refraction and semidiameter, and then subtracting it from  $90^\circ$ , the remainder will be the zenith distance, which will be either north or south, according as the object bears of me.

Q. Suppose the zenith distance  $10^\circ$  north, and the declination  $20^\circ$  north, what latitude are you in, and of what name?

A. Ten degrees north.

Q. The sun is in your zenith, what latitude are you in?

A. The same as the declination is, whether north or south.

Q. Your zenith distance is  $20^\circ$  north, and your declination is  $20^\circ$  north, what latitude are you in?

A. Upon the equator, and consequently in no latitude.

Q. Suppose that your zenith distance is  $50^\circ$  south, and the declination  $10^\circ$  north, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees south.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance be  $45^\circ$  north, and the declination  $15^\circ$  south, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees south.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance is  $45^\circ$  north, and the declination  $15^\circ$  north, what latitude are you in?

A. Thirty degrees south.

Q. What do you mean by the word amplitude?

A. The true amplitude is the number of degrees that the sun, moon, or stars, rise and set, to the northward or southward of the true east or west. The magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees they rise or set to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the compass.

Q. How do you find the true amplitude?

A. As the co-sine of the latitude: is to the radius: so is the sine of the sun or star's declination: to the sine of the true amplitude. Or if the secant of the latitude be added to the sine of the sun or star's declination, the sum (rejecting 10 in the index) will be the log. sine of the true amplitude.

Q. But supposing the evening or morning proves cloudy, and you cannot see the sun or star, how will you find the variation of the compass?

A. By an azimuth.

Q. What do you mean by an azimuth?

A. The true azimuth is the distance of the sun or star from the true north or south at every degree and minute of altitude.

The magnetic azimuth is their distance, at each degree and minute of altitude from the north or south point of the compass.

Q. How do you find the true azimuth?

A. By adding the complement of the latitude, the complement of the altitude, and the sun or star's polar distance into one sum; from half this sum I subtract the polar distance, noting the half sum and the remainder: Then, to the arithmetical complement of the co-sine of the latitude, I add the arithmetical complement of the co-sine of the altitude; the log. sines of the half sum and the remainder; half the sum of these four logarithms will give the co-sine of half the true azimuth, which being doubled is the true azimuth, reckoned from the north in north latitude, and from the south in south latitude.

Or, it may be found thus:

To the log. co-secants of the co-latitude and altitude, add the log. sines of the half sum and the remainder; half the sum of these four logarithms (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the log. co-sine of half the true azimuth, as before.

Q. You

Q. You have given the true amplitude or azimuth by calculation, and the magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation; how do you find the variation?

A. By placing both the amplitudes or azimuth before me; then, if the true amplitude or azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed; the variation is east, but if it be to the left hand, it is west.

Q. You have the latitude and longitude the ship is in, consequently her place, how do you shape her course, or in other words, find her course and distance to any other place, whose latitude and longitude is known?

A. It may be found briefly by the tables of difference of latitude and departure, but by logarithms I will say,

As the meridional difference of latitude : is to radius :: so is the difference of longitude : to the tangent of the course. And

A. As the co-sine of the course : is to the proper difference of latitude :: so is radius : to the distance.

Q. You have the difference of latitude and departure made good in the 24 hours, how do you find the course and distance, and the ship's place, by logarithms?

A. As the difference of latitude : is to radius :: so is the departure : to the tangent of the course. And,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the difference of latitude :: so is radius : to the distance made good in the 24 hours.

Having the latitude and longitude left, and the difference of latitude, I find the latitude in, and the meridional difference of latitude; I then say,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the meridional difference of latitude, :: so is the sine of the course : to the difference of longitude. Or, as the proper difference of latitude : is to the departure :: so is the meridional difference of latitude : to the difference of longitude. Having the longitude left, and the difference, the longitude in is found by addition or subtraction, as the case requires.

Q. You have now the ship's place by calculation, how do you find it on a Mercator's Chart?

A. By laying a ruler across the Chart on the ship's latitude, and taking her longitude in my compasses, and setting one point on the meridian, by the side of the ruler, I turn the other east or west, according as the longitude is, (by the side of the ruler) and it will point out the ship's place.

Q. You have now the ship's place, how do you find her bearing and distance to any other known place?

A. By laying a ruler over the point where the ship is, and the given place, and with the compasses I take the nearest distance between the ruler and the centre of some compass on the Chart; and slide the compasses along the ruler (keeping both points perpendicular to it) the farthest point from the ruler will shew the course, or bearing, between the ship and place. Again,

I take the distance between the ship and place in the compasses, and then lay one point on the meridian as much below the ship's place, as the other is above the given place; that distance, reckoned in degrees, leagues or miles on the meridian, according as it is divided, will be the distance.

Q. You are ordered to a ship, she is lying in dock; prepare to take her out of dock.

A. A

*A.* I would take on board what kentledge was necessary, stream anchor and cable, kedge anchor, hawser and towline, with some spare ropes for guys, to keep her fair for the dock gates; buoy and buoy ropes, for stream and kedge.

*Q.* When your ship is out of dock, what is first to be done?

*A.* I would secure her, then take on board the remainder of the kentledge and level the hold; by laying the kentledge from the fore part of the fore hatchway to the after-part of the after hatchway.

*Q.* If you are taking in bales, how would you dunnage, and which part of the ship most?

*A.* I would dunnage six inches, and mostly about the pump well, main hatchway, the wake of the chains and floor timber heads.

*Q.* Suppose you have one and a half foot water in your held, and your ship heels four streaks; what dunnage ought you to have to preserve the cargo?

*A.* Three feet.

*Q.* How would you moor your ship at Gravesend?

*A.* I would come to with my small bower, veer the service into the hawse, and then hang my best bower anchor to the long boat, and with the tide drop her a stern: when the cable is taut, let go the anchor, first letting go the shank rope, to keep the cable more taut.

*Q.* How would you hang the anchor to the long boat?

*A.* Take the buoy-rope over the roller (which is in the middle of the stern of the long boat), bring the bight round the main thwart, cockbill the anchor, hook the cat to the anchor, and lower away, until the flukes of the anchor are clear of the boat's bottom, then make fast the buoy-rope, have a shank-rope through the ring, (which is at the boat's stern-post) pass it round the shank of the anchor, make it fast to the after thwart, lower away and unhook the cat, then veer away the cable; be careful to heave the buoy over board and spare buoy rope before you let go the anchor.

*Q.* How do you moor in the Downs?

*A.* With my best bower to the S. W. I would veer away with the last quarter stream-tide, and moor with the small bower to the N. E.

*Q.* Where is the best anchoring in the Downs?

*A.* Upper Deal church and castle in one, in eight or nine fathoms water.

*Q.* What are the marks for anchoring in the Downs?

*A.* The South Foreland S. S. W. Deal castle bearing West, and Sandown castle N. W.

*Q.* How would you unmoor in the Downs with the wind at North?

*A.* I would splice my stream cable to my small bower, and veer away at

**NOTE.** All cables ought to be 120 fathoms in length, and are in proportion to each other as the cubes of their diameters. The number of threads of which a cable is composed being always proportioned to the length and thickness, and the weight and value of it is determined by this number. The number of threads and weight of cables of different circumferences may be seen in the following Table:

Circumference in Inches.	9	10	11	12	13	14	Threads or Rope Yarns.	393	485	598	699	821	952	Weight in Pounds.	1572	1940	2394	2796	3284	3803	Circumference in Inches.	15	16	17	18	19	20	Threads or Rope Yarns.	1095	1244	1404	1574	1754	1943	Weight in Pounds.	4372	4976	5616	6295	7016	7772
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at half ebb, that I might have time to stow my best bower, and shorten in my small bower cable, before the ship tends to windward.

Q. Proceed to unmoor ship as it is done in the navy.

A. I would fend for the master to see the hawse is clear, turn all hands up to unmoor ship, lay the capstan bars for shipping, call the mate to see the messenger passed for the best bower, rig the davit out, because I will take it up the first quarter flood, get the cat and fish to pass for the best bower, stretch along the fish-tackle; quarter-masters down, in the tier, and stand by to veer away the small bower cable; ship the capstan bars, pin and swift them; clap on the stoppers before the bitts, and bring to the messenger. At the same time unbit the best bower, rowse aft the slack cable; heave taut, take off the stoppers, hold on the messenger, and heave away; veer away the small bower cable; clap on the nippers. Thick and dry for weighing, heave chea ly; the anchor's away, keep fast the small bower cable; quarter master take hold of the helm; look out for the anchor; the anchor is in sight; heave and haul the capstan; hook the cat; haul taut, and take a turn; surge the messenger round the capstan; take off the nippers; out cable; cable enough; haul cat; belay the catfall; pass the stopper; hook the fish; try fish by hand; haul with the fish; belay the fish-tackle fall; pass the shank painter; bowse too the stock with the tackle; belay the shank-painter; make fast the stopper and stock lashing; come up cat and fish; unhook both; haul the buoy and buoy rope in; then shift the messenger for the small bower and bring too, clap on the stoppers before the bitts and unbit the cable; rowse aft the slack cable; man the capstan; hold on the messenger; fore-castle-men rig out the davit for the small bower; when the anchor is a stay peek, send the top men to loose the sails; man the yards; stretch along the top-sail sheets; let fall the top-sails; overhaul reef tackles, bunt-lines and clue-lines; foot the sails out of the top; haul home the top-sail-sheet; stretch along the top-sail-halyards and man them; quarter-master and boatswain's mates attend to the braces; hoist away the top-sails; top-sails a-trip; belay the halyards; trim the sails; heave up the anchor; stow it as before, and haul the buoy and buoy rope in.

Q. How would you unmoor with the wind S. E. or S.?

A. Veer on the best bower cable, and take the small bower-anchor up first; and proceed as before, then heave in to the short service on the best bower, &c. If the anchor has great hold and afraid of standing the messenger, clear away the main capstan and lash a block, or purchase blocks, on the cable, and one to the main-mast, or one to the two ports abreast of the main-mast; reeve a hawser through them, and heave on both capstans together.

Q. Suppose you are close upon a wind, in moderate weather, with all your sails set, how will you tack the ship?

A. I would stretch along the lee bow-lines, and weather-braces, the weather-sheets and lee-tacks; then put the helm a-lee, let go the fore sheet, lee fore-top sail, brace and fore-top bow-line; jib and stay-sail sheets. When the fore-top sail touches, brace too and help her; when aback, brace up and help her; when the wind is out of the after sails, raise tacks and sheets; shift the stay-sail tacks, and haul over the stay-sail sheets; when the wind is rather  $\frac{1}{2}$  a point on the bow, if sure of coming about, haul the main sail. N. B. One watch of the top-men on the quarter-deck, and fore-castle to set up the weather-breast-backs.



**stays.** If she has stern-way, shift the helm and top the sprit-sail yard; haul on board the main tack and aft the main sheet. Brace up the main yard when the after sails are full; haul off all; and haul on board the fore tack; keep in the weather braces forward, and let her come to, then brace up; haul aft the fore-sheet, jib and stay-sail sheets; (set up the back stays when the ship is head to wind) and haul the bow-lines; then haul taut the weather-braces, lee-tacks, and weather-sheets; have the braces let go at once; when the word is given to haul mainsail, (all the hands on the braces should keep hauling taut in for the run) the yards will swing of themselves.

*Q.* How would you tack a ship under her three top-sails?

*A.* I would put the helm a-lee, ease off the fore-top sail brace, keep fast the fore top bowline: when the fore-top-sail touches, brace to and help her; when the wind is a-head, haul the main top-sail and shift the helm: then brace up the main yard, and haul the main-top bowline; when the after-sails are full, let go and haul; keep in the weather-braces forward, and when she comes to brace sharp up, haul the main and fore-top bowlines, haul taut the weather braces, and top the sprit-sail yard.

*Q.* How do you veer, or wear a ship with all her sails set?

*A.* I would haul the mizen up, and the mizen stay-sail down, or brail it up, hard a weather the helm, thiver the mizen top-sail, let go the main and main-top bowlines, ease off the main sheet, the lee main brace, and round in the weather brace. When the wind is abaft the beam, raise the main tack; when the wind is aft, square the head yards, and get the other tacks on board; haul aft the sheets, shift the jib and stay-sail sheets over the stays, and as she comes to, haul the mizen out; hoist the mizen stay-sail, and haul aft the sheet; brace the head yards up, haul the bowlines, and trim all sharp. If a fresh wind, and should be proper to shorten sail, in top gallant sails, down jib and stay-sails, take one or two reefs in the top sails.

*Q.* It blows hard, how would you proceed to close reef the top-sails?

*A.* I would let run the halyards, and haul the yards close-down by the clew-lines and down-haul tackles; if the wind is large, man the clew-lines and bunt-lines, let go the sheets, and clew them close up; haul in the weather-brace, and spill the sail as much as possible; then haul out the reef tackles, send men up and haul up the weather earing first, then the lee one and reef away, hauling the other reefs up before the yard: If the ship is upon a wind when the top-sail yard is down, let go the bowline. It is mostly the way to man the clew-lines and the bunt-lines, ease off the lee sheet and clew it up; hauling in the weather brace at the same time; when the sail is spilled, haul out the reef-tackles, and reef as before. But to keep the sail from splitting or shaking (especially if it be wet) it is the best way to man the clew-lines, bunt-lines, and weather-brace, let go the lee-brace, ease off the weather sheet, hauling up the clew-line, and in with the weather-brace at the same time; when in enough, ease off the lee-sheet, clew up, &c. N.B. To set a top-sail on a wind when it blows strong, always haul the lee-sheet home first, then the weather one, &c. as before.

*Q.* It blows har'er, you must take in your top-sails?

*A.* I would take in the fore and mizen top-sails first, because it will ease the ship forward (for when it blows hard we generally have a head sea, and she keeps to the better) let go the fore-top bowline, lower away the halyards, man the clew-lines and bunt lines, clew close up, and haul

out the reef-tackles, haul in the weather-brace, steady the lee-brace, haul taut the top sail halyards; send the people up to band the sail, and when up, before they go on the yard, I'll clap the rolling tackle on to steady it, and a piece of canvas abreast of the lee top-mast shrouds after the sail is handed; (all the top sails should be taken in the same way) after that, if squally, take in the main top-sail, and then the ship is under her courses.

*Q.* How would you veer a ship under her courses?

*A.* I would haul the mizen and main-sail up, and down mizen stay-sail, square the after yards, hard a weather the helm, man the weather fore-brace, and ease off the lee-brace and fore bowline; ease off the fore-tack, and haul on board the other: keep her large, if room, until I get the tack on board and belay it: then luff up to the wind, haul aft the fore-sheet and brace up the fore-yard, set the after-sails, aboard main-tack, aft the main sheet, brace all up, and haul the bowlines; when my sails are trimmed, shift the rolling tackles on the top sail yards.

*Q.* Suppose you are lying to in a hard gale of wind, under a reef main-sail, you want the ship's head on the other tack; how will you veer in a great sea?

*A.* I will watch her falling off, and put the helm a weather, when she does, ease off the main sheet; if that will not do, I'll man the fore-shrouds, and get tarpaulins and hammocks or spare canvas up, and spread it: If that will not do, I will haul aft the main sheet, and put the helm a-lee, then send hands out to the sprit-sail yard with hammocks and gaskets to stop the sprit-sail (called balancing) within the lee clew-line; block and loose the lee yard-arm, then haul aft the sheet, clap the helm hard a-weather, ease off the main sheet, round in the weather-brace, gather aft the other sheet, haul the main tack on board; when she is before the wind, square the sprit-sail yard, clue the sail up and furl it; ease the helm down a-lee, brace the yards up, haul the main sheet aft, bowse the bowline up, lash the helm three parts a lee, and she will lay too as before.

*Q.* Suppose she will not veer after all you have done?

*A.* I will loose the goose wings of the fore-sail; if that will not do, set the fore-sail and veer her under her courses, or haul the main-sail up; if by hauling the main-sail up and furling it she does not veer, lower down the mizen-yard; if that will not do, lower down the cross-jack yard and mizen top-mast; if that will not do, cut away the mizen-mast.

*Q.* How do you cast a ship, when intending to get under weigh?

*A.* If I am to cast her to starboard, I would haul in my larboard braces forward, and let my after yards lay square; I may hoist the fore top mast stay-sail, and keep the sheet to windward to help her; If I am to cast her to port, I would haul in the contrary braces, when cast, fill the head sails and brace up as circumstances require. *N.B.* If a ship is wind-rode, as soon as the anchor is right up and down, put the helm the way you would have her cast, setting in the same braces abaft, and the contrary forward: but if she is tide-rode, the helm must be put the contrary way to which you would have her cast, and set in the braces forward; which ever way the helm is, the braces abaft must be the contrary.

*Q.* It blows hard, and you split your top-sail?

*A.* I would let go the bowline, haul in the weather-brace, and lower

away the halyards, clew up the lee-sheet, haul up the bunt-lines, start the weather-sheet, belay the clue-lines and bunt-lines, unbend the sail, bend another; then either furl or set it, as circumstances require.

Q. You are lying to in a hard gale of wind, and split your main-sail?

A. I will haul it up carefully, unbend the sail, and bend another, get on board the main tack, and haul aft the sheet; when the sail is set, get a tackle on the weather-leach to secure the tack, and a preventer sheet; but in small ships they get the lee tack aft for a preventer sheet.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, and let the ship come up in the wind, and are all aback, what will you do?

A. I will box her off, and suppose she will not box off, I will haul the mizen up, let go the main and main-top bow-lines, the lee main and main-top-sail braces, and lay all square abaft, put the helm to leeward, if she has stern-way, when the wind is abaft the beam shift the helm; and, as she gets head-way, haul in a little of the after-braces, haul the mizen out, brace up sharp abaft and haul the bow-lines; and then I am on the same tack as before.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, close upon the land, and standing on must run on shore, and you can clear the land on the other tack; but it blows hard and a head swell, that she will not stay; and should you veer you would be on shore, how would you get upon the other tack?

A. I would club-haul her; this is done by putting the helm a-lee, and letting go the lee-anchor, and bringing her head up to wind; then cut the cable and haul about the after-sails; and when they are full brace about the head-sails, haul on board the fore-tack, and brace up the other way.

Q. If by accident your ship is brought by the lee, what would you do?

A. When a ship is brought by the lee, it is commonly occasioned by a large sea, and by the neglect of the helm's-man. When the wind is two or three points on the quarter, the ship taking a lurch brings the wind on the other side, and lays the sails all dead to the mast; as the yards are braced up, she then having little way, and the helm being of little service. I would therefore brace about the head-sails the other way, and keep the main-top-sail shivering; when she gathers way, and brings the wind aft again, raise the fore-tack and square the head-sails; trim the sails as they were before, and bring her to her course again. *N.B.* It is dangerous to bring a ship by the lee in a gale of wind, for she lying entirely against the sea, her sails can be of little service till they are braced about.

Q. Coming into soundings from a long voyage, I would have you prepare for going into port and anchoring.

A. I'll order the cables to be bent; thus get their ends up, reeve, haufe, and ring ropes to haul them out, the fore-castle men to clinch them, and quarter-master to clap the bends on, reeve the runners and tackles, unflow the anchors, bend the buoys and bouy-ropes, single the stoppers and shank painters, bit the bower-cables with a long range, have the dog stoppers to pass, see the tiers clear, have hand leads and lines in the chains, send down the top-ropes, reeve the top-tackle-falls, unfling the lower yards, when the cables are bent, &c. clap the hawse bucklers on.

Q. You are off the Eddystone, the wind at S. W. in a hard gale, under a reef fore-sail, and you must anchor in Plymouth Sound, how will you bring up for the safety of the ship, and with what anchor?

A. To give myself time for anchoring, I will haul my fore-sail up, get the sheet anchor over the side, and bit the cable to the after-bits with a range, get down top-gallant mast, and split-sail yard, in fore and aft, unflid the top-masts and stretch along the jacks, clap the wing stopper on the  
second

second cable of the best bower; being all clear, I'll set my forefail and steer in for the Sound, and when I am near the place I intend to anchor in, I'll man the fore clue garnets, and stand by to lower the yards and top-masts, being ready, lower away, haul the fore-fail close up, and furl it a Portland, clap rolling tackles on the lower yards, and heel ropes on the top-masts; having the marks on to anchor, stream the best bower buoy, and see that it goes clear of the ship, and when I intend to bring-up, put the helm down, and haul the mizen out, then let go the anchor and veer away at least one and a half cable before I check her; should the ship drive with two cables out, on the best bower, stream the small bower-buoy and let go the anchor, which will allow me to veer a cable on the small bower; this will bring her up if it blows ever so hard, and I have still the sheet anchor to stand by; when I have brought up, and double-bitted and stoppered the cables, I'll get the top-fail yards fore and aft in the tops, and make the ship as snug as possible; as soon as the gale is over, get the anchors up and moor properly. The best method is to unbend the small bower buoy rope from the anchor, it being liable to get foul of the best bower cable, by the buoy going over and over again of the said cable, which has been often the case. *N. B.* In coming from the westward with a hard gale of wind, and bound into the Downs, take the same method.

*Q.* Suppose you are on a lee shore, and had neither room to veer or stay, nor any anchoring ground, how would you put the ship's head round the other way.

*A.* I would put my helm hard a-lee; when she comes head to wind, raise the fore and main tacks directly, make a run with my weather braces and lay all aback at once, then haul forward my lee-tacks and bow-lines as far as I can, that the ship may fall round on her heel, and when the main-fail begins to shiver, I would haul it up, fill my head sails, and shift the helm hard a-weather; when the wind comes on the other quarter, haul on board the main tack, and bring her close to the wind.

*Q.* Suppose it blows hard, you cannot carry your courses, night coming on, and it is likely to blow harder, what will you do?

*A.* I will haul the fore-fail up and furl it, balance the mizen, haul it out to keep her to, then haul up the weather main clue-garnet and bunt-line, then the lee-clue-garnet-bunt-lines and leach-lines, square the yards, and get strops round the mast above the booms to hook the yard tackles to for rolling tackles, then reef the fail; when reefed, haul on board the tack, get aft the sheet handsumely, tend the braces, bowse up the bow-line, and haul up the mizen.

*Q.* You are just abreast of Portland, coming up Channel, the wind has taken you back; you have all sails set, and you have no time to take them in, for you will be on shore or in the Race presently, how will you proceed?

*A.* If she has head-way, I will put the helm-a-port, let go the fore sheet and larboard braces; as soon as the after-fails shiver, haul down all the studding-fails; if it blows fresh take in top-gallant sails, brace up the after-yards; when full, brace up forward and haul on board the fore-tack, trim all sharp, and haul the bow-lines, and then haul taut the weather-braces.

*Q.* Suppose you are turning over the Flats with your top-fails and fore-fail, you endeavour to put about, but she will not stay, there is a sand a-head, within a cable's length of you, what will you do?

*A.* I will heave all aback, when she has paid well off, shift the helm; brace about the head-fails and shiver the after-fails; then she will veer round and stand off.

*Q.* You

*Q.* You are in a gale of wind, and split your fore-course, what will you do?

*A.* I'll man the weather fore clue-garnet, bunt-lines and leach-lines, ease off the fore-tack, and when clued up, man the lee-clue-garnet and haul it close up; let go the lee-brace; when I let go the sheet and square the yard, haul taut the lifts and braces, send hands to unbend the sail; when another is bent, and I want to set it, I will haul on board the fore-tack, and haul aft the fore-sheet, brace the yard up and haul the bow-line.

*Q.* It blows hard, and you want to reef your courses, how would you proceed?

*A.* I will let go the top-sail sheets and lifts, man the down-haul tackles, lower away the jeers, let go the bow-lines and elue the sails up, round in the weather-braces, haul taut the lifts, braces, and rolling tackles; then send hands up to reef the sails; when I want to set them, I will proceed with the sails as before.

*Q.* Suppose it blows hard at S. W. and you are drove from your anchors in the Downs, what would you do?

*A.* I would steer for the Gull-stream, which I shall know by having the upper Light on the South Foreland to bear S. W. by S. then steer away between the N. E. and N. E. by N. which will carry me between the Brake and the Goodwin Sands, keeping to the Goodwin in nine or ten fathom, and to the Brake in seven or six.

*Q.* You are standing on a wind with all your sails set; your enemy is in sight, standing towards you, how do you clear your ship for action?

*A.* I will call all hands to quarters, up hammocks, the quarter-masters to stow them in the netting, and on the gang-way; get the top-men's hammocks up in the top; down all chests in the hold; quarter-masters stow them; take in all the small sails; sling the lower yard with top-chains, get the puddings and dolphins up; then sling the top-sail yards half mast or close up; stopper the top-sail sheets, stoppers on the jeers, or elserack them; gunners get the match tubs between every two guns, matches, powder horns, crows, and handspikes, sufficient for every gun; all hands to quarters, keep silence and mind the word of command, fire not a gun until the word of command is given; mind you do not fire a shot in vain. Now I have all the three masts in one, Fire!

*Q.* Suppose you are in chase of an enemy's ship of war, upon a wind, with all your sails set; she is right a-head, on which side will you engage her?

*A.* I will engage her to leeward, by reason she cannot put away before the wind, and if there is any thing of a sea, she may not be able to fight her lower tier of guns. If light breezes and hot weather it would be better to engage to windward, to let them receive the smoak and heat of the fire.

*Q.* You are chasing from the wind, and carry away your main-top-mast, how will you proceed?

*A.* I would haul up the main-sail, and send hands up into the top with a rope or hawser, to clap on that part of the mast that hangs down, then cut the lanyards of the main top-mast shrouds, and lower way, cast off the hawser, reeve it to feed the stump down, clear away the rigging, unslung the main-yard, get the foretackle on it and bowze forward the yard, then lower the stump upon deck, and get the spare top-mast ready for the cross-trees; clap the hawser on, and fway it up high enough for the rigging.

*Q.* You are lying to in a hard gale of wind under your main course, you carry away your main-mast, how will you proceed to clear the wreck?

*A.* I will clap my helm a-weather, brace my fore and fore-top sail yards full, then call all hands to get pole-axes, &c. to clear away the rigging.

*Q.* Why will you put the ship before the wind?

*A.* Because

*A.* Because the mast will go a-stern clear of the rudder, and prevent its damaging the ship.

*Q.* You are going large and see a ship in the wind's eye, how will you proceed to chase her?

*A.* I will turn all hands up, get my tacks on board, brace up my yards and haul aft the sheets; haul the bow-lines, set the jib and stay sails, keep her full, and by making short boards and turn directly to windward, which will prevent her putting away large.

*Q.* Suppose you were to carry away your bowsprit, what would you do?

*A.* I would immediately veer ship, and keep her before the wind; and then, for the security of the fore-mast, I would carry forward the fore-runners and tackles, and bowze them well taut, till I can get a hawser or sufficient rope, and clinch it round the mast-head, and secure it to the bits of the fore-castle or the cat-heads; then take the best spar I have and make a jury bowsprit of it.

*Q.* Having a fair wind, how will you set your fore-top-mast studding sail on the larboard side?

*A.* First haul taut the truss tackles, and bowze the fore-yard close to; then haul taut the larboard fore-lift, and starboard fore-top-sail clue-line; on board his Majesty's ships the top burtons are on the top-sail yards to keep them square when studding-sails are set, (the top-sails, lifts, and clue-lines not thought of) the fore top men down on the fore-yard, and rig out the larboard studding-sail boom, first sending down the studding-sail tack and outer halyards, up to the fore-top-sail larboard yard-arm; and reeve the halyards, send them down and bend them; the tack being bent and all ready, man the halyards and hoist away, haul out the tack, &c. If the wind is on the beam or quartering, set it abaft the top-sail; if right aft, before the top-sail, (which is done by a man standing on the fore yard-arm, with the leach of the studding-sail in his hands.)

*Q.* Suppose you are in an engagement, and your main-top-mast stay is shot away, how will you secure your mast?

*A.* I will send my shifting back stay forward by the main-top-mast stay-sail halyards, and reeve it through a block abaft the fore-mast head, bowse it taut, and that will secure the mast.

*Q.* Your ship comes to against her helm, what will you do?

*A.* I will haul my mizen up, and shiver the after-sails.

*Q.* She comes to yet, if she stays she will be on board some other ship?

*A.* I'll let go the lee-fore and fore-top-sail braces, raise the fore tack and let go the bow-lines, haul in the weather braces, and box her off.

*Q.* How do you splice your cables?

*A.* I will put the whole strands of the best or small bower cables twice each way, and point each strand with a tail of three fathoms each; then seize them with quarter and end seizing to make them lie snug, which is the readiest way for clearing the hawse. They being soon spliced and unspliced when pointed.

*Q.* How would you mark the lead-line?

*A.* Black leather at 2 and 3 fathoms, white at 5, red at 7, black at 10, white at 13, (some seamen use black at 10 and 13) white at 15 as at 5, red at 17 as at 7, two knots at 20 fathoms, and so on, an additional knot at every 10 fathoms, with a single knot between each 10 fathoms to mark the line at every 5 fathoms.

*Q.* You are sent down in the dark for a top-sail, how do you know a main-sail from a fore-sail, or a main-top-sail from a fore-top sail?

*A.* If it has three bow-line cringles it is a main-sail; if it has but two,

it is a fore-fail: if it is marled abaft the foot rope, it is a main-fail, if before it is a fore-fail: if a main-top-fail, it has four bow-line cringles, if a fore top-fail but three: all top-fails are marked to the rope, because the foot rope is served.

Q. The sheers are along side, how do you get them in?

A. Par-buckle them in with their heads aft on the poop, and get the fore and main runners on them for guys; lash on two four-fold blocks, reeve the masting-falls, get girt lines on the head of the sheers to steady the mast-head, put heel lashings on the sheers, with good oak planks under them, to transport them forward on; lash one of the four-fold blocks forward to the stem, and bring the fall to the capstan; heave the sheers high enough: when done, I'll take forward two runners and tackles to assist the sheers, take the mizen-mast first in, then raise the sheers erect, take in the main-mast, bowse the heels of the sheers forward, and keep them upright to take in the fore-mast.

Q. How do you rig a lower mast?

A. I will lash on the girt-line-blocks, put on the bolsters, parcel and tar them, put over the runner and tackle-pendants, then the foremost of the starboard-shrouds, then the larboard, and so on; then the stay and spring stay, seize in the dead eyes for the shrouds, and the harts for the stay, reeve the lanyards, set up the rigging, get the top over head, and bolt it, rattle down the shrouds, and seize on the cat-harpin-legs, hook the futtock shrouds and hitch them, seize down the ends, lash the hanging jeer blocks under the top, with the stops under the stays, lead up and lash to the mast-head, get the cap into the top for the head of the top-mast, and lash the blocks on for the main lifts.

Q. How do you get a top and cap over?

A. Make fast a girt line block, on each side of the mast-head, reeve the girt-lines, and pass them under the top, and make them fast to the after-part of the top, stop them to the bolt holes in the middle and fore-part of the top, then sway away: when high enough, cut the upper stops, having a guy on the after part of the top-brim, and the top will fall over the mast-head, then lower away, and put it in its birth, haul upon the guy and bolt it, lay the cap ready over the trussel trees for the top-mast head, to receive it; when the top-mast-head is through it, lash the cap to the top-mast till high enough, then place the cap on the mast-head, and drive it down.

Q. How do you rig a main-top-mast?

A. I will tar the mast head, get the cross-trees over, fix the bolsters and parcel them, put over burton-pendants, then the shrouds, and back-stays, proper and spring-stay, and cap, sway up the mast and fid it, seize in the dead eyes, stay the mast, set up the shrouds, rattle them down, lash the bullock-blocks to the mast-head.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant mast?

A. I will send down the top-rope, reeve it through the sheave hole, and make it fast round the hounds of the mast, and standing part of the rope, leaving enough end to make fast to the cap for doubling, put on a seizing about half way up, which done, sway away; when the head is through the cap, make fast the spare end or standing part of the top-rope to the cap, cut the seizing, clap on the grommet, then the shrouds, back-stays and stay, sway up the mast, fid it, and set the rigging up.

Q. How do you rig a bowsprit?

A. I will lash the collar for forestay, the bob-stays and bowsprit shrouds, then the collar for the spring-stays, then the block for the top-mast stay, fix the man-rope, gammon the bowsprit, and set bob-stays and shrouds up.

Q. How

Q. How do you rig a jib boom?

A. I will put over the traveller, horses, and guys, the top gallant flay-block, and lash on the blocks for the top-gallant-bow line, and jib-down-haul-block to the traveller.

Q. How do you rig a lower yard?

A. I will get the yard athwart the gunwale, lash the jeers, clue-garnets, bunt-lines, leach-lines, and slab-line blocks, then put over the yard-arms the horses brace pendants, the yard tackle pendants, then the top sail sheet and lift blocks, reeve the jeers, braces, lifts, and yard-tackle falls, truss pards, sway the yard up, haul all taut, and belay.

Q. How do you rig a fore top sail-yard?

A. I will reeve a hawser for a top-rope, through the bullock block, and send it down, and having put over the horses, make the top rope fast to the middle of the yard, stopping it to the yard-arm, sway it up above the top, put over the brace pendants and lift blocks, reeve the lifts and braces, cut the yard-arm seizing, and cross the yard, lash the tye, bunt-line, and clue-line blocks, reeve the tye and halyards, sway it up above the cap, and parel it, reeve the clue-lines, bunt-lines, and reef-tackles.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant yard?

A. I will seize the clue-line-blocks on, put the horses over the yard-arms, sway it up on the cap, and rig the yard-arms, by putting on the brace-pendants and lifts, then cross the yard and parel it.

Q. You have lost your rudder at sea, what method will you take to steer the ship?

A. I will take a large spar, or part of a top-mast, and cut it flat in the form of a stern-post, bore holes at proper distances in that part which is to be the fore part of the preventer, or additional stern-post. then take the thickest plank I have on board, and make it as near as I can into the form of a rudder, bore holes at proper distances in the fore part of it, and in the after part of the preventer stern-post to correspond with each other; and reeve rope grommets through those holes in the rudder and after part of the stern-post for the rudder to play upon.

Through the preventer stern-post reeve guys, and at the fore part of them fix tackles, and then put the machine over-board; when I get it in proper position or in a line with the ship's stern-post, lash the upper part of the preventer post to the upper part of the ship's stern-post, then hook tackles at or near the main chains, and bowse taut on the guys to confine it to the lower part of the stern-post;—having holes bored through the preventer and proper stern-post, I will run an iron bolt through both, taking care not to touch the rudder, which will prevent the false stern-post from rising up or falling down.

By the guys on the after part of the rudder, and tackles fixed to them I may steer the ship. I must take care to bowse taut the tackles on the preventer stern-post to keep it close to the proper stern-post.

Q. Your ship is leaky, you cannot keep her free by the pumps, what will you do.

A. I will take a spare top-sail, or some other sail, and spread it upon the deck, cover it all over with oakum, and bind it to the sail with a needle and twine in several places, to keep it fast to the sail, then take an hawser and cut it into proper lengths to go under the ship's bottom, and come in over the gunnel, put these hawsers about four feet distant under the sail, and make them fast with their middle to the middle of the sails, and each leach beginning at the head and leaving off at the clues:—Then put the sail over board, keeping the oakum side to the ship's bottom, and haul up the ends



of the hawfers on the other side by a hauling line which I have swept the ship with, numbering each end fore and aft; then ease away on the hawfer's ends on that side I have put the sail over, and keep hauling at the same time on the hawfer's ends on the opposite side when the sail is properly down, which is known by marking the hawfer; I will then clap on tackles and bowse all taut, keeping the sail close to the ship's bottom, the oakum will be drawn in, and stop the leak. The sail may be covered with dung, or any filth I have on board, which will be drawn in and stop the leak.

*Q.* Suppose the wind northerly, and you are in a ship's hawse in the Downs, what would you do?

*A.* I would wait until the ship tends to windward, and heave up my anchor as she is tending.

*Q.* How would you work a ship out of the Downs with the wind southerly?

*A.* I would stand to the Goodwins and in 10 or 11 fathoms, it being steep to; and to the shore in 8 fathoms water.

*Q.* Is there any danger in going out of the Downs?

*A.* Yes; between Deal and Walmer Castle there are shoals near the shore, not having more than 16 or 17 feet of water on them at spring tides; as I draw towards the Foreland, I would stand in shore, to 10 or 9 fathoms, and off to the South Sand-head, Upper Deal and Walmer Castles in one will lead me clear off; Deal Church being open with Walmer Castle about a ship's length, I must stand out till I bring the lights in one, then I am clear of the South Sand-head; and when the light-house opens to the westward of Folkestone Church with Hay Cliffs, it leads me clear. I must take care not to shut in the Hope-land, and the South Sand-head will lie off three miles.—To sail out of the Downs to the westward, and the wind at S. W. I will begin to unmoor at a quarter flood, weigh at high water, and cast her in shore. But to sail to the eastward with the wind westerly, I would begin to unmoor at half ebb, take up my best bower, and weigh at low water.

*Q.* The wind at N. E. in moderate weather you mean to turn up the Swin, at what time of the tide would you weigh?

*A.* At slack water, loose the sails and up anchor.

*Q.* What are the marks for running through the Gull Stream?

*A.* To keep the upper light-house on the South Foreland, in one with the westernmost end of the southernmost cliff in Old Stains Bay; which is a swamp that lies between the two cliffs a large half-mile to the southward of Kingdown upon the South Foreland.

*Q.* How do you know when you can weather the South Sand-head?

*A.* When Upper Deal Mill is open to the southward of Walmer Castle, or when the light-houses are in one, and Folkestone Church is open with Hay-Cliff, I am clear.

*Q.* Suppose you were coming into the Downs with the wind at S. W. blowing hard, which way would you lay your ship's head to bring her up?

*A.* I would lay the ship's head to the eastward, and come to with my best bower, but if with the small bower, I would have her head in shore.

*Q.* For what reason would you do so?

*A.* I should then keep the cable clear of the cutwater.

*Q.* What is the course from the South Foreland to Dungeness, and what are the dangers?

*A.* From the South Foreland to Dungeness, the true Course is S. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distance 23 miles.

The

The Ripraps lie N. E. and S. W. about 5 leagues in length; the N. E. end bears from Dover Castle S. S. E. 4 leagues, from Folkestone S. E. by S. Calais steeple bears from it S. E. and Calais Cliffs S. S. E. 3 leagues, the S. W. end bears from Dungeness E. S. E. 4 leagues, on the N. E. part there are about 15 or 16 feet at low water, on the S. W. end 4 or 5 fathoms; it is steep to on both sides, having 20 and 22 fathoms close to it. To the westward of Folkestone, there is a ledge of rocks that runs a large mile off the shore, I would come no nearer in than 14 fathoms.

About 4 miles E. by N. from Dungeness, there is a shoal with not more than 12 feet on it, which I shall avoid by keeping in 10 fathoms.

Q. Where will you anchor, and in what depth of water under Dungeness?

A. I would anchor with the Nefs Point S. W. by W. the light-house W. S. W. athwart Romney Town, in 8, 9, or 10 fathom water.

There is a shoal about two miles to the westward of the Nefs, with only 18 feet on it at low spring tides, the Nefs light bears from it N. E. by E. 12 fathoms close to.

Q. What is the course from Dungeness to Beachy-head, and what are the dangers?

A. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. distance about nine leagues.

Off the highland of Farleigh there is a shoal of rocky ground with 14 feet on it, and lies pretty close in. In the channel off Dungeness, there is 24 fathoms, and off Beachy-head from 26 to 30 fathoms; I will, in thick weather, keep in 15 or 20 fathoms, from the Nefs to Beachy-head. When I deepen my water, haul to the Northward, but if I shoal it, haul to the Southward. In clear weather I may stand in shore until Beachy-head bears W. by N. and not have less than 10 fathoms of water, must then tack to avoid Pemfey Shoal, which lies about two miles off the shore, with Pemfey Church bearing N. and Beachy-head W. by S. 14 feet on it.

There is a shoal with 14 feet on it, and lies with Beachy-head W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N. 12 miles; E. by S. 6 miles from Beachy-head is the Horse of Willington, a small shoal, having 16 feet on it at low water.

Q. Bring off Beachy-head, at the close of a winter's evening, in a gale of wind at N. E. bound to Spithead, what is best to be done?

A. I would lie to with my ship's head to the N. N. W. till morning, then she will drive about a channel course at the rate of two knots an hour, allowing that what she would lose in the ebb, she would gain in the flood, and be in a fair way in the morning; I would come no nearer to the Owers than 18 or 20 fathoms.

Q. What is the course and dangers between Beachy-head and Dunnoose?

A. The course is W. by N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N. distance about 20 leagues.

The dangers are, Owers; the mark to go clear off the east part of them, is the white way on Crow Hill in one with Chichester Church, a little to the eastward of Pegham Church, and the mark to clear the west end, is St. Rook's Hill in one with Chichester Church, they bear from Culver Cliff E. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. about 4 leagues; *there is a floating light just to the Eastward of them*; in going down Channel, if I keep Dunnoose W. N. W. Northerly, will carry me without them, I will come no nearer to them in thick weather than 18 or 20 fathoms.

Q. You are coming from the Westward and off Dunnoose, what would you do?

A. I would steer N. E. keeping Sandown Castle clear of Culver Cliff, bearing W. by N. then I may run in between Bembridge Ledge and the Princessa Shoal, but with a ship of a great draught of water, it is best to go without the Princessa Shoal, until I get the Kickergill on the S. W. part of

Monkton Fort, and run into Spithead between the Buoy of the Dean and the Buoy of the Warner.

N. B. In going for Spithead from the eastward, there are 5 black buoys lying on the Dean and Horse, they must be all left on the starboard side, the outer one is called the East Buoy of Dean, it lies in 27 feet water, the marks for it are the flagstaff of Portsmouth platform, a little open to the westward of a round sentry-box off South Sea Castle, bearing N. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. with Dunnose open off Culver Cliff.

From the outer buoy to the next is W. N. W. about one mile and a quarter, it lies in 6 fathoms; the third lies in 4 fathoms; the buoy of the Warner bears west southerly from this buoy about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; from the third to the fourth or Elbow buoy, is S. E. and N. W.; it lies in three fathoms.

The Buoy of the Horse bears from the third buoy N. N. W. about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and lies in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms; from this last buoy to the first buoy of Sturbridge, the course is W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N. the Royal George lies in 13 fathoms,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the N. W. of the Edgar, the buoy of the Royal George, that of Noman's Land, and the Kickergill, lie in a line.

The two buoys of the Princessa Shoal lie N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. of each other, distance about a mile; they lie each in five fathoms with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  between them, the marks for the inner buoy, which is white, are Sandown Castle in one with Culver White Cliff, and Nettlestone Point on Bembridge Point, the buoy of Bembridge Ledge is black, and the Nob buoy is red, they lie E. N. E. and W. S. W. of each other, with Dunnose open of Culver Cliffs.

Q. Suppose you were to the northward of Bembridge Point, bound to Spithead, and the buoys were all gone, what would you do?

A. I would bring St. Helen's Church to bear W. and keep in twelve fathoms and steer N. by W. towards the Dean, keeping Ashdown-mark above the trees, will lead me into Spithead, abreast of Ride; if it is thick weather and the wind southerly, I will come no nearer to Bembridge Ledge than six fathoms, and steer N. W. by N. but if the wind is on the other side, I would come no nearer the Dean and Horse than 10 fathoms; observing the course and tides, I will anchor at Spithead with South Sea Castle N. E. by E. and the Kicker Point N. W. in 14 fathoms, East Indiamen and merchant ships generally anchor on the Mother Bank to the westward of the Sturbridge-buoy in 10 or 15 fathoms; if I am obliged to turn into Spithead, I may turn the Kickergill on each side of Fort Monkton, and come no nearer the Warner than 12 fathoms, nor to the Dean than 9 or 10 fathoms, nor to Noman's Land than 16 or 18 fathoms, being close to it.

Q. How do you come to anchor at St. Helen's?

A. I would keep Sandown Castle just open of Culver Cliffs, and bring St. Helen's Church a sail's breadth open of the Red Cliffs of Bembridge Point, and anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms.

Q. Suppose you were moored at Spithead with a cable and an half on the best bower, and one on the small bower, you have orders to sail, at what time of the tide would you unmoor, and which anchor would you take up first?

A. I would begin to unmoor at the first of the flood, and take up my small bower first.

Q. In sailing within the Isle of Wight and through the Needles, what are your observations?

A. To keep clear of the West Middle, I would keep South Sea Castle a sail's breadth open of the Kicker Point until I open West Cowes Castle, then steer directly for Hurst Castle, and when abreast of it, borrow pretty near

near it, then steer for the Needles Point; the leading mark through the Needles is the Light-house in one with Hurst Castle, bearing N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. I must be careful to keep the vanes of the windmill which stands on the island in sight, to keep me clear of Warden Ledge; great regard must be had to the tides, for the flood sets on the Needles, and the ebb on the Shingles with great velocity. *N. B.* To the northward of the West Middle lies the Bramble; the Bramble and West Middle have each two buoys on them; if I sail to the northward of the West Middle, I must sail between it and the Bramble, leaving the Bramble on the starboard side; when I come to West Cowes Castle, I must give it a good birth, as there is a ledge of rocks that lie off it: Warden Rock lies on the Island Side with a buoy on it, when I come near the Needles, must give them a good birth to avoid the Chalk Rock\*.

Q. What is your course from Dunnoose to Portland?

A. W. by N. 18 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Portland, what precautions are necessary?

A. I must take care of the Shambles, they bear from Portland Lights, which lie north and south of each other; N. W. by W. 4 miles, with only 14 feet on them at low water; to sail into the Road from the westward, I must keep close to the Bill, and keep my lead going; when I am round the East Point, haul up and anchor against the Pier, in 9 or 10 fathoms, with the Bill bearing S. S. E. Portland Castle S. S. W. and Weymouth Castle N. W. In sailing out of Portland Road, I must keep Week Church open of the Stone Pier, and that will carry me clear to the eastward of the Shambles.

The tide flows hard from the Road to the Bill E. S. E. 7 hours, and the flood sets right of the Bill 9 hours.

*N. B.* In case I should be embayed to the westward of Portland, and no possibility of getting out between Burton and Chiswell, where it ebbs 9 hours and flows only 3 hours, there is a steep beach of pebbles, I would there run my ship on shore with as much sail as I could carry, especially at the beginning of an ebb, and remain on board for three or four seas, when I may get on shore with safety.

Q. What is the course from Portland to Torbay, and how do you anchor there?

A. The course is W. N. W. and distance about 14 leagues; to anchor in the bay, I would bring the Berry Head to bear S. by E. or S. S. E. and Brixham Church on with the Pier Head; the best anchoring for small ships is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  from Brixham Pier Head, in 7 fathoms, or just to the Eastward of Torpier.

Q. What is your course from the Berry Head to the Start?

A. S. W. about 6 leagues.

Q. Is there any danger near the Start?

A. Yes, about two miles to the eastward of the Start, there is a shoal with not more than 9 feet on it, the Bolt Head being kept open of the Start Point, will carry me clear of it.

Q. What is your course from the Start to the Eddystone?

A. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. 7 leagues.

Q. What is your course from the Start to Ramhead?

A. W. N. W. 7 leagues.

Q. What is to be observed in sailing into Plymouth Sound?

A. If coming from the westward, and am got round the Ramhead, I must give Penlee Point a good birth, by reason of a ledge of rocks that

\* For a more particular account, see the DIRECTIONS published by JOHN HAMILTON MOORE. Price 2s. 6d.

lies off from it, then haul N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. for anchoring; the leading mark in is Plymouth Church, on with the middle Obelisk on the Hoæ.

In going into the Sound I may anchor in Cawland Bay, in 20 fathoms, with Penlee Point S. W. and the town of Cawland W. N. W.

The leading mark to carry me in between the Knap and Shovel, is Plymouth old church, on with a white patch on the Hoæ.

I may go into the Sound on the east side, between the Tinker and Shag-stone, by keeping Mount Batton a sail's breadth open of Staden Point, and keep in that direction until Maker's church bears N. W. and Withy Edge open, then haul over to the eastward and anchor.

Q. How do you sail into Hamoaze?

A. I would keep Kingland open of Redding Point, until the large House at Stoke touches the East side of Mill Bay; steer in until the Obelisk comes on with Block House Point; keep in that direction, till the easternmost summer house on Mount Edgcomb Side comes open with the Point within which it stands; then steer for it, until the east point of Mount Wise comes open with Block-House Point; then steer mid-channel for Stone-house Pool till Drake's Island is shut within Block-House Point: I must not open it till South Down comes open with the Obelisk, then steer up the harbour with the side of Drake's Island, just touching Passage Point, which will lead me to the southward of the Harbour shoal, on the outer part of which there is a rock, with only fifteen feet on it, but on any other part, there is a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

N. B. The marks to know the Sound when I am coming from sea in the day time, are, Ram Church, which stands to the northward of the Ram-head, and a square tower standing on the highest part of the land.

Q. You are bound into Falmouth, how would you proceed?

A. In going to Falmouth, there is a rock, called the Block Rock, with a pole on it, and shews itself at half tide; it lies nearest to the west shore; I may sail in on either side of it, but the east side is the best. If I would sail into Carrick Road, I must keep in the fair way, and my lead going, as there is a narrow deep channel all the way, of 16 or 18 fathoms. I may borrow on St. Maw's side in 5 or 6 fathom. The best anchoring in Carrick Road, is St. Maw's Castle E. S. E. and lay my easternmost anchor in 16 or 18 fathoms, and my westernmost anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms. Just past St. Maw's there is a sand that is steep to, called St. Maw's Sand, and lies almost half channel over.

N. B. Great ships anchor, with Manacle Point, on with the point of Falmouth, or a great house, that is to the westward of Penryn, just open Trefusis Point in 18 fathoms.—The Manacles lie from Falmouth about S. S. E.

Q. How do you know the Lizard when you first make it?

A. It is the southernmost land on the coast, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 42 fathoms.

Q. How does the Land's End appear when you make it?

A. It appears in hummocks with a church on it, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 54 fathoms.

Q. What are the dangers off the Land's End?

A. Many:—1st, The Runnel-stone lies about nine tenths of a mile S. S. E. from Tol-peden-penwith.

2d, N. E. by N. from the Runnel-stone there is a rock, called the Leawmean, which appears at half ebb, with a passage between it and the main, seldom used by any but by coasters.

3d.

3d, The Wolf Rock; bears from Tol-peden-penwith W. S. W. distance  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles; it is small and may be seen at half tide; the largest of the Bresam Rocks, kept open of the outermost of the Long Ships (*on which there is a light-house erected*) will lead me clear to the westward of the Wolf.

4th, The Long Ships lie N. W. by N. about 3 miles from the S. W. point of the Land's End, and 1 mile W. N. W. from the westernmost point; they are high, and may be seen 4 or 5 leagues off.

5th, The Kettle-bottom, is a shoal with only 6 feet on it, and lies about half-way, between the northernmost part of the Long Ships, and the west point of the Land's End.

6th, The Bresam rocks lie about 3 miles N. E. by N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. from the Long Ships.

7th, The Seven Stones are a row of rocks that come not above water, but the sea always breaks over them; they lie from Cornwall W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. dist.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  leagues; and from St. Martin's Head, Scilly, N. E. dist. 3 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Mount's Bay, where would be the safest anchoring ground?

A. Mount's Bay lies between the Lizard and the Land's End; there is a high Island on the east side, and a Castle on the west side of it, called St. Michael's Mount; from the east side of it lies a ledge of rocks, near a league into the sea; the Coast is full of rocks, and not safe to anchor in. To sail into the Bay I must bring St. Paul's steeple W. and keep over to the west shore, and make St. Clement's Island, which is before the town of Mousehole, having the castle on the starboard side; I shall then see a large sandy bay, and, when within the Island, there is a good anchoring in 7 or 8 fathoms.

Q. If you are bound, or forced to go into Scilly, what would you do?

A. I would steer for St. Mary's Sound, and run in for the southernmost Point of St. Mary's Island, called Penninis Point, minding to keep the lead going, and approach no nearer than 5 fathoms water; about N. W. of Penninis Point, a little more than half a mile, is the Woolpack, the shoal lies near to the shore; I must continue to run in 5 or 6 fathoms, keeping pretty close to St. Mary's Island, to avoid the Spanish Ledge, which lies about half a mile W. by S. from Penninis Point; some part of this shoal may be seen at low water, and part of the Woolpack shews itself before low water; when I have got abreast of the Woolpack, to which I must give a good birth, about a cable's length, and steer for the Stevel Rock which is bold to; when I am abreast of the Stevel, must steer N. W. by W. until Little Crow Island comes on with Bantscarren Point; then steer N. N. E. until Crow Island comes open a ship's length of Bantscarren Point, or bring the castle, which is on St. Mary's Island, to bear S. S. E. and anchor in 6 or 5 fathoms water.

## THE METHOD OF EXERCISING MERCHANT SHIPS COMPANIES FOR WAR.

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**I**T is not presumed, in the following pages, to offer any hints to the officers in the Royal Navy, who may be said to be trained up in the school of war: we only attempt the humbler task of suggesting a few observations to the commanders of merchant ships, who, occupied in commercial pursuits in the time of peace, are sometimes deficient in the method of defending themselves when attacked in time of war. We would first recommend to station their crews according to their rank and capacities, by forming a quarter bill, and to exercise them in their respective stations. As merchant ships are so variously fitted out with guns and men, it is impossible to form a quarter bill to suit all. We have, however, given two quarter bills, one for a trading ship of fourteen six-pounders, and fifty men, and the other for a privateer of twenty nine-pounders, and 160 men, which may be varied as circumstances and the difference of guns, carriages, and men may require.

### A Quarter Bill for a Trading Ship of Fourteen Six-pounders and Fifty Men.

The captain to command in chief, on the quarter deck, if it be fortified to afford common shelter from small arms.....	1
The chief mate to command the six foremost guns, and work the ship forward .....	1
The second mate to command the eight aftermost guns .....	1
The boatswain to pass the word, and get the captain's orders executed fore and aft, as occasion may require.....	1
The carpenter to attend the pumps, shot-plugs, &c.....	1
The gunner to deliver the powder to the boys, as carriers .....	1
The doctor in the lowest, safest, and most convenient place the ship affords .....	1
A good man at the helm .....	1
Four men to each gun and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder .....	35
Seven men at small arms and occasional duty .....	7
	50

### A Quarter Bill for a Privateer of Twenty Guns, Nine-pounders, and Four Three-pounders on the Quarter-Deck and Fore-castle.

The captain to command the whole . . . . .	1
The master to assist and work the ship according to orders . . .	1
A midshipman to pass the word of command fore and aft . . . .	1
A quarter	

A quarter master at the gun, and another at the helm . . .	2
The first marine officer with 24 musketeers . . .	25
Three men for the two three-pounders, and a boy to fetch powder . . .	4

### On the Main Deck.

The first lieutenant to command the ten foremost guns . . .	1
The second lieutenant to command the ten aftermost guns . .	1
The gunner to assist and attend all the great guns fore and aft . .	1
The two masters mates to attend the fore-top-sail braces, and work the ship forward according to orders . . . . .	2
The boatwain's mate, with two seamen, to assist in working the ship, and to repair the main rigging . . . . .	3
The carpenter and his crew to attend the pump, and the wings about the water's edge, fore and aft, with shot-plugs, &c. . .	4
Six men to each of the ten guns on a side, and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder . . . . .	70

### On the Forecastle.

The boatswain to command, with two seamen to work the ship and repair the fore rigging . . . . .	3
Three men, and a boy to fetch powder, for the two three-poun- ders . . . . .	4
The second marine officer, with nine musketeers . . . . .	10
In the barge upon the booms, the third marine officer with eight musketeers . . . . .	9
In the main top, five men with a midshipman at small arms, and to observe the conduct and condition of the enemy . . . .	6
In the fore top, five men at small arms and to repair the rig- ging . . . . .	5
In the mizen top, three men at small arms and to repair the rig- ging . . . . .	3
In the powder room, the gunner's mate with an assistant to fill and hand powder to the boys, carriers . . . . .	2
In the cock-pit, the doctor and his mate . . . . .	2

160

Here it may not be amiss to remark, that the people should be quartered to fight nearest to where they are stationed to work the ship; that is, the after guard on the quarter deck, the wafters in the waist, forecable men that are necessary in the forecable, &c. The quarter bill and discipline of the crew should be kept from disorder as long as possible; and when occasional duty requires the people to be let go from their quarters, it should not be done at random, but with judgment, such as will suit the occasion, from the musketeers, or a man from each great gun, &c. where they can be best spared.

### On Preparing for Exercise or Action.

When all hands are called to quarters, every man should bring his  
R r hammock



hammock well lashed up, and stow it to the greatest advantage to give shelter from small arms nearest to his own quarters, or give it to some of his messmates where they are most wanted, that they may know readily where to find them when exercise or action is over.

When the hammocks are properly stowed, the officers, according to their stations and duties, are to see the ship effectually cleared of all incumbrances, and every thing prepared, so that nothing may be wanting that is necessary for exercise or action.

The lieutenants or mates, with the gunner on the gun deck, are to get all the hatches laid, except that where the powder is to be handed up; a match tub half filled with water, and four matches in the notches, placed as near midship as possible to serve two guns and their opposites; also swabs to wet the decks, to prevent the fatal consequences that may attend the scattered and blown powder from the priming of the guns making a train fore and aft, which has, in many instances, taken fire from the firing of the guns, and done great damage. It is further the duty of the lieutenants to see that the captain of each gun has his men, powder-horn, rope-sponge, rammer, crow, handspikes, and train tackles, all ready in their proper places.

The boatswain must get the yards slung, the topfail sheets stoppered, and marline spikes ready to repair the standing or running rigging that may be damaged.

The carpenters are to get the pumps rigged, and shot plugs, with all that is necessary, ready in their proper places, to stop leaks and repair damages.

The gunner, when preparing for action, is to see that the charges in the guns are dry, and that there is a sufficient quantity of wads, and shot of all sorts, and cartridges ready filled.

The marine officers are to see all the musketeers at their quarters, with their arms and ammunition in good order for exercise or action.

#### Exercise of the Great Guns.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Silence               | 8 Fire                 |
| 2 Cast loose your guns  | 9 Sponge your guns     |
| 3 Level your guns       | 10 Load with cartridge |
| 4 Take out your tompons | 11 Shot your guns      |
| 5 Run out your guns     | 12 Put in your tompons |
| 6 Prime                 | 13 House your guns     |
| 7 Point your guns       | 14 Secure your guns.   |

#### 1. Silence.

At this word every one is to observe a silent attention to the officers.

#### 2. Cast loose your Guns.

The muzzle lashing is to be taken off from the guns, and, being coiled up in a small compass, is to be made fast to the eye-bolt above the port, the lashing-tackles at the same time to be cast loose, and the middle of the breaching seized to the thimble of the pomillion. The sponge to be taken down, and with the crow, handspike, &c. laid upon the deck by the gun.

N. B. When prepared for engaging an enemy, the seizing within the

the clinch of the breaching is to be cut, that the gun may come sufficiently within board for loading, and that the force of the recoil may be more spent before it acts upon the breaching.

### 3. Level your Guns.

The breech of your metal is to be raised, so as to admit the foot of the beds being placed upon the axle-tree of the carriage, with the quoin upon the bed, both their ends being even one with the other.

N. B. When levelled for firing, the bed is to be lashed to the bolt which supports the inner end of it, that it may not be thrown out of its place by the violence of the gun's motion, when hot with frequent discharges.

### 4. Take out your Tompions.

The tompion is to be taken out of the gun's mouth, and left hanging by its laniard.

### 5. Run out your Guns.

With the tackles hooked to the upper bolts of the carriage, the gun is to be bowled out as close as possible, without the assistance of crows or handspikes; taking care at the same time to keep the breeching clear of the trucks, by hauling it through the rings; it is then to be bent so as to run clear when the gun is fired. When the gun is out, the tackle-falls are to be laid along-side the carriages in neat fakes, that when the gun, by recoiling, overhauls them, they may not be subject to get foul, as they would if in a common coil.

### 6. Prime.

Take off the apron and unstop the touch-hole, that the cartridge may be pierced with the priming-wire, and the touch-hole filled with powder, the pan also is to be filled; and the flat space, having a score through it at the end of the pan, is to be covered, and this part of the priming is to be bruised with the round part of the horn. The apron is to be laid over, and the horn put up out of danger from the flash of the priming.

### 7. Point the Guns.

At this command the gun is, in the first place, to be elevated to the height of the object, by means of the side sights; and then the person pointing is to direct his fire by the upper sight, having a crow on one side, and a handspike on the other, to heave the gun by his direction till he catches the object.

N. B. The men who heave the gun for pointing are to stand between the ship's side and their crows or handspikes, to escape the injury they might otherwise receive from their being struck against them or splintered by a shot; and the man who attends the captain with a

match is to bring it at the word, "Point your guns;" and, kneeling upon one knee opposite the train truck of the carriage, and at such a distance as to be able to touch the priming, is to turn his head from the gun, and keep blowing gently upon the lighted match to keep it clear from ashes. And as the missing of an enemy in action, by neglect or want of coolness, is most inexcusable, It is particularly recommended to have the people thoroughly instructed in pointing well, and taught to know the inconveniences of not taking proper means to hit their mark; therefore they should be made to elevate their guns to the utmost nicety, and then to point with the same exactness, having caught the object through the upper sight. At the word,

#### 8. Fire,

The match is instantly to be put to the bruised part of the priming; and when the gun is discharged, the touch-hole is to be stopped, in order to smother any spark of fire that may remain in the chamber of the gun; and the man who sponges is immediately to place himself by the muzzle of the gun in readiness, when at the next word,

#### 9. Sponge your Guns,

The sponge is to be rammed down to the bottom of the chamber, and then twisted round, to extinguish effectually any remains of fire; and when drawn out to be struck against the outside of the muzzle, to shake off any sparks or scraps of the cartridge that may have come out with it, and next its end is to be shifted ready for loading; and while this is doing the man appointed to provide a cartridge is to go to the box, and by the time the sponge is out of the gun, he is to have it ready; and at the word,

#### 10. Load with Cartridge,

The cartridge (with the bottom end first, seam downwards, and a wad after it) is to be put into the gun, and thrust a little way within the mouth, when the rammer is to be entered; the cartridge is then to be forcibly rammed down, and the captain at the same time is to unstop the touch-hole, and keep his priming-wire in the touch-hole, and, feeling the cartridge, is to give the word *home*, when the rammer is to be drawn, and not before. While this is doing, the man appointed to put in a shot is to provide one, or two, according to the order at that time, ready at the muzzle, with a wad likewise, and when the rammer is drawn, at the word,

#### 11. Shot your Guns,

The shot and the wad upon it are to be put into the gun, and thrust a little way down, when the rammer is to be entered as before. The shot and wad are to be rammed down to the cartridge, and there have a couple of forcible strokes, when the rammer is to be drawn, and laid out of the way of the guns and tackles, if the exercise or action is continuing, but, if it is over, the sponge is to be secured in the place it is at all times kept in, the stopper put in the touch-hole, and the apron put on.

#### 12. Put

## 12. Put in your Tompions.

The tompions to be put into the muzzle of the cannon.

## 13. House your Guns.

The seizing is to be put on again upon the clinched end of the breeching, leaving it no slacker than to admit of the guns being housed with ease. The quoin is to be taken from under the breech of the gun, and the bed, still resting upon the bolt, within the carriage, thrust under, till the foot of it falls off the axletree, leaving it to rest upon the end which projects out from the foot. The metal is to be let down upon this. The gun is to be placed exactly square, and the muzzle is to be close to the wood, in its proper place for passing the muzzle-lashings.

## 14. Secure your Guns.

The muzzle-lashings must be first made secure, and then with one tackle (having all its parts equally taut with the breeching), the gun is to be lashed. The other tackle is to be bowled taut, and by itself made fast, that it may be ready to cast off for lashing a second breeching.

N. B. Care must be taken to hook the first tackle to the upper bolt of the carriage, that it may not otherwise obstruct the reeving of the second breeching, and to give the greater length to the end part of the fall. No pains must be spared in bowling the lashing very taut, that the guns may have the least play that is possible, as their being loose may be productive of very dangerous consequences. The quoin, crow, and handspike, are to be put under the gun, the powder-horn hung up in its place, &c.

Being engaged at any time when there is a large swell, a rough sea, in squally weather, &c. as the ship may be liable to be suddenly much heeled, the port tackle-fall is to be kept clear, and (whenever the working of the gun will admit of it) the man charged with that office is to keep it in his hand; at the same time the muzzle-lashing is to be kept fast to the ring of the port, and being hauled taut, is to be fastened to the eye-bolt, over the port-hole, so as to be out of the guns way in firing, in order to haul it in any time of danger.

This precaution is not to be omitted, when engaging to windward, any more than when to leeward, those situations being very subject to alter at too short a warning.

A train-tackle is always to be made use of with the lee-guns, and the men stationed to attend it are to be very careful in preventing the guns running out at an improper time.

## THE METHOD OF ATTACKING OR DEFENDING A SHIP.

**A**S soon as the ship has got to sea, I would recommend to take the first favourable opportunity to have all hands called to quarters, the officers in their stations to have every thing made properly ready.

and fit for action; to have a general exercise not only of the great guns and small arms, but the method of working and managing the ship, to take advantage of the openings which often occur in attacking or being attacked by another single ship, which should be studied by every commander, and the designed manœuvres should be taught the people in their general exercise, that they may know how to act and move regularly from one place and side to the other as occasion may require, without confusion, which is always the case, when the intended manœuvres are not made known to the people.

For these reasons, as soon as possible, it should be made known to them, that if a ship of nearly equal force should bring too with a design to fight, it was intended not to run directly along side, and lie too like a log and depend upon mere battering with one side only, or upon the stern chase guns. Begin the attack upon the weather quarter, shooting the ship up in the wind, with the helm a-lee, till the after lee gun, with which you should begin, can be brought to bear upon the enemy's stern, then fire the lee broadside. Immediately boxhaul the ship round on her heel, so as to bring the wind so far aft, that the ship may be steered close under the enemy's stern, giving particular orders to begin with the foremost gun to rake them right fore and aft, as they pass in that line of direction, all aiming and firing to break the neck and cheeks of the rudder's head, the tiller ropes, blocks, &c. so as if possible to destroy the steering tackle, which design, if it proves successful, takes the management of their ship from them, so that she must lie helpless for a time in spite of their endeavours.

When the aftermost gun is fired, put the helm hard a weather to bring the ship to the wind on the other tack, to keep clear of their lee broadside, and act according to their motions, and the experience of the effect your attack has had upon them. If they continue to lie too, either renew the attack again in the same manner as soon as the ship will fetch the weather quarter again, or make sail off to escape, if it is found that the great inequality of their superior force admits of no possible chance of conquering them. And although this manœuvre may not have given this advantage (which in my opinion ought always to be attempted, and not to submit tamely although a ship is doubly the force) yet the power of their broadsides may be chiefly avoided by it.

But when the inequality of force is not so great but there is a possibility of conquering, and if the success of the first attack is perceived to oblige the enemy to continue lying too in order to repair the damage done their rudder or tiller, &c. then the blow should be followed, by renewing the attack again with all possible expedition, in the same manner, which gives the opening not only to fire the whole round of great guns to advantage, but also to the marines and topmen to fire their small arms at the same time to great advantage, so as to do the most execution possible, by firing and raking them fore and aft through their most open and tender part, the stern, with the least risk possible from the enemy's guns, and therefore gives the greatest possible chance to make an easy conquest, especially if so lucky as to destroy and prevent the recovery of their steering. A ship of much superior force may be brought to such a distressed condition, as to be obliged to make a submission for want of the helm to command her, therefore when an opportunity offers in fighting this should be always aimed at.

But suppose the enemy laid too as above mentioned, find themselves not much hurt by this manœuvre, and that you have not succeeded in destroying their steering, and therefore you may expect that they will immediately tack or wear ship, and stand after you, depending upon their superior sailing and force, shall run up along your lee side, expecting, by making a general discharge of their small arms and great guns on your deck, which lies open to them by the ship's heeling to destroy your people, and to make you submit: when this is likely to be their design, orders should be given to your people, to keep themselves as close under shelter as possible from their small shot until their general discharge is over; then if the ship is found not so disabled, but that the topsails can be thrown aback, make a general discharge from the lee side of the great guns, loaded with round shot only, pointed to the weather side of the enemy's bottom amidships, to one point at the water edge, and boxhaul the ship to run close under their stern, aiming at raking and destroying their steering with the other broadside; then stand off on the other tack, and act according to circumstances and the condition you find yourself in compared with the appearance of the enemy and their motions, who may be obliged to continue on the other tack to repair damages.

But when the enemy's ship of force makes only a running fight, and you have the advantage of sailing faster, the most sure and likely method to make an easy conquest, is to run close up, and shoot or sheer your ship across their stern each way, making a general discharge of all your force, aiming with the great guns at the rudder head and steering tackling; and you will have this advantage, that if the shot miss the rudder head by raking the ship fore and aft through the stern, they may do the greatest execution possible to distress the enemy, so as to make a submission. On this occasion, when it blows fresh, and you are obliged to carry a pressing sail large or before the wind, to make the great guns as ready as possible, and prevent their being fired too low, all their breeches should be laid quite down in the carriage, and if your ship is crank the yards should be braced so as to shiver the sails at the time each broadside is fired. In all these manœuvres, where the whole round of great guns are designed to be fired, two or more men ought always to be left to load each gun again when fired on one side, whilst the others move over again to fire the opposite, that neither side may be left unguarded.

These or any other manœuvres may be taught the people, by heaving a tight empty beef cask over-board, and making it the object of attack. Nor would I advise to spare a little powder on these occasions, as a little expended in exercise may save a great deal fired to no purpose in action. Two ships sailing in company afford an excellent opportunity of exercising manœuvres.

Note. At the end of this work are given two Tables; one shewing the proportion of powder for sea guns, the other the number of shot contained in different sized grapes.

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## ON SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

**S**UDDEN distress of ships has often struck their crews with such panics, as to occasion them, in many instances, to take the worst instead of the best means or methods for their safety or relief. It will

not, therefore, I trust, be unacceptable to endeavour to point out every thing that may be of service on these melancholy occasions, as far as circumstances and situations can be conceived to happen.

When a ship proves weak and works the oakum out, so as to make dangerous leaks between wind and water, it has been frequently practised to nail sheet lead upon the seams, which is subject to break by the ship's working. Leather or canvass nailed on slack, with oakum under, will answer the purpose much better. In cases where ships have worked their frames loose, it has been frequently practised with success, to take several turns of a hawser or cable round them, and to heave these turns well taut, to prevent foundering.

Should a dangerous leak suddenly break out, as soon as the pumps are manned and set to work, the utmost endeavours should be immediately used, and all possible means tried, to find out and stop the leak, before the people become exhausted by continual pumping; when discovered, I would recommend fethering; for a description of which see page 305 of this work.

*To recover and get a Ship upright from being overfet or laid on her Side at Sea.*

This is certainly a task that deserves the utmost attention. If ground is to be reached by any means, the lee anchor or anchors should be immediately let go, in order to bring the wind upon that bow that is laid down; that the wind may act upon the masts and sails, which may be set so as to bring the ship upright again. But in deep water, where anchors can be of no service, it is recommended, if a towline, hawser, or cable end can be readily come at, and if the driver boom, hencoops, or any other bulky things can be slung by the middle with ropes, and made fast to it, that they be veered away with a long scope over the lee-quarter, to make such great stop-waters as to make the ship wear, and bring the wind on the quarter that is down, that the ship may be brought to, on the other tack, and the sails trimmed, so as to get her upright again without cutting away the masts, which nothing can justify but the utmost necessity, to save a ship from foundering, because of the great distress it brings her under for want of her masts, especially her lower masts, when she has a long run to her designed port, or to a place where she can get this great damage repaired.

*To make a Ship wear and steer that has lost her Foremast.*

THIS may be done by veering a hawser or cable end over the lee quarter, but without any stop waters, only the nun buoy or any spare spars lashed along it to buoy it from taking the ground, in case of coming into shoal water with little wind. This will act with great power with the helm, to make the ship wear and steer at pleasure. And a spare yard or boom may be rigged out abaft the mizen shrouds to guy the cable to leeward in proportion to the ship's gripping; and when sailing before the wind to secure it over the middle of the stern, will prevent the ship broaching too against the helm both ways.

*On Steering a Ship that has lost her Rudder.*

I would propose on this occasion a hawser or cable end with the nun buoys, spare spars, &c. lashed along it, to buoy it up, in case of coming

coming into shoal water, and a boom rigged out on each side, close aft athwart the stern, with a block on each at equal distances, as far as they can be supported from the stern, and a block on the rail or gunnel exactly opposite the middle of the wheel barrel, where the steering rope, marked with a rope yarn in the middle, is to be taken with three or five turns round the wheel, when the midship spoke and the mark on the rope are right up; then the two ends to be passed across from the under part of the wheel, and reeved through the blocks on each side, and made fast to the hawser or cable that is towed a-stern exactly amidships, and as tight as it can well be to go clear of the stern; and then veer and heave freely from side to side, as the steering of the ship, with the trimming of the sails on this occasion, may require.

[See the Plate and description of Captain Peckenham's Makeshift Rudder, published in the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which is earnestly recommended to the attention of all Commanders]

*On preserving Boats from foundering when Ships founder.*

SLING any mast, yard, or spar, the longer the better, by each end, the bight of the span to be twice the length of the boom; bend the boat rope exactly in the middle of the bight of the span, which need not be above 10 fathom long: let your boat drive end on under the lee of this boom, which will break off the violence of the sea from her.

*On a ship being near a dangerous Lee-shore.*

TO keep a ship off a dangerous lee-shore, every effort of mind and body should be exerted, as being the only chance to save the lives of the crew and property on board. Carrying such sail as will give her good way through the water upon a wind, as long as she will carry it, is certainly the best method to effect this purpose; it is also advisable to reduce all topmanner that holds wind as much as possible; for if the shore proves so deep, or the bottom so rocky, as not to afford safe anchorage, their safety may depend entirely on carrying sail.

Suppose in this situation it is found that the ship will not clear the shore on either tack, and after the utmost endeavours she is perceived to lose ground; but as there is no anchorage, there is no other means but to continue turning to the left, as the wind may abate, or may vary or change in your favour, even when you think it is the last tack you can possibly make before you must inevitably go on shore.

But when it happens that there is clear anchoring ground at a good distance from the shore, and sailing proves ineffectual to keep clear of it, then the chief dependence must be upon the ground tackle applied to the best advantage.

Suppose then the ship to be properly prepared, and to have let go a kedge anchor and tow-line bent like a buoy-rope to the crown of the stream-anchor, and the inner end of the stream-cable bent to the crown of the best bower or sheet-anchor, with a long scope of cable to make the ship ride safe and easy: where it is known, or found by foundering with the lead armed with tallow, that the ground is foul, then no more cable should be veered out than necessity requires to bring the ship up, to ride with as short a scope as possible, because the cable is liable to be cut or chafed; if that happens there is then the more room



astern, and a better chance for a second or third anchor, trying to the last moment all possible means to keep the ship from the shore.

Where the water is so deep that the anchoring ground lies but a little more than a cable's length from the shore, then all the anchors should be let go to the best advantage. To put this difficult performance in practice, I would recommend to get the square sails handed with all possible dispatch, but to keep the fore topmast, main, and mizen stay-sails set, the yards braced full, and the helm put hard a weather to keep headway upon the ship, shooting her along the shore as much as possible till all the anchors are let go, beginning with the weathermost anchor, or that which has the cable in the weathermost hause hole, and so on with the next weathermost anchor, paying out the cables as fast as possible, that the ship may keep shooting a head till all the anchors are let go. And when the necessity of the situation requires it, no hesitation should be made, immediately to cut away all the masts, except the foremast and the bowsprit (the fore topmast stay-sail being made to hoist to the fore masthead) which will not only make the ship ride with less strain upon the anchors and cables; but if they give way she will be the better prepared, when necessity requires it to be done, as the last refuge, to run and lay the ship on shore to the best advantage, in order to save all the lives and property that is possible to be saved, rather than let the ship founder, or strike the ground at an anchor by the tide falling, &c. which affords no chance of saving either lives or property.

*On Ships being forced on a dangerous Lee Shore.*

SITUATIONS, circumstances, times and places are so different and various, that to give advice on this dreadful occasion is difficult. The best management on a gradual rising shore, in a tide-way, is to use all possible means to keep the ship from going on shore till after high water, and the main and mizen-mast being first cut away, then to run right before the wind and waves with all the canvases that possibly can be set, and on upon the shore, to make the ship free herself the more, and to run the higher and faster upon the ground, so that by the advantage of the tide falling, she may soon be set so fast as to be out of the power of the waves to hurt her much. By this management, in my opinion, not only all the lives, but the ship and cargo may be often saved, which would be all lost by letting her go at random with a flowing tide. For it must be considered, that a ship going on shore in a tide-way upon a flood will continue beating as long as the tide flows and until it falls; and if she lies broadside to the waves, they will have about three times more power on her than when they laid end on to them; and a ship will bear but little beating on her broadside, in proportion to what she will bear upon her bottom.

Notwithstanding a ship may be thus successfully run and set fast upon a shore, with little damage to her hull, and no danger to be apprehended till towards high water next tide, if the storm continue so long, yet people too often let their fears overcome their reason, and, being in too great hurry to quit the ship, and attempting to get on shore through the waves, may often lose their lives; when if they wait till low water they might get on shore with little or no risk; and where the rise and fall of the tide is great the ship may come quite dry at low water: therefore, the people should be restrained from going on shore with the boats till towards low water; and when got safe on shore,

shore, it may be absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the boats, to haul them above high water mark, where they may be turned bottom up, and made a place of shelter when there is no other to be had, and be still ready to go to the ship, if the weather permits and occasion requires.

Different shores require different management on this dreadful occasion. And where the shore is nothing but hard rocks steep to, and under water, and high cliffs above water, which are impossible to be climbed up, in this situation no sail can be of any service, therefore all the masts should be cut away, and safety then depends entirely on the ground tackle being used to the best advantage; and if the ship drives till she comes near the high cliffs, it is well known they make both the wind and waves rebound from them to some distance, where if the ground tackle happen to hold, it may give the ship a chance to ride.

### On saving Lives from a Ship lost on a Lee Shore.

TO aid and assist in saving the lives of people from ships that are forced on a dangerous lee shore, must be allowed to be one of the greatest acts of humanity. Time, circumstances, and situations are so various, that it is very difficult to write what may be to the purpose on this melancholy occasion. Success in many situations may depend greatly on assistance from people on shore; but as that is uncertain and cannot be expected in the night, or in desert places, or where a current or tide runs so strong between the tide and the shore as to prevent booms, masts, yards, &c. with ropes made fast to them from being veered on shore, in this case the utmost endeavours should be used on board, and every method tried to convey the people on shore. Let the experiment of a *Flying Storm Kite* be made, that may by the force of the wind carry an iron creeper or grapling made fast to the end of a rope from the wreck to the shore, by which access may be got to the shore when prevented by the tide, current, or returning waves. I would propose these kites to be such as may be easily and readily made on board any wrecked vessel, and to consist only of two slips of thin deal board, about three inches broad, the long piece to be 7, 8, or 9 feet long, according to the weight of the creeper, grapling, or boat's anchor, and the rope designed to be sent on shore and the cross piece about half the length of the long piece, to be nailed about a third from the top that forms the kite, to be spanned with log or lead line from the four ends of the boards, and covered with a piece of light sail, and slung from the four ends of the boards, and strengthened with a span in the middle to the lower part of the cross board, where the kite rope is to be seized, and at the lower end of the kite a rope 2, 3, or 4 fathoms long is to be bent to the grapling, creeper, or boat's anchor, to answer the purpose of the kite's tail. Then it may be asked, how the kite may be made to fall so low that the anchor, &c. may take hold of the ground, if necessity requires this immediately to be done? Let the kite rope run loose for a time, and the weight of the anchor, rope, &c. will immediately make it fall upon the ground; and to the kite line a larger rope may be hauled on shore by the inhabitants, and fixed so that not only lives but property may be saved by it.

But in order to get a grapling on shore another experiment might be made, viz. to shoot it with a rope bent to it lashed along the outer end of a handspike, made round just to fit the bore of a great gun, and long

enough to reach from the ring of the grapling to the wad next the powder; the gun elevated to its highest range.

Let it now be supposed that a rope is got from the wreck to the shore, and secured as well as possible, till somebody can be got on shore by it to secure it better. Make a bowling knot in the tail of the strap of a single block; then reeve the shore rope through the block, and to that part of the wreck where it may lead and be hauled taut to the greatest advantage to support the block, travelling upon it from the wreck to the shore in the surest and best manner possible; and if the wreck have any lower masts standing, the shore rope leading over the main-mast head would most likely answer the purpose best, and the top afford a convenient place to get fixed in, and go from, in the machine to the shore.

But the facility or difficulty attending the execution of these means, are in proportion to the height and distance of the shore from the wreck; if the shore be low and near the wreck, the shore rope may be made to lead the machine upon it, with an easy ascent from the wreck to the shore, with a man or two in it, without much strain either to the rope, or grapling on shore; when this is likely to be the case, a line should be made fast to the machine to haul it to the wreck again; by which means it may happen that a shipwrecked crew may soon get on shore with ease and safety.

But when the shore happens to be at a great distance and higher than any part of the wreck, this experiment will of course be attended with more difficulty. In order, therefore, to ease the strain on the shore rope and grapling, fix a small sail to the machine, such as a hammock or two, &c. this, set as a sail upon the machine that is to run right before the wind in a storm, will certainly help greatly to lift and lessen the strain of the machine on the shore rope, and force it forward with great power towards the shore. A man or two got on shore by these means may greatly contribute, by making things secure on shore, to the saving the whole crew, before the ship goes to pieces.

But supposing the ship to be wrecked where there is neither tide nor current to prevent any thing that will float being drove on shore by the waves; in this case a towline, or any suitable rope with a hauling line, may be made fast about the middle of a spar, and veered away on shore as far as it will go; and if it happens to be an uneven rocky shore, it may chance to fix itself fast amongst the rocks. But if it be a sandy or gravelly shore, then no such chance can be expected; it will then require some people on shore to haul it up, and put it under the sand or gravel, with its broadside to the wreck, to make it bear the strain that is necessary for the rope to be tight enough for the machine to travel upon from the wreck to the shore.

Before concluding this article we shall give a description of the *MARINE SPENCER*, presented to the Royal Humane Society of London by Mr. KNIGHT SPENCER, and communicated to me, together with the Resuscitative Process, by Dr. Hawes, Treasurer to the above Society, conceiving they may be of infinite use in many instances.

The *Marine Spencer* is a girdle of a diameter to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 800 old tavern corks strung upon a strong twine, well lathed together, covered with canvass and painted in oil, so as to make it water-proof. Two tapes or cords, about two feet long, must be fastened to the back of the girdle, with loops at the ends.

Another

Another tape or cord, about three feet long, in the middle of which a few corks are strung covered with canvass, and painted as above, must also be fastened to the back of the girdle. Two pins of hard wood, three inches long and half an inch diameter, must be fastened to the front of the girdle, one to the upper, the other to the lower part. When the Marine Spencer is to be used, slide it from the feet close up under the arms; bring the two tapes or cords one over each shoulder, and fasten them by the loops to the pin on the upper part of the front of the girdle; bring the other tape or cord between the legs, and fasten it to the other pin.

A person thus equipped, though unacquainted with swimming, may safely trust himself to the waves; for he will float head and shoulders above the water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

A Marine Spencer constructed as above, and covered with strong canvass unpainted, will have nearly the same buoyancy, though more liable to damage from the effects of sea water.\*

We further add the Resuscitative Process, wishing to contribute all in our power to the benefit of our seafaring brethren.

\* There is now in vogue a Leather Girdle, which, when filled with air, they have given the name of Life Preserver.

### Directions for the Restoration of the Drowned, those suspended by the Cord, intense Cold, or tremendous Lightning.

1. CONVEY carefully the body, with the head raised, and send to the nearest medical assistant.

2. Strip, dry the body, clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Young children to be put between two persons in a warm bed.

4. An adult—Lay the unfortunate person on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In summer expose the body to the rays of the sun, and air should be freely admitted.

5. The body to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, flour of mustard, &c. salt never to be employed; also a *heated warming pan*, properly covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. *To restore Breathing*.—Introduce the pipe of a bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* nostril; the other and the mouth being closed, *inflate the lungs*, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free. This process to be repeated till the return of life.

7. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits; warm bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands.

8. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

9. Electricity to be early employed, either by the medical assistants, or other judicious practitioners.

It is much to be lamented that the most approved methods of assisting ships in distress are not recommended or described in prints, for the purpose

purpose of being distributed amongst our ships, and amongst the inhabitants along our sea coast; and rewards should be held out to the poor people along shore for every human life saved by them from vessels in distress; which reward might also be the means of saving their own lives from the just laws of their country, by preventing them from plundering, and might encourage them to join heartily in whatever method they perceive people on board the wreck take to preserve themselves, and to help them in it, by securing the shore rope, or using the hauling line to haul the machine on shore, if it is high above the wreck, &c. The difficulty we now meet with in manning both ships of war and merchant ships, should teach us to use every possible method to preserve the lives of our brave seamen, those supporters of our glory, power, wealth, and consequence as a nation. How pleasing must the reflection be to all who contribute to help them!

### Remarks calculated to assist Commanders when coming into the British Channel.

AS Mariners know that their reckonings are always uncertain, in proportion to the length of their several passages from the times of their last departure, it is natural to suppose that they must, when approaching to any difficult and dangerous navigation, experience great anxiety of mind for the issue. As the British Channel has proved fatal to many, it may fairly be ranked among those places which are deemed dangerous to ships, in their approach after long passages; and, therefore, all those who are entrusted with the conducting of ships through it, ought to acquire such knowledge as may enable them to perform the duties of their important office. Channel-coasters, by the frequency of their passing and repassing through it, acquire such knowledge as those who are employed in foreign voyages cannot pretend to: hence it becomes necessary to furnish the latter with some useful information; more especially, as it is next to impossible for the human mind, when engaged in various pursuits, to remember every necessary article, such as the course and distance from one place to another; the precise situation of rocks and shoals; and the direction and strength of the tide in the various places. Commanders of ships, when coming from abroad, and about to enter the British Channel, must be exceedingly anxious to accomplish the ultimate design of their voyage, by bringing their respective ships safely into port. To the assistance of such, the following observations are intended to contribute: they are founded on experience, and will, if properly observed, prove highly serviceable, especially when long nights, or thick weather, augment those dangers which attend the Channel navigation.

Ships, in approaching the Channel from a long passage, should not only try for soundings in time, but run, if possible, in the latitude of  $49^{\circ} 25'$  North. Having, in that parallel, got soundings in 82 fathoms, fine white sand, with black and yellow specks, you may be sure that you are near the outer edge of the bank; and about 50 leagues to the westward of Scilly. By running 16 or 17 leagues further to the eastward, in the same parallel of latitude, you will have 90 fathoms, fine white sand; and continuing to run four leagues more to the eastward, you will shoal your water to 82 fathoms. Soon afterwards, you will have 72 and 75 fathoms, fine white sand, with sometimes a mixture

of green; and in proceeding 16 or 17 leagues further to the eastward in this latitude, you will have 72, 75, 77, and 80 fathoms. The soundings will be, for the most part, fine sand, but different in colour; some of them will be white sand, mixed with yellow specks; and others fine green sand, with some mud. In the latitude of  $48^{\circ} 23'$  North, and 61 leagues to the westward of Ushant, lies the Nymph Bank. It stretches about S. S. E. and N. N. W. 12 leagues in length and four in breadth; and has 64 fathoms on it, fine grey sand.

*The following are the Soundings in the Parallels of  $48^{\circ} 26'$ , and  $48^{\circ} 30'$ , with their several depths of Water and Distances from the Island of USHANT.*

Dist. from Ushant.	QUALITY OF THE SOUNDINGS.	Depth in Fathoms.	
Leagues.		Fren. Ft.	Eng. Fm.
52 —	Fine grey sand, mixed with black	62	83
49 —	{ Fine grey sand, mixed with small shells and broken bits }	106	96
46 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of brown shells	110	99
43 —	{ Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and brown sand }	108	97
40 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and gravel	117	106
37 —	Grey sand, mixed with shells and gravel	104	94
35 —	Grey sand, mixed with small corner shells	110	99
32 —	Sand, mixed with gravel, shells, and small cornets	108	97
29 —	Whitish grey sand and flat stones	108	97
24 —	Light grey sand, with bits of shells	100	90
21 —	Coarse sand, with bits of cockle shells	98	83
18 —	{ Light grey sand, with bits of brown and yellow shells, and small stones }	90	81
15 —	Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards	84	76
14 —	Whitish grey sand, bits of shells and fine cornets	80	72
11 —	{ Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards and small shells }	79	71
9 —	Fine grey sand, with bits of shells	75	68
8 —	{ Grey sand, spotted with red, and mixed with bits of shells }	75	68
6 —	Whitish coarse shining sand, with fine shells	70	63
4 —	{ Whitish coarse shining sand, mixed with barley beards and coral }	65	59
2 —	Whitish coarse sand	64	58

When running for the channel in latitude  $49^{\circ} 25'$ , which is the best latitude, and you have run so far to the eastward as to shoal your water to 65 or 67 fathoms, and the soundings are shells and small yellow stones or red sand, you may thence conclude that you are abreast of Scilly; or if you have 68 fathoms, white sand with grey specks, and sometimes shells and stones, Scilly will then bear about N. E. from you, distance 10 leagues. Your soundings will always inform you whether you are to the northward or southward of Scilly. In the latitude of Scilly you will have oazy ground, in 60, 65, 75, or 80 fathoms. W. N. W. 10 leagues from Scilly.

lies Jones's Bank, on which you will have but 30, 35, and 40 fathoms; and, a little to the southward of it, you will have 72 and 75 fathoms. In running for the channel, in the latitude of  $49^{\circ} 30'$ , you will have the following depths of water and soundings, when you are abreast Scilly; namely, 60 fathoms, ooze and broken shells; 64 fathoms, white sand with grey specks; 65 fathoms, shells and stones; and 55 fathoms, fine grey sand. The soundings near Scilly are very different from all others in this latitude: pieces of rotten rock, as broad as a small bean, and of a stone colour, will come up with the lead, which will not be the case any where else in the same parallel. More to the southward you will have deeper water, with fine sand, interspersed with black specks like ground pepper. In the night, or in foggy weather, you should come no nearer to Scilly than 60 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than six or seven leagues from it. Abreast of Scilly, in the latitude of  $49^{\circ} 20'$ , you will have 70 fathoms, branny, or yellow and white sand; and, to the eastward of Scilly, in the latitude of  $49^{\circ} 8'$ , you will have 56 or 58 fathoms, coarse sand. You should then steer more to the northward, and endeavour to make the land about the Lizard; you may safely make it in the night, as well as in the day, if the weather be clear; for the light-houses stand so high, and the coast is so clear, that you may, without danger, come within half a mile of the point. If the weather prove so thick that you cannot safely make the land, come no nearer to the Lizard than 45 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than three leagues off the point: your soundings there will be pebble stones and scallop shells.

Ships, when coming into the Channel, ought always, if possible, to make the land about the Lizard; and should they afterwards meet with thick weather, they will not only know how to steer, but also how they advance up the Channel, which will become more and more necessary in proportion to the contraction of its boundaries. Some have, contrary to their expectations, got on the south side of the Channel. This error is greatly owing to the strong indraught between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and the coast of Brittany, which ought always to be guarded against, especially in thick weather. It frequently happens that ships, coming into the Channel, have not had an observation for some days back, which, together with the operation of scant and contrary winds, and the setting of the tides, tend to perplex and bewilder the most experienced mariner, when thick weather prevents him from getting a sight of the land. The variation of the compass in the entrance of the Channel, is nearly  $29^{\circ}$  W.; but as the variation is continually increasing at the rate of about a degree in every five years and a half, it will be necessary to add eleven minutes for every year, subsequent to the year 1806, which will give you the true variation at any time pretty exact.

TABLE

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for  $\frac{1}{2}$  Point.

Diff	Lat.	Dep	Diff	Lat.	Dep	Diff	Lat.	Dep	Diff	Lat.	Dep	Diff	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.0	61	60.9	03.0	121	120.9	05.9	181	180.8	08.9	241	240.7	11.8
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.9	03.0	22	121.9	06.0	82	181.8	08.9	42	241.7	11.9
3	03.0	00.1	63	62.9	03.1	23	122.9	06.0	83	182.8	09.0	43	242.7	11.9
4	04.0	00.2	64	63.9	03.1	24	123.9	06.1	84	183.8	09.0	44	243.7	12.0
5	05.0	00.2	65	64.9	03.2	25	124.8	06.1	85	184.8	09.1	45	244.7	12.0
6	06.0	00.3	66	65.9	03.2	26	125.8	06.2	86	185.8	09.1	46	245.7	12.1
7	07.0	00.3	67	66.9	03.3	27	126.8	06.2	87	186.8	09.2	47	246.7	12.1
8	08.0	00.4	68	67.9	03.3	28	127.8	06.3	88	187.8	09.2	48	247.7	12.2
9	09.0	00.4	69	68.9	03.4	29	128.8	06.3	89	188.8	09.3	49	248.7	12.2
10	10.0	00.5	70	69.9	03.4	30	129.8	06.4	90	189.8	09.3	50	249.7	12.3
11	11.0	00.5	71	70.9	03.5	131	130.8	06.4	191	190.8	09.4	251	250.7	12.3
12	12.0	00.6	72	71.9	03.5	32	131.8	06.5	92	191.8	09.4	52	251.7	12.4
13	13.0	00.6	73	72.9	03.6	33	132.8	06.5	93	192.8	09.5	53	252.7	12.4
14	14.0	00.7	74	73.9	03.6	34	133.8	06.6	94	193.8	09.5	54	253.7	12.5
15	15.0	00.7	75	74.9	03.7	35	134.8	06.6	95	194.8	09.6	55	254.7	12.5
16	16.0	00.8	76	75.9	03.7	36	135.8	06.7	96	195.8	09.6	56	255.7	12.6
17	17.0	00.8	77	76.9	03.8	37	136.8	06.7	97	196.8	09.7	57	256.7	12.6
18	18.0	00.9	78	77.9	03.8	38	137.8	06.8	98	197.8	09.7	58	257.7	12.7
19	19.0	00.9	79	78.9	03.9	39	138.8	06.8	99	198.8	09.8	59	258.7	12.7
20	20.0	01.0	80	79.9	03.9	40	139.8	06.9	200	199.8	09.8	60	259.7	12.8
21	21.0	01.0	81	80.9	04.0	141	140.8	06.9	201	200.8	09.9	61	260.7	12.8
22	22.0	01.1	82	81.9	04.0	42	141.8	07.0	02	201.8	09.9	62	261.7	12.9
23	23.0	01.1	83	82.9	04.1	43	142.8	07.0	03	202.8	10.0	63	262.7	12.9
24	24.0	01.2	84	83.9	04.1	44	143.8	07.1	04	203.8	10.0	64	263.7	13.0
25	25.0	01.2	85	84.9	04.2	45	144.8	07.1	05	204.8	10.1	65	264.7	13.0
26	26.0	01.3	86	85.9	04.2	46	145.8	07.2	06	205.8	10.1	66	265.7	13.1
27	27.0	01.3	87	86.9	04.3	47	146.8	07.2	07	206.8	10.2	67	266.7	13.1
28	28.0	01.4	88	87.9	04.3	48	147.8	07.3	08	207.7	10.2	68	267.7	13.2
29	29.0	01.4	89	88.9	04.4	49	148.8	07.3	09	208.7	10.3	69	268.7	13.2
30	30.0	01.5	90	89.9	04.4	50	149.8	07.4	20	209.7	10.3	70	269.7	13.2
31	31.0	01.5	91	90.9	04.5	151	150.8	07.4	211	210.7	10.4	271	270.7	13.3
32	32.0	01.6	92	91.9	04.5	52	151.8	07.5	12	211.7	10.4	72	271.7	13.3
33	33.0	01.6	93	92.9	04.6	53	152.8	07.5	13	212.7	10.5	73	272.7	13.4
34	34.0	01.7	94	93.9	04.6	54	153.8	07.6	14	213.7	10.5	74	273.7	13.4
35	35.0	01.7	95	94.9	04.7	55	154.8	07.6	15	214.7	10.5	75	274.7	13.5
36	36.0	01.8	96	95.9	04.7	56	155.8	07.7	16	215.7	10.6	76	275.7	13.5
37	37.0	01.8	97	96.9	04.8	57	156.8	07.7	17	216.7	10.6	77	276.7	13.6
38	38.0	01.9	98	97.9	04.8	58	157.8	07.8	18	217.7	10.7	78	277.7	13.6
39	39.0	01.9	99	98.9	04.9	59	158.8	07.8	19	218.7	10.7	79	278.7	13.7
40	40.0	02.0	100	99.9	04.9	60	159.8	07.9	20	219.7	10.8	80	279.7	13.7
41	41.0	02.0	101	100.9	05.0	161	160.8	07.9	221	220.7	10.8	281	280.7	13.8
42	42.0	02.1	02	101.9	05.0	62	161.8	08.0	22	221.7	10.9	82	281.7	13.8
43	43.0	02.1	03	102.9	05.1	63	162.8	08.0	23	222.7	10.9	83	282.7	13.9
44	44.0	02.2	04	103.9	05.1	64	163.8	08.1	24	223.7	11.0	84	283.7	13.9
45	45.0	02.2	05	104.9	05.2	65	164.8	08.1	25	224.7	11.0	85	284.7	14.0
46	46.0	02.3	06	105.9	05.2	66	165.8	08.1	26	225.7	11.1	86	285.7	14.0
47	47.0	02.3	07	106.9	05.3	67	166.8	08.2	27	226.7	11.1	87	286.7	14.1
48	48.0	02.4	08	107.9	05.3	68	167.8	08.2	28	227.7	11.2	88	287.7	14.1
49	49.0	02.4	09	108.9	05.4	69	168.8	08.3	29	228.7	11.2	89	288.7	14.2
50	50.0	02.5	10	109.9	05.4	70	169.8	08.3	30	229.7	11.3	90	289.7	14.2
51	51.0	02.5	111	110.9	05.4	171	170.8	08.4	231	230.7	11.3	291	290.7	14.3
52	52.0	02.6	12	111.9	05.5	72	171.8	08.4	32	231.7	11.4	92	291.6	14.3
53	53.0	02.6	13	112.9	05.5	73	172.8	08.5	33	232.7	11.4	93	292.6	14.4
54	54.0	02.7	14	113.9	05.6	74	173.8	08.5	34	233.7	11.5	94	293.6	14.4
55	55.0	02.7	15	114.9	05.6	75	174.8	08.6	35	234.7	11.5	95	294.6	14.5
56	56.0	02.7	16	115.9	05.7	76	175.8	08.6	36	235.7	11.6	96	295.6	14.5
57	57.0	02.8	17	116.9	05.7	77	176.8	08.7	37	236.7	11.6	97	296.6	14.6
58	58.0	02.8	18	117.9	05.8	78	177.8	08.7	38	237.7	11.7	98	297.6	14.6
59	59.0	02.9	19	118.9	05.8	79	178.8	08.8	39	238.7	11.7	99	298.6	14.7
60	60.0	02.9	20	119.9	05.9	80	179.8	08.8	40	239.7	11.8	300	299.6	14.7
Diff	Dep	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.

A a

for 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.



TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.8	11.9	121	118.7	23.6	181	177.5	35.3	241	236.4	47.0			
2	02.0	00.4	62	60.8	12.1	22	119.6	23.8	82	178.5	35.5	42	237.4	47.2			
3	03.0	00.6	63	61.8	12.3	23	120.6	24.0	83	179.5	35.7	43	238.3	47.4			
4	04.0	00.8	64	62.8	12.5	24	121.6	24.2	84	180.5	35.9	44	239.3	47.6			
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.8	12.7	25	122.6	24.4	85	181.4	36.1	45	240.3	47.8			
6	05.9	01.2	66	64.7	12.9	26	123.6	24.6	86	182.4	36.3	46	241.3	48.0			
7	06.9	01.4	67	65.7	13.1	27	124.6	24.8	87	183.4	36.5	47	242.3	48.2			
8	07.8	01.6	68	66.7	13.3	28	125.5	25.0	88	184.4	36.7	48	243.2	48.4			
9	08.8	01.8	69	67.7	13.5	29	126.5	25.2	89	185.4	36.9	49	244.2	48.6			
10	09.8	02.0	70	68.7	13.7	30	127.5	25.4	90	186.3	37.1	50	245.2	48.8			
11	10.8	02.1	71	69.6	13.9	131	128.5	25.6	191	187.3	37.3	251	246.2	49.0			
12	11.8	02.3	72	70.6	14.0	32	129.5	25.8	92	188.3	37.5	52	247.2	49.2			
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.6	14.2	33	130.4	25.9	93	189.3	37.7	53	248.1	49.4			
14	13.7	02.7	74	72.6	14.4	34	131.4	26.1	94	190.3	37.8	54	249.1	49.6			
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.6	35	132.4	26.3	95	191.3	38.0	55	250.1	49.7			
16	15.7	03.1	76	74.5	14.8	36	133.4	26.5	96	192.2	38.2	56	251.1	49.9			
17	16.7	03.3	77	75.5	15.0	37	134.4	26.7	97	193.2	38.4	57	252.1	50.1			
18	17.7	03.5	78	76.5	15.2	38	135.3	26.9	98	194.2	38.6	58	253.0	50.3			
19	18.6	03.7	79	77.5	15.4	39	136.3	27.1	99	195.2	38.8	59	254.0	50.5			
20	19.6	03.9	80	78.5	15.6	40	137.3	27.3	100	196.2	39.0	60	255.0	50.7			
21	20.6	04.1	81	79.4	15.8	141	138.3	27.5	201	197.1	39.2	261	256.0	50.9			
22	21.6	04.3	82	80.4	16.0	42	139.3	27.7	02	198.1	39.4	62	257.0	51.1			
23	22.6	04.5	83	81.4	16.2	43	140.3	27.9	03	199.1	39.6	63	257.9	51.3			
24	23.5	04.7	84	82.4	16.4	44	141.2	28.1	04	200.1	39.8	64	258.9	51.5			
25	24.5	04.9	85	83.4	16.6	45	142.2	28.3	05	201.1	40.0	65	259.9	51.7			
26	25.5	05.1	86	84.3	16.8	46	143.2	28.5	06	202.0	40.2	66	260.9	51.9			
27	26.5	05.3	87	85.3	17.0	47	144.2	28.7	07	203.0	40.4	67	261.9	52.1			
28	27.5	05.5	88	86.3	17.2	48	145.2	28.9	08	204.0	40.6	68	262.9	52.3			
29	28.4	05.7	89	87.3	17.4	49	146.1	29.1	09	205.0	40.8	69	263.8	52.5			
30	29.4	05.9	90	88.3	17.6	50	147.1	29.3	10	206.0	41.0	70	264.8	52.7			
31	30.4	06.0	91	89.3	17.8	151	148.1	29.5	211	206.9	41.2	271	265.8	52.9			
32	31.4	06.2	92	90.2	17.9	52	149.1	29.7	12	207.9	41.4	72	266.8	53.1			
33	32.4	06.4	93	91.2	18.1	53	150.1	29.9	13	208.9	41.6	73	267.8	53.3			
34	33.3	06.6	94	92.2	18.3	54	151.0	30.0	14	209.9	41.7	74	268.7	53.5			
35	34.3	06.8	95	93.2	18.5	55	152.0	30.2	15	210.9	41.9	75	269.7	53.6			
36	35.3	07.0	96	94.2	18.7	56	153.0	30.4	16	211.8	42.1	76	270.7	53.8			
37	36.3	07.2	97	95.1	18.9	57	154.0	30.6	17	212.8	42.3	77	271.7	54.0			
38	37.3	07.4	98	96.1	19.1	58	155.0	30.8	18	213.8	42.5	78	272.7	54.2			
39	38.3	07.6	99	97.1	19.3	59	155.9	31.0	19	214.8	42.7	79	273.6	54.4			
40	39.2	07.8	100	98.1	19.5	60	156.9	31.2	20	215.8	42.9	80	274.6	54.6			
41	40.2	08.0	101	99.1	19.7	161	157.9	31.4	221	216.8	43.1	281	275.6	54.8			
42	41.2	08.2	02	100.0	19.9	62	158.9	31.6	22	217.7	43.3	82	276.6	55.0			
43	42.2	08.4	03	101.0	20.1	63	159.9	31.8	23	218.7	43.5	83	277.6	55.2			
44	43.2	08.6	04	102.0	20.3	64	160.8	32.0	24	219.7	43.7	84	278.5	55.4			
45	44.1	08.8	05	103.0	20.5	65	161.8	32.2	25	220.7	43.9	85	279.5	55.6			
46	45.1	09.0	06	104.0	20.7	66	162.8	32.4	26	221.7	44.1	86	280.5	55.8			
47	46.1	09.2	07	104.9	20.9	67	163.8	32.6	27	222.6	44.3	87	281.5	56.0			
48	47.1	09.4	08	105.9	21.1	68	164.8	32.8	28	223.6	44.5	88	282.5	56.2			
49	48.1	09.6	09	106.9	21.3	69	165.8	33.0	29	224.6	44.7	89	283.4	56.4			
50	49.0	09.8	10	107.9	21.5	70	166.7	33.2	30	225.6	44.9	90	284.4	56.6			
51	50.0	09.9	111	108.9	21.7	171	167.7	33.4	321	226.6	45.1	291	285.4	56.8			
52	51.0	10.1	12	109.8	21.9	72	168.7	33.6	32	227.5	45.3	92	286.4	57.0			
53	52.0	10.3	13	110.8	22.0	73	169.7	33.8	33	228.5	45.5	93	287.4	57.2			
54	53.0	10.5	14	111.8	22.2	74	170.7	33.9	34	229.5	45.7	94	288.4	57.4			
55	53.9	10.7	15	112.8	22.4	75	171.6	34.1	35	230.5	45.8	95	289.3	57.6			
56	54.9	10.9	16	113.8	22.6	76	172.6	34.3	36	231.5	46.0	96	290.3	57.7			
57	55.9	11.1	17	114.8	22.8	77	173.6	34.5	37	232.4	46.2	97	291.3	57.9			
58	56.9	11.3	18	115.7	23.0	78	174.6	34.7	38	233.4	46.4	98	292.3	58.1			
59	57.9	11.5	19	116.7	23.2	79	175.6	34.9	39	234.4	46.6	99	293.3	58.3			
60	58.8	11.7	20	117.7	23.4	80	176.5	35.1	40	235.4	46.8	100	294.2	58.5			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 7 Points

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for  $\frac{1}{4}$  Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.3	09.0	121	119.7	17.8	181	179.0	26.5	241	238.4	35.4	301	295.1	44.1
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.3	09.1	22	120.7	17.8	82	180.0	26.7	42	239.4	35.5	102	296.1	44.2
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.3	09.2	23	121.7	18.0	83	181.0	26.8	43	240.4	35.7	103	297.1	44.3
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.3	09.4	24	122.7	18.2	84	182.0	27.0	44	241.3	35.8	104	298.1	44.4
5	04.9	00.7	65	64.3	09.5	25	123.6	18.3	85	183.0	27.1	45	242.3	35.9	105	299.1	44.5
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.3	09.7	26	124.6	18.5	86	184.0	27.3	46	243.3	35.1	106	300.1	44.6
7	06.9	01.0	67	66.3	09.8	27	125.6	18.6	87	185.0	27.4	47	244.3	36.2	107	301.1	44.7
8	07.9	01.2	68	67.3	10.0	28	126.6	18.8	88	186.0	27.6	48	245.3	36.4	108	302.1	44.8
9	08.9	01.3	69	68.3	10.1	29	127.6	18.9	89	187.0	27.7	49	246.3	36.5	109	303.1	44.9
10	09.9	01.5	70	69.2	10.3	30	128.6	19.1	90	187.9	27.9	50	247.3	36.7	110	304.1	45.0
11	10.9	01.6	71	70.2	10.4	31	129.6	19.2	91	188.9	28.0	51	248.3	36.8	111	305.1	45.1
12	11.9	01.8	72	71.2	10.6	32	130.6	19.4	92	189.9	28.2	52	249.3	37.0	112	306.1	45.2
13	12.9	01.9	73	72.2	10.7	33	131.6	19.5	93	190.9	28.3	53	250.3	37.1	113	307.1	45.3
14	13.8	02.1	74	73.2	10.9	34	132.5	19.7	94	191.9	28.5	54	251.3	37.3	114	308.1	45.4
15	14.8	02.2	75	74.2	11.0	35	133.5	19.8	95	192.9	28.6	55	252.2	37.4	115	309.1	45.5
16	15.8	02.3	76	75.2	11.2	36	134.5	20.0	96	193.9	28.7	56	253.2	37.6	116	310.1	45.6
17	16.8	02.5	77	76.2	11.3	37	135.5	20.1	97	194.9	28.9	57	254.2	37.7	117	311.1	45.7
18	17.8	02.6	78	77.2	11.4	38	136.5	20.2	98	195.9	29.0	58	255.2	37.9	118	312.1	45.8
19	18.8	02.8	79	78.1	11.6	39	137.5	20.4	99	196.8	29.2	59	256.2	38.0	119	313.1	45.9
20	19.8	02.9	80	79.1	11.7	40	138.5	20.5	200	197.8	29.3	60	257.2	38.1	120	314.1	46.0
21	20.8	03.1	81	80.1	11.9	41	139.5	20.7	201	198.8	29.5	61	258.2	38.3	121	315.1	46.1
22	21.8	03.2	82	81.1	12.0	42	140.5	20.8	02	199.8	29.6	62	259.2	38.4	122	316.1	46.2
23	22.8	03.4	83	82.1	12.2	43	141.5	21.0	03	200.8	29.8	63	260.2	38.6	123	317.1	46.3
24	23.7	03.5	84	83.1	12.3	44	142.4	21.1	04	201.8	29.9	64	261.1	38.7	124	318.1	46.4
25	24.7	03.7	85	84.1	12.5	45	143.4	21.3	05	202.8	30.1	65	262.1	38.9	125	319.1	46.5
26	25.7	03.8	86	85.1	12.6	46	144.4	21.4	06	203.8	30.2	66	263.1	39.0	126	320.1	46.6
27	26.7	04.0	87	86.1	12.8	47	145.4	21.6	07	204.8	30.4	67	264.1	39.2	127	321.1	46.7
28	27.7	04.1	88	87.0	12.9	48	146.4	21.7	08	205.7	30.5	68	265.1	39.3	128	322.1	46.8
29	28.7	04.3	89	88.0	13.0	49	147.4	21.9	09	206.7	30.7	69	266.1	39.5	129	323.1	46.9
30	29.7	04.4	90	89.0	13.2	50	148.4	22.0	10	207.7	30.8	70	267.1	39.6	130	324.1	47.0
31	30.7	04.5	91	90.0	13.4	51	149.4	22.2	211	208.7	31.0	271	268.1	39.8	131	325.1	47.1
32	31.7	04.7	92	91.0	13.5	52	150.4	22.3	12	209.7	31.1	72	269.1	39.9	132	326.1	47.2
33	32.6	04.8	93	92.0	13.6	53	151.3	22.4	13	210.7	31.2	73	270.0	40.1	133	327.1	47.3
34	33.6	05.0	94	93.0	13.8	54	152.3	22.6	14	211.7	31.4	74	271.0	40.2	134	328.1	47.4
35	34.6	05.1	95	94.0	13.9	55	153.3	22.7	15	212.7	31.5	75	272.0	40.4	135	329.1	47.5
36	35.6	05.3	96	95.0	14.1	56	154.3	22.9	16	213.7	31.7	76	273.0	40.5	136	330.1	47.6
37	36.6	05.4	97	95.9	14.2	57	155.3	23.0	17	214.7	31.8	77	274.0	40.6	137	331.1	47.7
38	37.6	05.6	98	96.9	14.4	58	156.3	23.2	18	215.6	32.0	78	275.0	40.8	138	332.1	47.8
39	38.6	05.7	99	97.9	14.5	59	157.3	23.3	19	216.6	32.1	79	276.0	40.9	139	333.1	47.9
40	39.6	05.9	100	98.9	14.7	60	158.3	23.5	20	217.6	32.3	80	277.0	41.1	140	334.1	48.0
41	40.6	06.0	101	99.9	14.8	161	159.3	23.6	221	218.6	32.4	281	278.0	41.2	141	335.1	48.1
42	41.5	06.2	02	100.9	15.0	62	160.2	23.8	22	219.6	32.6	82	279.9	41.4	142	336.1	48.2
43	42.5	06.3	03	101.9	15.1	63	161.2	23.9	23	220.6	32.7	83	279.9	41.6	143	337.1	48.3
44	43.5	06.5	04	102.9	15.3	64	162.2	24.1	24	221.6	32.9	84	280.9	41.7	144	338.1	48.4
45	44.5	06.6	05	103.9	15.4	65	163.2	24.2	25	222.6	33.0	85	281.9	41.8	145	339.1	48.5
46	45.5	06.7	06	104.9	15.6	66	164.2	24.4	26	223.6	33.2	86	282.9	42.0	146	340.1	48.6
47	46.5	06.9	07	105.8	15.7	67	165.2	24.5	27	224.5	33.3	87	283.9	42.1	147	341.1	48.7
48	47.5	07.0	08	106.8	15.8	68	166.2	24.7	28	225.5	33.5	88	284.9	42.3	148	342.1	48.8
49	48.5	07.2	09	107.8	16.0	69	167.2	24.8	29	226.5	33.6	89	285.9	42.4	149	343.1	48.9
50	49.5	07.3	10	108.8	16.1	70	168.2	24.9	30	227.5	33.7	90	286.9	42.6	150	344.1	49.0
51	50.4	07.5	111	109.8	16.3	171	169.1	25.1	231	228.5	33.9	291	287.9	42.7	151	345.1	49.1
52	51.4	07.6	12	110.8	16.4	72	170.1	25.2	32	229.5	34.0	92	288.8	42.8	152	346.1	49.2
53	52.4	07.8	13	111.8	16.6	73	171.1	25.4	33	230.5	34.2	93	289.8	43.0	153	347.1	49.3
54	53.4	07.9	14	112.8	16.7	74	172.1	25.5	34	231.5	34.3	94	290.8	43.1	154	348.1	49.4
55	54.4	08.1	15	113.8	16.9	75	173.1	25.7	35	232.5	34.5	95	291.8	43.3	155	349.1	49.5
56	55.4	08.2	16	114.7	17.0	76	174.1	25.8	36	233.4	34.6	96	292.8	43.4	156	350.1	49.6
57	56.4	08.4	17	115.7	17.2	77	175.1	26.0	37	234.4	34.8	97	293.8	43.6	157	351.1	49.7
58	57.4	08.5	18	116.7	17.3	78	176.1	26.1	38	235.4	34.9	98	294.8	43.7	158	352.1	49.8
59	58.4	08.7	19	117.7	17.5	79	177.1	26.3	39	236.4	35.1	99	295.8	43.9	159	353.1	49.9
60	59.3	08.8	20	118.7	17.6	80	178.1	26.4	40	237.4	35.2	300	296.8	44.0	160	354.1	50.0
Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

A a 2

for  $7\frac{1}{4}$  Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	53.4	17.7	121	115.8	35.1	181	173.2	52.5	241	230.6	70.0
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.0	22	116.7	35.4	82	174.2	52.8	42	231.6	70.2
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.3	18.3	23	117.7	35.7	83	175.1	53.1	43	232.5	70.5
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.6	24	118.7	36.0	84	176.1	53.4	44	233.5	70.8
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	18.9	25	119.6	36.3	85	177.0	53.7	45	234.5	71.1
6	05.7	01.7	66	63.2	19.2	26	120.6	36.6	86	178.0	54.0	46	235.4	71.4
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.4	27	121.5	36.9	87	179.0	54.3	47	236.4	71.7
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.1	19.7	28	122.5	37.2	88	179.9	54.6	48	237.3	72.0
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.0	29	123.4	37.4	89	180.9	54.9	49	238.3	72.3
10	09.6	02.9	70	67.0	20.3	30	124.4	37.7	90	181.8	55.0	50	239.2	72.6
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.6	31	125.4	38.0	91	182.8	55.4	51	240.2	72.9
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	32	126.3	38.3	92	183.7	55.7	52	241.1	73.2
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.9	21.2	33	127.3	38.6	93	184.7	56.0	53	242.1	73.4
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.5	34	128.2	38.9	94	185.6	56.3	54	243.1	73.7
15	14.4	04.4	75	71.8	21.8	35	129.2	39.2	95	186.6	56.6	55	244.0	74.0
16	15.3	04.6	76	72.7	22.1	36	130.1	39.5	96	187.6	56.9	56	245.0	74.3
17	16.3	04.9	77	73.7	22.4	37	131.1	39.8	97	188.5	57.2	57	245.9	74.6
18	17.2	05.2	78	74.6	22.6	38	132.1	40.0	98	189.5	57.5	58	246.9	74.9
19	18.2	05.5	79	75.6	22.9	39	133.0	40.3	99	190.4	57.8	59	247.8	75.2
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.6	23.2	40	134.0	40.6	200	191.4	58.1	60	248.8	75.5
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.5	41	134.9	40.9	201	192.3	58.3	61	249.8	75.8
22	21.1	06.4	82	78.5	23.8	42	135.9	41.2	02	193.3	58.6	62	250.7	76.1
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.1	43	136.8	41.5	03	194.3	58.9	63	251.7	76.3
24	23.0	07.0	84	80.4	24.4	44	137.8	41.8	04	195.2	59.2	64	252.6	76.6
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.7	45	138.8	42.1	05	196.2	59.5	65	253.6	76.9
26	24.9	07.5	86	82.3	25.0	46	139.7	42.4	06	197.1	59.8	66	254.5	77.2
27	25.9	07.8	87	83.3	25.2	47	140.7	42.7	07	198.1	60.1	67	255.5	77.5
28	26.8	08.1	88	84.2	25.5	48	141.6	43.0	08	199.0	60.4	68	256.5	77.8
29	27.8	08.4	89	85.2	25.8	49	142.6	43.3	09	200.0	60.7	69	257.4	78.1
30	28.7	08.7	90	86.1	26.1	50	143.5	43.5	10	201.0	61.0	70	258.4	78.4
31	29.7	09.0	91	87.1	26.4	51	144.5	43.8	211	201.9	61.2	271	259.3	78.7
32	30.6	09.3	92	88.0	26.7	52	145.5	44.1	12	202.9	61.5	72	260.3	78.9
33	31.6	09.6	93	89.0	27.0	53	146.4	44.4	13	203.8	61.8	73	261.1	79.2
34	32.5	09.9	94	90.0	27.3	54	147.4	44.7	14	204.8	62.1	74	262.2	79.5
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.9	27.6	55	148.3	45.0	15	205.7	62.4	75	263.2	79.8
36	34.5	10.4	96	91.9	27.8	56	149.3	45.3	16	206.7	62.7	76	264.1	80.1
37	35.4	10.7	97	92.8	28.2	57	150.2	45.6	17	207.7	63.0	77	265.1	80.4
38	36.4	11.0	98	93.8	28.4	58	151.2	45.9	18	208.6	63.3	78	266.0	80.7
39	37.3	11.3	99	94.7	28.7	59	152.2	46.2	19	209.6	63.6	79	267.0	80.9
40	38.3	11.6	100	95.7	29.0	60	153.1	46.4	20	210.5	63.9	80	267.9	81.3
41	39.2	11.9	101	96.7	29.3	61	154.1	46.7	221	211.5	64.2	281	268.9	81.6
42	40.2	12.2	02	97.6	29.6	62	155.0	47.0	22	212.4	64.4	82	269.9	81.9
43	41.1	12.5	03	98.6	29.9	63	156.0	47.3	23	213.4	64.7	83	270.8	82.2
44	42.1	12.8	04	99.5	30.2	64	156.9	47.6	24	214.4	65.0	84	271.8	82.4
45	43.1	13.1	05	100.5	30.5	65	157.9	47.9	25	215.3	65.3	85	272.7	82.7
46	44.0	13.3	06	101.4	30.8	66	158.9	48.2	26	216.3	65.6	86	273.7	83.0
47	45.0	13.6	07	102.4	31.1	67	159.8	48.5	27	217.2	65.9	87	274.6	83.3
48	45.9	13.9	08	103.3	31.4	68	160.8	48.8	28	218.2	66.2	88	275.6	83.6
49	46.9	14.2	09	104.3	31.6	69	161.7	49.0	29	219.1	66.4	89	276.6	83.9
50	47.8	14.5	10	105.3	31.9	70	162.7	49.3	30	220.1	66.7	90	277.5	84.2
51	48.8	14.8	111	106.2	32.2	71	163.6	49.6	231	221.1	67.1	291	278.5	84.5
52	49.8	15.1	12	107.2	32.5	72	164.6	49.9	32	222.0	67.3	92	279.4	84.8
53	50.7	15.4	13	108.1	32.8	73	165.6	50.2	33	223.0	67.6	93	280.4	85.0
54	51.7	15.7	14	109.1	33.1	74	166.5	50.5	34	223.9	67.9	94	281.3	85.3
55	52.6	16.0	15	110.0	33.4	75	167.5	50.8	35	224.9	68.2	95	282.3	85.6
56	53.6	16.3	16	111.0	33.8	76	168.4	51.1	36	225.9	68.5	96	283.3	85.9
57	54.5	16.5	17	112.0	34.0	77	169.4	51.4	37	226.8	68.8	97	284.2	86.2
58	55.5	16.8	18	112.9	34.3	78	170.3	51.7	38	227.8	69.1	98	285.2	86.5
59	56.5	17.1	19	113.9	34.5	79	171.3	52.0	39	228.7	69.4	99	286.1	86.8
60	57.4	17.4	20	114.8	34.8	80	172.3	52.3	40	229.7	69.7	300	287.1	87.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep	Dift	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.4	181	175.6	44.0	241	233.8	58.6
2	01.9	00.5	62	60.1	15.1	122	118.3	29.6	182	176.5	44.2	242	234.7	58.8
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.1	15.3	123	119.3	29.9	183	177.5	44.5	243	235.7	59.0
4	03.9	01.0	64	62.1	15.6	124	120.3	30.1	184	178.5	44.7	244	236.7	59.3
5	04.9	01.2	65	63.1	15.8	125	121.3	30.4	185	179.5	45.0	245	237.7	59.5
6	05.8	01.5	66	64.0	16.0	126	122.2	30.6	186	180.4	45.2	246	238.6	59.8
7	06.8	01.7	67	65.0	16.3	127	123.2	30.9	187	181.4	45.4	247	239.6	60.0
8	07.8	01.9	68	66.0	16.5	128	124.2	31.1	188	182.4	45.7	248	240.6	60.3
9	08.7	02.2	69	66.9	16.8	129	125.1	31.3	189	183.3	45.9	249	241.5	60.5
10	09.7	02.4	70	67.9	17.0	130	126.1	31.6	190	184.3	46.2	250	242.5	60.7
11	10.7	02.7	71	68.9	17.3	131	127.1	31.8	191	185.3	46.4	251	243.5	61.0
12	11.6	02.9	72	69.8	17.5	132	128.0	32.1	192	186.2	46.7	252	244.4	61.2
13	12.6	03.2	73	70.8	17.7	133	129.0	32.3	193	187.2	46.9	253	245.4	61.5
14	13.6	03.4	74	71.8	18.0	134	130.0	32.6	194	188.2	47.1	254	246.4	61.7
15	14.6	03.6	75	72.8	18.2	135	131.0	32.8	195	189.2	47.4	255	247.4	62.0
16	15.5	03.9	76	73.7	18.5	136	131.9	33.0	196	190.1	47.6	256	248.3	62.2
17	16.5	04.1	77	74.7	18.7	137	132.9	33.3	197	191.1	47.9	257	249.3	62.4
18	17.5	04.4	78	75.7	19.0	138	133.9	33.5	198	192.1	48.1	258	250.3	62.7
19	18.4	04.6	79	76.6	19.2	139	134.8	33.8	199	193.0	48.4	259	251.2	62.9
20	19.4	04.9	80	77.6	19.4	140	135.8	34.0	200	194.0	48.6	260	252.2	63.2
21	20.4	05.1	81	78.6	19.7	141	136.8	34.3	201	195.0	48.8	261	253.2	63.4
22	21.3	05.3	82	79.5	19.9	142	137.7	34.5	202	195.9	49.1	262	254.1	63.7
23	22.3	05.6	83	80.5	20.2	143	138.7	34.7	203	196.9	49.3	263	255.1	63.9
24	23.3	05.8	84	81.5	20.4	144	139.7	35.0	204	197.9	49.6	264	256.1	64.1
25	24.3	06.1	85	82.5	20.7	145	140.7	35.2	205	198.9	49.8	265	257.1	64.4
26	25.2	06.3	86	83.4	20.9	146	141.6	35.5	206	199.8	50.1	266	258.0	64.6
27	26.2	06.6	87	84.4	21.1	147	142.6	35.7	207	200.8	50.3	267	259.0	64.9
28	27.2	06.8	88	85.4	21.4	148	143.6	36.0	208	201.8	50.5	268	260.0	65.1
29	28.1	07.0	89	86.3	21.6	149	144.5	36.2	209	202.7	50.8	269	261.0	65.4
30	29.1	07.3	90	87.3	21.9	150	145.5	36.4	210	203.7	51.0	270	262.0	65.6
31	30.1	07.5	91	88.3	22.1	151	146.5	36.7	211	204.7	51.3	271	262.9	65.8
32	31.0	07.8	92	89.2	22.4	152	147.4	36.9	212	205.6	51.5	272	263.8	66.1
33	32.0	08.0	93	90.2	22.6	153	148.4	37.2	213	206.6	51.8	273	264.8	66.3
34	33.0	08.3	94	91.2	22.8	154	149.4	37.4	214	207.6	52.0	274	265.8	66.6
35	34.0	08.5	95	92.2	23.1	155	150.4	37.7	215	208.6	52.2	275	266.8	66.8
36	34.9	08.7	96	93.1	23.2	156	151.3	37.9	216	209.5	52.5	276	267.7	67.1
37	35.9	09.0	97	94.1	23.5	157	152.3	38.1	217	210.5	52.7	277	268.7	67.3
38	36.9	09.2	98	95.1	23.8	158	153.3	38.4	218	211.5	53.0	278	269.7	67.5
39	37.8	09.5	99	96.0	24.1	159	154.2	38.6	219	212.4	53.2	279	270.6	67.8
40	38.8	09.7	100	97.0	24.3	160	155.2	38.9	220	213.4	53.5	280	271.6	68.0
41	39.8	10.0	101	98.0	24.5	161	156.2	39.1	221	214.4	53.7	281	272.6	68.3
42	40.7	10.2	102	98.9	24.8	162	157.1	39.4	222	215.3	53.9	282	273.5	68.5
43	41.7	10.4	103	99.9	25.0	163	158.1	39.6	223	216.3	54.2	283	274.5	68.8
44	42.7	10.7	104	100.9	25.3	164	159.1	39.8	224	217.3	54.4	284	275.5	69.0
45	43.7	10.9	105	101.9	25.5	165	160.1	40.1	225	218.3	54.7	285	276.5	69.2
46	44.6	11.2	106	102.8	25.8	166	161.0	40.3	226	219.2	54.9	286	277.4	69.5
47	45.6	11.4	107	103.8	26.0	167	162.0	40.6	227	220.2	55.2	287	278.4	69.7
48	46.6	11.7	108	104.8	26.2	168	163.0	40.8	228	221.2	55.4	288	279.4	70.0
49	47.5	11.9	109	105.7	26.5	169	163.9	41.1	229	222.1	55.7	289	280.3	70.2
50	48.5	12.1	110	106.7	26.7	170	164.9	41.3	230	223.1	55.9	290	281.3	70.5
51	49.5	12.4	111	107.7	27.0	171	165.9	41.5	231	224.1	56.1	291	282.3	70.7
52	50.4	12.6	112	108.6	27.2	172	166.8	41.8	232	225.0	56.4	292	283.2	71.0
53	51.4	12.9	113	109.6	27.5	173	167.8	42.0	233	226.0	56.6	293	284.2	71.2
54	52.4	13.1	114	110.6	27.7	174	168.8	42.3	234	227.0	56.9	294	285.2	71.4
55	53.4	13.4	115	111.6	27.9	175	169.8	42.5	235	228.0	57.1	295	286.2	71.7
56	54.3	13.6	116	112.5	28.2	176	170.7	42.8	236	228.9	57.3	296	287.1	71.9
57	55.3	13.8	117	113.5	28.4	177	171.7	43.0	237	229.9	57.6	297	288.1	72.2
58	56.3	14.1	118	114.5	28.7	178	172.7	43.3	238	230.9	57.8	298	289.1	72.4
59	57.2	14.3	119	115.4	28.9	179	173.6	43.5	239	231.8	58.1	299	290.0	72.7
60	58.2	14.6	120	116.4	29.2	180	174.6	43.7	240	232.8	58.3	300	291.0	72.9

for 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	53.4	17.7	121	115.8	35.1	181	173.2	52.5	241	230.6	70.0
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.0	22	116.7	35.4	82	174.2	52.8	42	231.6	70.2
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.3	18.3	23	117.7	35.7	83	175.1	53.1	43	232.5	70.5
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.6	24	118.7	36.0	84	176.1	53.4	44	233.5	70.8
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	18.9	25	119.6	36.3	85	177.0	53.7	45	234.5	71.1
6	05.7	01.7	66	63.2	19.2	26	120.6	36.6	86	178.0	54.0	46	235.4	71.4
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.4	27	121.5	36.9	87	179.0	54.3	47	236.4	71.7
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.1	19.7	28	122.5	37.2	88	179.9	54.6	48	237.3	72.0
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.0	29	123.4	37.4	89	180.9	54.9	49	238.3	72.3
10	09.6	02.9	70	67.0	20.3	30	124.4	37.7	90	181.8	55.0	50	239.2	72.6
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.6	31	125.4	38.0	91	182.8	55.4	51	240.2	72.9
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	32	126.3	38.3	92	183.7	55.7	52	241.1	73.2
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.9	21.2	33	127.3	38.6	93	184.7	56.0	53	242.1	73.4
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.5	34	128.2	38.9	94	185.6	56.3	54	243.1	73.7
15	14.4	04.4	75	71.8	21.8	35	129.2	39.2	95	186.6	56.6	55	244.0	74.0
16	15.3	04.6	76	72.7	22.1	36	130.1	39.5	96	187.6	56.9	56	245.0	74.3
17	16.3	04.9	77	73.7	22.4	37	131.1	39.8	97	188.5	57.2	57	245.9	74.6
18	17.2	05.2	78	74.6	22.6	38	132.1	40.0	98	189.5	57.5	58	246.9	74.9
19	18.2	05.5	79	75.6	22.9	39	133.0	40.3	99	190.4	57.8	59	247.8	75.2
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.6	23.2	40	134.0	40.6	200	191.4	58.1	60	248.8	75.5
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.5	41	134.9	40.9	201	192.3	58.3	61	249.8	75.8
22	21.1	06.4	82	78.5	23.8	42	135.9	41.2	202	193.3	58.6	62	250.7	76.1
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.1	43	136.8	41.5	203	194.3	58.9	63	251.7	76.3
24	23.0	07.0	84	80.4	24.4	44	137.8	41.8	204	195.2	59.2	64	252.6	76.6
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.7	45	138.8	42.1	205	196.2	59.5	65	253.6	76.9
26	24.9	07.5	86	82.3	25.0	46	139.7	42.4	206	197.1	59.8	66	254.5	77.2
27	25.9	07.8	87	83.3	25.2	47	140.7	42.7	207	198.1	60.1	67	255.5	77.5
28	26.8	08.1	88	84.2	25.5	48	141.6	43.0	208	199.0	60.4	68	256.5	77.8
29	27.8	08.4	89	85.2	25.8	49	142.6	43.3	209	200.0	60.7	69	257.4	78.1
30	28.7	08.7	90	86.1	26.1	50	143.5	43.5	210	201.0	61.0	70	258.4	78.4
31	29.7	09.0	91	87.1	26.4	51	144.5	43.8	211	201.9	61.2	71	259.3	78.7
32	30.6	09.3	92	88.0	26.7	52	145.5	44.1	212	202.9	61.5	72	260.3	79.0
33	31.6	09.6	93	89.0	27.0	53	146.4	44.4	213	203.8	61.8	73	261.1	79.2
34	32.5	09.9	94	90.0	27.3	54	147.4	44.7	214	204.8	62.1	74	262.2	79.5
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.9	27.6	55	148.3	45.0	215	205.7	62.4	75	263.2	79.8
36	34.5	10.4	96	91.9	27.8	56	149.3	45.3	216	206.7	62.7	76	264.1	80.1
37	35.4	10.7	97	92.8	28.2	57	150.2	45.6	217	207.7	63.0	77	265.1	80.4
38	36.4	11.0	98	93.8	28.4	58	151.2	45.9	218	208.6	63.3	78	266.0	80.7
39	37.3	11.3	99	94.7	28.7	59	152.2	46.2	219	209.6	63.6	79	267.0	80.9
40	38.3	11.6	100	95.7	29.0	60	153.1	46.4	220	210.5	63.9	80	267.9	81.3
41	39.2	11.9	101	96.7	29.3	61	154.1	46.7	221	211.5	64.2	81	268.9	81.6
42	40.2	12.2	102	97.6	29.6	62	155.0	47.0	222	212.4	64.4	82	269.9	81.9
43	41.1	12.5	103	98.6	29.9	63	156.0	47.3	223	213.4	64.7	83	270.8	82.2
44	42.1	12.8	104	99.5	30.2	64	156.9	47.6	224	214.4	65.0	84	271.8	82.4
45	43.1	13.1	105	100.5	30.5	65	157.9	47.9	225	215.3	65.3	85	272.7	82.7
46	44.0	13.3	106	101.4	30.8	66	158.9	48.2	226	216.3	65.6	86	273.7	83.0
47	45.0	13.6	107	102.4	31.1	67	159.8	48.5	227	217.2	65.9	87	274.6	83.3
48	45.9	13.9	108	103.3	31.4	68	160.8	48.8	228	218.2	66.2	88	275.6	83.6
49	46.9	14.2	109	104.3	31.6	69	161.7	49.0	229	219.1	66.4	89	276.6	83.9
50	47.8	14.5	110	105.3	31.9	70	162.7	49.3	230	220.1	66.8	90	277.5	84.2
51	48.8	14.8	111	106.2	32.2	71	163.6	49.6	231	221.1	67.1	91	278.5	84.5
52	49.8	15.1	112	107.2	32.5	72	164.6	49.9	232	222.0	67.3	92	279.4	84.8
53	50.7	15.4	113	108.1	32.8	73	165.6	50.2	233	223.0	67.6	93	280.4	85.0
54	51.7	15.7	114	109.1	33.1	74	166.5	50.5	234	223.9	67.9	94	281.3	85.3
55	52.6	16.0	115	110.0	33.4	75	167.5	50.8	235	224.9	68.2	95	282.3	85.6
56	53.6	16.3	116	111.0	33.8	76	168.4	51.1	236	225.9	68.5	96	283.3	85.9
57	54.5	16.6	117	112.0	34.0	77	169.4	51.4	237	226.8	68.8	97	284.2	86.2
58	55.5	16.8	118	112.9	34.3	78	170.3	51.7	238	227.8	69.1	98	285.2	86.5
59	56.5	17.1	119	113.9	34.5	79	171.3	52.0	239	228.7	69.4	99	286.1	86.8
60	57.4	17.4	120	114.8	34.8	80	172.3	52.3	240	229.7	69.7	300	287.1	87.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 Points.



TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1½ Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.4	20.5	121	113.9	40.8	181	170.4	61.0	241	226.9	81.2
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.4	20.9	122	114.9	41.1	82	171.4	61.3	42	227.9	81.5
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.3	21.2	123	115.8	41.4	83	172.3	61.7	43	228.8	81.9
4	03.8	01.3	64	60.3	21.6	124	116.8	41.8	84	173.2	62.0	44	229.7	82.2
5	04.7	01.7	65	61.2	21.9	125	117.7	42.1	85	174.2	62.3	45	230.7	82.5
6	05.6	02.0	66	62.1	22.2	126	118.6	42.4	86	175.1	62.7	46	231.6	82.9
7	06.6	02.4	67	63.1	22.6	127	119.6	42.8	87	176.1	63.0	47	232.6	83.2
8	07.5	02.7	68	64.0	22.9	128	120.5	43.1	88	177.0	63.3	48	233.5	83.5
9	08.5	03.0	69	65.0	23.2	129	121.5	43.5	89	177.9	63.7	49	234.4	83.9
10	09.4	03.4	70	65.9	23.6	130	122.4	43.8	90	178.9	64.0	50	235.4	84.2
11	10.4	03.7	71	66.8	23.9	131	123.3	44.1	191	179.8	64.3	251	236.3	84.6
12	11.3	04.0	72	67.8	24.3	132	124.3	44.5	92	180.8	64.7	52	237.3	84.9
13	12.2	04.4	73	68.7	24.6	133	125.2	44.8	93	181.7	65.0	53	238.2	85.2
14	13.2	04.7	74	69.7	24.9	134	126.2	45.1	94	182.7	65.4	54	239.2	85.6
15	14.1	05.1	75	70.6	25.3	135	127.1	45.5	95	183.6	65.7	55	240.1	85.9
16	15.1	05.4	76	71.6	25.6	136	128.0	45.8	96	184.5	66.0	56	241.0	86.2
17	16.0	05.7	77	72.5	25.9	137	129.0	46.2	97	185.5	66.4	57	242.0	86.6
18	17.0	06.1	78	73.4	26.3	138	129.9	46.5	98	186.4	66.7	58	242.9	86.9
19	17.9	06.4	79	74.4	26.6	139	130.9	46.8	99	187.4	67.0	59	243.9	87.2
20	18.8	06.7	80	75.3	27.0	140	131.8	47.2	200	188.3	67.4	60	244.8	87.6
21	19.8	07.1	81	76.3	27.3	141	132.8	47.5	201	189.3	67.7	261	245.7	87.9
22	20.7	07.4	82	77.2	27.6	142	133.7	47.8	02	190.2	68.1	62	246.7	88.3
23	21.7	07.7	83	78.1	28.0	143	134.6	48.2	03	191.1	68.4	63	247.6	88.6
24	22.6	08.1	84	79.1	28.3	144	135.6	48.5	04	192.1	68.7	64	248.6	88.9
25	23.5	08.4	85	80.0	28.6	145	136.5	48.8	05	193.0	69.1	65	249.5	89.3
26	24.5	08.8	86	81.0	29.0	146	137.5	49.2	06	194.0	69.4	66	250.5	89.6
27	25.4	09.1	87	81.9	29.3	147	138.4	49.5	07	194.9	69.7	67	251.4	89.9
28	26.4	09.4	88	82.9	29.6	148	139.3	49.9	08	195.8	70.1	68	252.3	90.3
29	27.3	09.8	89	83.8	30.0	149	140.3	50.2	09	196.8	70.4	69	253.3	90.6
30	28.2	10.1	90	84.7	30.3	150	141.2	50.5	10	197.7	70.7	70	254.2	90.9
31	29.2	10.4	91	85.7	30.7	151	142.2	50.9	211	198.7	71.1	271	255.2	91.3
32	30.1	10.8	92	86.6	31.0	152	143.1	51.2	12	199.6	71.5	72	256.1	91.6
33	31.1	11.1	93	87.6	31.3	153	144.1	51.5	13	200.5	71.7	73	257.0	92.0
34	32.0	11.5	94	88.5	31.7	154	145.0	51.9	14	201.5	72.1	74	258.0	92.3
35	33.0	11.8	95	89.4	32.0	155	145.9	52.2	15	202.4	72.4	75	258.9	92.6
36	33.9	12.1	96	90.4	32.3	156	146.9	52.6	16	203.4	72.8	76	259.9	93.0
37	34.8	12.5	97	91.3	32.7	157	147.8	52.9	17	204.3	73.1	77	260.8	93.3
38	35.8	12.8	98	92.3	33.0	158	148.8	53.2	18	205.3	73.4	78	261.7	93.7
39	36.7	13.1	99	93.2	33.4	159	149.7	53.6	19	206.2	73.8	79	262.7	94.0
40	37.7	13.5	100	94.2	33.7	160	150.6	53.9	20	207.1	74.1	80	263.6	94.3
41	38.6	13.8	101	95.1	34.0	161	151.6	54.2	221	208.1	74.5	281	264.6	94.7
42	39.5	14.1	02	96.0	34.4	162	152.5	54.6	22	209.0	74.8	82	265.5	95.0
43	40.5	14.5	03	97.0	34.7	163	153.5	54.9	23	210.0	75.1	83	266.5	95.3
44	41.4	14.8	04	97.9	35.0	164	154.4	55.2	24	210.9	75.5	84	267.4	95.7
45	42.4	15.2	05	98.9	35.4	165	155.4	55.6	25	211.8	75.8	85	268.3	96.0
46	43.3	15.5	06	99.8	35.7	166	156.3	55.9	26	212.8	76.1	86	269.3	96.4
47	44.3	15.8	07	100.7	36.0	167	157.2	56.2	27	213.7	76.5	87	270.2	96.7
48	45.2	16.2	08	101.7	36.4	168	158.2	56.6	28	214.7	76.8	88	271.2	97.0
49	46.1	16.5	09	102.6	36.7	169	159.1	56.9	29	215.6	77.1	89	272.1	97.4
50	47.1	16.8	10	103.6	37.1	170	160.1	57.3	30	216.6	77.5	90	273.0	97.7
51	48.0	17.2	111	104.5	37.4	171	161.0	57.6	231	217.5	77.8	291	274.0	98.0
52	49.0	17.5	12	105.5	37.7	172	161.9	57.9	32	218.4	78.2	92	274.9	98.4
53	49.9	17.9	13	106.4	38.1	173	162.9	58.3	33	219.4	78.5	93	275.9	98.7
54	50.8	18.2	14	107.3	38.4	174	163.8	58.6	34	220.3	78.8	94	276.8	99.0
55	51.8	18.5	15	108.3	38.7	175	164.8	59.0	35	221.3	79.2	95	277.8	99.4
56	52.7	18.9	16	109.2	39.1	176	165.7	59.3	36	222.2	79.5	96	278.7	99.7
57	53.7	19.2	17	110.2	39.4	177	166.7	59.6	37	223.1	79.8	97	279.6	100.1
58	54.6	19.5	18	111.1	39.8	178	167.6	60.0	38	224.1	80.2	98	280.6	100.4
59	55.5	19.9	19	112.0	40.1	179	168.5	60.3	39	225.0	80.5	99	281.5	100.7
60	56.5	20.2	20	113.0	40.4	180	169.5	60.6	40	226.0	80.8	300	282.5	101.1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 ¼ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.8	28.8	121	106.7	57.0	181	159.6	85.3	241	212.5	113.6
2	01.8	00.9	62	54.7	29.2	22	107.6	57.5	82	160.5	85.8	42	213.4	114.1
3	02.6	01.4	63	55.6	29.7	23	108.5	58.0	83	161.4	86.3	43	214.3	114.5
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.4	30.2	24	109.4	58.5	84	162.3	86.7	44	215.2	115.0
5	04.4	02.4	65	57.3	30.6	25	110.2	58.9	85	163.2	87.2	45	216.1	115.8
6	05.3	02.8	66	58.2	31.1	26	111.1	59.4	86	164.0	87.7	46	217.0	116.0
7	06.2	03.3	67	59.1	31.6	27	112.0	59.9	87	164.9	88.2	47	217.8	116.4
8	07.1	03.8	68	60.0	32.0	28	112.9	60.3	88	165.8	88.6	48	218.7	116.9
9	07.9	04.2	69	60.9	32.5	29	113.8	60.8	89	166.7	89.1	49	219.6	117.4
10	08.8	04.7	70	61.7	33.0	30	114.6	61.3	90	167.6	89.6	50	220.5	117.8
11	09.7	05.2	71	62.6	33.5	31	115.5	61.8	91	168.4	90.0	51	221.4	118.3
12	10.6	05.7	72	63.5	33.9	32	116.4	62.2	92	169.3	90.5	52	222.2	118.7
13	11.5	06.1	73	64.4	34.4	33	117.3	62.7	93	170.2	91.0	53	223.1	119.3
14	12.3	06.6	74	65.3	34.9	34	118.2	63.2	94	171.1	91.4	54	224.0	119.7
15	13.2	07.1	75	66.1	35.4	35	119.1	63.6	95	172.0	91.9	55	224.9	120.2
16	14.1	07.5	76	67.0	35.8	36	119.9	64.1	96	172.9	92.4	56	225.8	120.7
17	15.0	08.0	77	67.9	36.3	37	120.8	64.6	97	173.7	92.9	57	226.7	121.1
18	15.9	08.5	78	68.8	36.8	38	121.7	65.1	98	174.6	93.3	58	227.5	121.6
19	16.8	09.0	79	69.7	37.2	39	122.6	65.5	99	175.5	93.8	59	228.4	122.1
20	17.6	09.4	80	70.6	37.7	40	123.5	66.0	100	176.4	94.3	60	229.3	122.6
21	18.5	09.9	81	71.4	38.2	41	124.4	66.5	101	177.3	94.8	61	230.2	123.0
22	19.4	10.4	82	72.3	38.7	42	125.2	66.9	102	178.1	95.2	62	231.1	123.5
23	20.3	10.8	83	73.2	39.1	43	126.1	67.4	103	179.0	95.7	63	231.9	124.0
24	21.2	11.3	84	74.1	39.6	44	127.0	67.9	104	179.9	96.2	64	232.8	124.4
25	22.0	11.8	85	75.0	40.1	45	127.9	68.4	105	180.8	96.6	65	233.7	124.9
26	22.9	12.3	86	75.8	40.5	46	128.8	68.8	106	181.7	97.1	66	234.6	125.4
27	23.8	12.7	87	76.7	41.0	47	129.6	69.3	107	182.6	97.6	67	235.5	125.9
28	24.7	13.2	88	77.6	41.5	48	130.5	69.8	108	183.4	98.0	68	236.4	126.3
29	25.6	13.7	89	78.5	42.0	49	131.4	70.2	109	184.3	98.5	69	237.3	126.8
30	26.5	14.1	90	79.4	42.4	50	132.3	70.7	110	185.2	99.0	70	238.1	127.3
31	27.3	14.6	91	80.3	42.9	51	133.2	71.2	111	186.1	99.5	71	239.0	127.7
32	28.2	15.1	92	81.1	43.4	52	134.1	71.7	112	187.0	99.9	72	239.9	128.2
33	29.1	15.5	93	82.0	43.8	53	134.9	72.1	113	187.8	100.4	73	240.8	128.7
34	30.0	16.0	94	82.9	44.3	54	135.8	72.6	114	188.7	100.9	74	241.6	129.2
35	30.9	16.5	95	83.8	44.8	55	136.7	73.1	115	189.6	101.4	75	242.5	129.6
36	31.7	17.0	96	84.7	45.3	56	137.6	73.5	116	190.5	101.8	76	243.4	130.1
37	32.6	17.4	97	85.5	45.7	57	138.5	74.0	117	191.4	102.3	77	244.3	130.6
38	33.5	17.9	98	86.4	46.2	58	139.3	74.5	118	192.3	102.8	78	245.2	131.0
39	34.4	18.4	99	87.3	46.7	59	140.2	75.0	119	193.1	103.2	79	246.1	131.5
40	35.3	18.9	100	88.2	47.1	60	141.1	75.4	120	194.0	103.7	80	246.9	132.0
41	36.2	19.3	101	89.1	47.6	61	142.0	75.9	121	194.9	104.2	81	247.8	132.5
42	37.0	19.8	102	90.0	48.1	62	142.9	76.4	122	195.8	104.7	82	248.7	132.9
43	37.9	20.3	103	90.8	48.6	63	143.8	76.8	123	196.7	105.1	83	249.6	133.4
44	38.8	20.7	104	91.7	49.0	64	144.6	77.3	124	197.6	105.6	84	250.5	133.9
45	39.7	21.2	105	92.6	49.5	65	145.5	77.8	125	198.4	106.1	85	251.4	134.3
46	40.6	21.7	106	93.5	50.0	66	146.4	78.3	126	199.3	106.5	86	252.2	134.8
47	41.5	22.1	107	94.4	50.4	67	147.3	78.7	127	200.2	107.0	87	253.1	135.3
48	42.3	22.6	108	95.2	50.9	68	148.2	79.2	128	201.1	107.5	88	254.0	135.8
49	43.2	23.1	109	96.1	51.4	69	149.0	79.7	129	202.0	107.9	89	254.9	136.2
50	44.1	23.6	110	97.0	51.9	70	149.9	80.1	130	202.8	108.4	90	255.8	136.7
51	45.0	24.0	111	97.8	52.3	71	150.8	80.6	131	203.7	108.9	91	256.6	137.2
52	45.9	24.5	112	98.8	52.8	72	151.7	81.1	132	204.6	109.4	92	257.5	137.6
53	46.7	25.0	113	99.7	53.3	73	152.6	81.6	133	205.5	109.9	93	258.4	138.1
54	47.6	25.5	114	100.5	53.7	74	153.5	82.0	134	206.4	110.3	94	259.3	138.6
55	48.5	25.9	115	101.4	54.2	75	154.3	82.5	135	207.3	110.8	95	260.2	139.1
56	49.4	26.4	116	102.3	54.7	76	155.2	83.0	136	208.2	111.2	96	261.0	139.5
57	50.3	26.9	117	103.2	55.2	77	156.1	83.4	137	209.0	111.7	97	261.9	140.0
58	51.2	27.3	118	104.1	55.6	78	157.0	83.9	138	209.9	112.2	98	262.8	140.5
59	52.0	27.8	119	104.9	56.1	79	157.9	84.4	139	210.8	112.7	99	263.7	140.9
60	52.9	28.3	120	105.8	56.6	80	158.8	84.9	140	211.7	113.1	100	264.6	141.4

for 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for  $\phi$  &  $\psi$  Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.1	26.1	121	109.4	51.7	181	163.6	77.4	241	217.9	103.0
2	01.3	00.9	62	56.0	26.5	21	110.3	52.2	82	164.5	77.8	42	218.8	103.5
3	02.7	01.3	63	57.0	26.9	23	111.2	52.6	83	165.4	78.2	43	219.7	103.9
4	03.6	01.7	64	57.9	27.4	24	112.1	53.0	84	166.3	78.7	44	220.6	104.3
5	04.5	02.1	65	58.8	27.8	25	113.0	53.4	85	167.2	79.1	45	221.5	104.8
6	05.4	02.6	66	59.7	28.2	26	113.9	53.9	86	168.1	79.5	46	222.4	105.2
7	06.3	03.0	67	60.6	28.6	27	114.8	54.3	87	169.0	80.0	47	223.3	105.6
8	07.2	03.4	68	61.5	29.1	28	115.7	54.7	88	169.9	80.4	48	224.2	106.0
9	08.1	03.8	69	62.4	29.5	29	116.6	55.2	89	170.8	80.8	49	225.1	106.5
10	09.0	04.3	70	63.3	29.9	30	117.5	55.6	90	171.8	81.2	50	226.0	106.9
11	09.9	04.7	71	64.2	30.4	31	118.4	56.0	91	172.7	81.7	51	226.9	107.3
12	10.8	05.1	72	65.1	30.8	32	119.3	56.4	92	173.6	82.1	52	227.8	107.7
13	11.8	05.6	73	66.0	31.2	33	120.2	56.9	93	174.5	82.5	53	228.7	108.2
14	12.7	06.0	74	66.9	31.6	34	121.1	57.3	94	175.4	82.9	54	229.6	108.6
15	13.6	06.4	75	67.8	32.1	35	122.0	57.7	95	176.3	83.4	55	230.5	109.0
16	14.5	06.8	76	68.7	32.5	36	122.9	58.1	96	177.2	83.8	56	231.4	109.5
17	15.4	07.3	77	69.6	32.9	37	123.8	58.6	97	178.1	84.2	57	232.3	109.9
18	16.3	07.7	78	70.5	33.3	38	124.8	59.0	98	179.0	84.7	58	233.2	110.3
19	17.2	08.1	79	71.4	33.8	39	125.7	59.4	99	179.9	85.1	59	234.1	110.7
20	18.1	08.6	80	72.3	34.2	40	126.6	59.9	200	180.8	85.5	60	235.0	111.2
21	19.0	09.0	81	73.2	34.6	41	127.5	60.3	101	181.7	85.9	261	235.9	111.6
22	19.9	09.4	82	74.1	35.1	42	128.4	60.7	02	182.6	86.4	62	236.8	112.0
23	20.8	09.8	83	75.0	35.5	43	129.3	61.1	03	183.5	86.8	63	237.7	112.4
24	21.7	10.3	84	75.9	35.9	44	130.2	61.6	04	184.4	87.2	64	238.7	112.9
25	22.6	10.7	85	76.8	36.3	45	131.1	62.0	05	185.3	87.6	65	239.6	113.3
26	23.5	11.1	86	77.7	36.8	46	132.0	62.4	06	186.2	88.1	66	240.5	113.7
27	24.4	11.5	87	78.6	37.2	47	132.9	62.9	07	187.1	88.5	67	241.4	114.2
28	25.3	12.0	88	79.6	37.6	48	133.8	63.3	08	188.0	88.9	68	242.3	114.6
29	26.2	12.4	89	80.5	38.1	49	134.7	63.7	09	188.9	89.4	69	243.2	115.0
30	27.1	12.8	90	81.4	38.5	50	135.6	64.1	10	189.8	89.8	70	244.1	115.4
31	28.0	13.3	91	82.3	38.9	51	136.5	64.6	211	190.7	90.2	271	245.0	115.9
32	28.9	13.7	92	83.2	39.3	52	137.4	65.0	12	191.6	90.6	72	245.9	116.3
33	29.8	14.1	93	84.1	39.8	53	138.3	65.4	13	192.5	91.1	73	246.8	116.7
34	30.7	14.5	94	85.0	40.2	54	139.2	65.8	14	193.5	91.5	74	247.7	117.2
35	31.6	15.0	95	85.9	40.6	55	140.1	66.3	15	194.4	91.9	75	248.6	117.6
36	32.5	15.4	96	86.8	41.0	56	141.0	66.7	16	195.3	92.4	76	249.5	118.0
37	33.4	15.8	97	87.7	41.5	57	141.9	67.1	17	196.2	92.8	77	250.4	118.4
38	34.4	16.2	98	88.6	41.9	58	142.8	67.6	18	197.1	93.2	78	251.3	118.9
39	35.3	16.7	99	89.5	42.3	59	143.7	68.0	19	198.0	93.6	79	252.2	119.3
40	36.2	17.1	100	90.4	42.8	60	144.6	68.4	20	198.9	94.1	80	253.1	119.7
41	37.1	17.5	101	91.3	43.2	61	145.5	68.8	221	199.8	94.5	281	254.0	120.1
42	38.0	18.0	02	92.2	43.6	62	146.4	69.3	22	200.7	94.9	82	254.9	120.6
43	38.9	18.4	03	93.1	44.0	63	147.4	69.7	23	201.6	95.3	83	255.8	121.0
44	39.8	18.8	04	94.0	44.5	64	148.3	70.1	24	202.5	95.8	84	256.7	121.4
45	40.7	19.2	05	94.9	44.9	65	149.2	70.5	25	203.4	96.2	85	257.6	121.9
46	41.6	19.7	06	95.8	45.3	66	150.0	71.0	26	204.3	96.6	86	258.5	122.3
47	42.5	20.1	07	96.7	45.7	67	151.0	71.4	27	205.2	97.1	87	259.4	122.7
48	43.4	20.5	08	97.6	46.2	68	151.9	71.8	28	206.1	97.5	88	260.3	123.1
49	44.3	21.0	09	98.5	46.6	69	152.8	72.3	29	207.0	97.9	89	261.3	123.6
50	45.2	21.4	10	99.4	47.0	70	153.7	72.7	30	207.9	98.3	90	262.2	124.0
51	46.1	21.8	11	100.3	47.5	71	154.6	73.1	231	208.8	98.8	291	263.1	124.4
52	47.0	22.2	12	101.2	47.9	72	155.5	73.5	32	209.7	99.2	92	264.0	124.8
53	47.9	22.7	13	102.2	48.3	73	156.4	74.0	33	210.6	99.6	93	264.9	125.3
54	48.8	23.1	14	103.1	48.7	74	157.3	74.4	34	211.5	100.1	94	265.8	125.7
55	49.7	23.5	15	104.0	49.2	75	158.2	74.8	35	212.4	100.5	95	266.7	126.1
56	50.6	23.9	16	104.9	49.6	76	159.1	75.2	36	213.3	100.9	96	267.6	126.6
57	51.5	24.4	17	105.8	50.0	77	160.0	75.7	37	214.2	101.3	97	268.5	127.0
58	52.4	24.8	18	106.7	50.5	78	160.9	76.1	38	215.1	101.8	98	269.4	127.4
59	53.3	25.2	19	107.6	50.9	79	161.8	76.5	39	216.0	102.2	99	270.3	127.8
60	54.2	25.7	20	108.5	51.3	80	162.7	77.0	40	217.0	102.6	300	271.2	128.3
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

B b

for 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.



TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.7	33.9	121	100.6	67.2	181	150.5	100.5	241	200.4	133.9
2	01.7	01.1	62	51.6	34.4	22	101.4	67.8	82	151.3	101.1	42	201.2	134.4
3	02.5	01.7	63	52.4	35.0	23	102.3	68.3	83	152.1	101.7	43	202.0	135.0
4	03.3	02.2	64	53.2	35.6	24	103.1	68.9	84	153.0	102.2	44	202.9	135.5
5	04.2	02.8	65	54.0	36.1	25	103.9	69.4	85	153.8	102.8	45	203.7	136.1
6	05.0	03.3	66	54.9	36.7	26	104.8	70.0	86	154.7	103.3	46	204.5	136.7
7	05.8	03.9	67	55.7	37.2	27	105.6	70.5	87	155.5	103.9	47	205.3	137.2
8	06.6	04.4	68	56.5	37.8	28	106.4	71.1	88	156.3	104.4	48	206.2	137.8
9	07.5	05.0	69	57.4	38.3	29	107.3	71.7	89	157.1	105.0	49	207.0	138.3
10	08.3	05.6	70	58.2	38.9	30	108.1	72.2	90	158.0	105.5	50	207.9	138.9
11	09.1	06.1	71	59.0	39.4	31	108.9	72.5	91	158.8	106.1	51	208.7	139.4
12	10.0	06.7	72	59.9	40.0	32	109.8	73.3	92	159.6	106.7	52	209.5	140.0
13	10.8	07.2	73	60.7	40.6	33	110.6	73.9	93	160.5	107.2	53	210.4	140.5
14	11.6	07.8	74	61.5	41.1	34	111.4	74.4	94	161.3	107.8	54	211.2	141.1
15	12.5	08.3	75	62.4	41.7	35	112.2	75.0	95	162.1	108.3	55	212.0	141.7
16	13.3	08.9	76	63.2	42.2	36	113.1	75.5	96	163.0	108.9	56	212.9	142.2
17	14.1	09.4	77	64.0	42.8	37	113.9	76.1	97	163.8	109.4	57	213.7	142.8
18	15.0	10.0	78	64.9	43.3	38	114.7	76.7	98	164.6	110.0	58	214.5	143.3
19	15.8	10.6	79	65.7	43.9	39	115.6	77.2	99	165.5	110.5	59	215.4	143.9
20	16.6	11.1	80	66.5	44.4	40	116.4	77.8	100	166.3	111.1	60	216.2	144.4
21	17.5	11.7	81	67.3	45.0	41	117.2	78.3	101	167.1	111.7	61	217.0	145.0
22	18.3	12.2	82	68.2	45.6	42	118.1	78.9	102	168.0	112.2	62	217.8	145.5
23	19.1	12.8	83	69.0	46.1	43	118.9	79.4	103	168.8	112.8	63	218.7	146.1
24	20.0	13.3	84	69.8	46.7	44	119.7	80.0	104	169.6	113.3	64	219.5	146.7
25	20.8	13.9	85	70.7	47.2	45	120.6	80.5	105	170.5	113.9	65	220.3	147.2
26	21.6	14.4	86	71.5	47.8	46	121.4	81.1	106	171.3	114.4	66	221.2	147.8
27	22.4	15.0	87	72.3	48.3	47	122.2	81.7	107	172.1	115.0	67	222.0	148.3
28	23.3	15.6	88	73.2	48.9	48	123.1	82.2	108	172.9	115.5	68	222.8	148.9
29	24.1	16.1	89	74.0	49.4	49	123.9	82.8	109	173.8	116.1	69	223.7	149.4
30	24.9	16.7	90	74.8	50.0	50	124.7	83.3	110	174.6	116.7	70	224.5	150.0
31	25.8	17.2	91	75.7	50.6	51	125.6	83.9	111	175.4	117.2	71	225.3	150.5
32	26.6	17.8	92	76.5	51.1	52	126.4	84.4	112	176.3	117.8	72	226.2	151.1
33	27.4	18.3	93	77.3	51.7	53	127.2	85.0	113	177.1	118.3	73	227.0	151.7
34	28.3	18.9	94	78.2	52.2	54	128.0	85.5	114	177.9	118.9	74	227.8	152.2
35	29.1	19.4	95	79.0	52.8	55	128.9	86.1	115	178.8	119.4	75	228.7	152.8
36	29.9	20.0	96	79.8	53.3	56	129.7	86.7	116	179.6	120.0	76	229.5	153.3
37	30.8	20.6	97	80.7	53.9	57	130.5	87.2	117	180.4	120.5	77	230.3	153.9
38	31.6	21.1	98	81.5	54.4	58	131.4	87.8	118	181.3	121.1	78	231.1	154.4
39	32.4	21.7	99	82.3	55.0	59	132.2	88.3	119	182.1	121.7	79	232.0	155.0
40	33.3	22.2	100	83.1	55.6	60	133.0	88.9	120	182.9	122.2	80	232.8	155.5
41	34.1	22.8	101	84.0	56.1	61	133.9	89.4	121	183.8	122.8	81	233.6	156.1
42	34.9	23.3	102	84.8	56.7	62	134.7	90.0	122	184.6	123.3	82	234.5	156.7
43	35.8	23.9	103	85.6	57.2	63	135.5	90.5	123	185.4	123.9	83	235.3	157.2
44	36.6	24.4	104	86.5	57.8	64	136.4	91.1	124	186.2	124.4	84	236.1	157.8
45	37.4	25.0	105	87.3	58.3	65	137.2	91.7	125	187.1	125.0	85	237.0	158.3
46	38.2	25.6	106	88.1	58.9	66	138.0	92.2	126	187.9	125.5	86	237.8	158.9
47	39.1	26.1	107	89.0	59.4	67	138.9	92.8	127	188.7	126.1	87	238.6	159.4
48	39.9	26.7	108	89.8	60.0	68	139.7	93.3	128	189.6	126.7	88	239.5	160.0
49	40.7	27.2	109	90.6	60.6	69	140.5	93.9	129	190.4	127.2	89	240.3	160.5
50	41.6	27.8	110	91.5	61.1	70	141.3	94.4	130	191.2	127.8	90	241.1	161.1
51	42.4	28.3	111	92.3	61.7	71	142.2	95.0	131	192.1	128.3	91	242.0	161.7
52	43.2	28.9	112	93.1	62.2	72	143.0	95.5	132	192.9	128.9	92	242.8	162.2
53	44.1	29.4	113	94.0	62.8	73	143.8	96.1	133	193.7	129.4	93	243.6	162.8
54	44.9	30.0	114	94.8	63.3	74	144.7	96.7	134	194.6	130.0	94	244.5	163.3
55	45.7	30.6	115	95.6	63.9	75	145.5	97.2	135	195.4	130.5	95	245.3	163.9
56	46.6	31.1	116	96.5	64.4	76	146.3	97.8	136	196.2	131.1	96	246.1	164.4
57	47.4	31.7	117	97.3	65.0	77	147.2	98.3	137	197.1	131.7	97	246.9	165.0
58	48.2	32.2	118	98.1	65.5	78	148.0	98.9	138	197.9	132.2	98	247.8	165.5
59	49.1	32.8	119	98.9	66.1	79	148.8	99.4	139	198.7	132.8	99	248.6	166.1
60	49.9	33.3	120	99.8	66.7	80	149.7	100.0	140	199.6	133.3	100	249.4	166.7
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 5 Points.

TABLE I: Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 1/2 Points.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.8	62.2	181	155.2	93.1	241	206.7	123.9			
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.2	31.9	22	104.6	62.7	82	156.1	93.6	42	207.6	124.4			
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	23	105.5	63.2	83	157.0	94.1	43	208.4	124.9			
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	32.9	24	106.4	63.7	84	157.8	94.6	44	209.3	125.4			
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.8	33.4	25	107.2	64.3	85	158.7	95.1	45	210.1	126.0			
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	33.9	26	108.1	64.8	86	159.5	95.6	46	211.0	126.5			
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.5	34.4	27	108.9	65.3	87	160.4	96.1	47	211.9	127.0			
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	28	109.8	65.8	88	161.3	96.7	48	212.7	127.5			
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.2	35.5	29	110.6	66.3	89	162.1	97.2	49	213.6	128.0			
10	08.6	05.1	70	60.0	36.0	30	111.5	66.8	90	163.0	97.7	50	214.4	128.5			
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.5	31	112.4	67.3	191	163.8	98.2	251	215.3	129.0			
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.8	37.0	32	113.2	67.9	92	164.7	98.7	52	216.1	129.6			
13	11.2	06.7	73	62.6	37.5	33	114.1	68.4	93	165.5	99.2	53	217.0	130.1			
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.5	38.1	34	114.9	68.9	94	166.4	99.7	54	217.9	130.6			
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	35	115.8	69.4	95	167.3	100.2	55	218.7	131.1			
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.2	39.1	36	116.7	69.9	96	168.1	100.8	56	219.6	131.6			
17	14.6	08.7	77	66.0	39.6	37	117.5	70.4	97	169.0	101.3	57	220.4	132.1			
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.1	38	118.4	70.9	98	169.8	101.8	58	221.3	132.6			
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.8	40.6	39	119.2	71.5	99	170.7	102.3	59	222.2	133.2			
20	17.2	10.3	80	68.6	41.1	40	120.1	72.0	200	171.5	102.8	60	223.0	133.7			
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.5	41.6	141	120.9	72.5	201	172.4	103.3	261	223.9	134.2			
22	18.9	11.3	82	70.3	42.2	42	121.8	73.0	04	173.3	103.8	62	224.7	134.7			
23	19.7	11.8	83	71.2	42.7	43	122.7	73.5	03	174.1	104.3	63	225.6	135.2			
24	20.6	12.3	84	72.0	43.2	44	123.5	74.0	04	175.0	104.9	64	226.4	135.7			
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.7	45	124.4	74.5	05	175.8	105.4	65	227.3	136.2			
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.8	44.2	46	125.2	75.1	06	176.7	105.9	66	228.2	136.7			
27	23.2	13.9	87	74.6	44.7	47	126.1	75.6	07	177.5	106.4	67	229.0	137.3			
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.5	45.2	48	126.9	76.1	08	178.4	106.9	68	229.9	137.8			
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	49	127.8	76.6	09	179.3	107.4	69	230.7	138.3			
30	25.7	15.4	90	77.2	46.3	50	128.7	77.1	10	180.1	108.0	70	231.6	138.8			
31	26.6	15.9	91	78.1	46.8	151	129.5	77.6	211	181.0	108.5	271	232.4	139.3			
32	27.4	16.5	92	78.9	47.3	52	130.4	78.1	12	181.8	109.0	72	233.3	139.8			
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.8	47.8	53	131.2	78.7	13	182.7	109.5	73	234.2	140.3			
34	29.2	17.5	94	80.6	48.3	54	132.1	79.8	14	183.6	110.0	74	235.0	140.9			
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.5	48.8	55	132.9	79.7	15	184.4	110.5	75	235.9	141.4			
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	56	133.8	80.2	16	185.3	111.0	76	236.7	141.9			
37	31.7	19.0	97	83.2	49.9	57	134.7	80.7	17	186.1	111.6	77	237.6	142.4			
38	32.6	19.5	98	84.1	50.4	58	135.5	81.2	18	187.0	112.1	78	238.4	142.9			
39	33.5	20.0	99	84.9	50.9	59	136.4	81.7	19	187.8	112.6	79	239.3	143.4			
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.8	51.4	60	137.2	82.3	20	188.7	113.1	80	240.2	143.9			
41	35.2	21.1	101	86.6	51.9	161	138.1	82.8	221	189.6	113.6	281	241.0	144.5			
42	36.0	21.6	02	87.5	52.4	62	139.0	83.3	22	190.4	114.1	82	241.9	145.0			
43	36.9	22.1	03	88.3	52.8	63	139.8	83.8	23	191.3	114.6	83	242.7	145.5			
44	37.7	22.6	04	89.2	53.5	64	140.7	84.3	24	192.1	115.2	84	243.6	146.0			
45	38.6	23.1	05	90.1	54.0	65	141.5	84.8	25	193.0	115.7	85	244.5	146.5			
46	39.5	23.6	06	90.9	54.5	66	142.4	85.3	26	193.8	116.2	86	245.3	147.0			
47	40.3	24.2	07	91.8	55.0	67	143.2	85.9	27	194.7	116.7	87	246.2	147.5			
48	41.2	24.7	08	92.6	55.5	68	144.1	86.4	28	195.6	117.2	88	247.0	148.1			
49	42.0	25.2	09	93.5	56.0	69	145.0	86.9	29	196.4	117.7	89	247.9	148.6			
50	42.9	25.7	10	94.4	56.6	70	145.8	87.4	30	197.3	118.2	90	248.7	149.1			
51	43.7	26.2	111	95.2	57.1	171	146.7	87.9	231	198.1	118.7	291	249.6	149.6			
52	44.6	26.7	12	96.1	57.6	72	147.5	88.4	32	199.0	119.2	92	250.5	150.1			
53	45.5	27.2	13	96.9	58.1	73	148.4	88.9	33	199.9	119.8	93	251.3	150.6			
54	46.3	27.8	14	97.8	58.6	74	149.2	89.5	34	200.7	120.3	94	252.2	151.1			
55	47.2	28.3	15	98.6	59.1	75	150.1	89.8	35	201.6	120.8	95	253.0	151.7			
56	48.0	28.8	16	99.5	59.6	76	151.0	90.5	36	202.4	121.3	96	253.9	152.2			
57	48.9	29.3	17	100.4	60.1	77	151.8	91.0	37	203.3	121.8	97	254.7	152.7			
58	49.7	29.8	18	101.2	60.7	78	152.7	91.5	38	204.1	122.4	98	255.6	153.2			
59	50.6	30.3	19	102.1	61.2	79	153.5	92.0	39	205.0	122.9	99	256.5	153.7			
60	51.5	30.8	20	102.9	61.7	80	154.4	92.5	40	205.9	123.4	300	257.3	154.2			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.			

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Point.

Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	47.1	38.7	121	93.5	76.8	181	139.9	114.8	241	186.3	152.9
2	01.5	01.3	62	47.9	39.3	22	94.3	77.4	82	140.7	115.5	42	187.1	153.5
3	02.3	01.9	63	48.7	40.0	23	95.1	78.0	83	141.5	116.1	43	187.8	154.2
4	03.1	02.5	64	49.5	40.6	24	95.9	78.7	84	142.2	116.7	44	188.6	154.8
5	03.9	03.2	65	50.2	41.2	25	96.6	79.3	85	143.0	117.4	45	189.4	155.4
6	04.6	03.8	66	51.0	41.9	26	97.4	79.9	86	143.8	118.0	46	190.2	156.1
7	05.4	04.4	67	51.8	42.5	27	98.2	80.6	87	144.6	118.6	47	190.9	156.7
8	06.2	05.1	68	52.6	43.1	28	98.9	81.2	88	145.3	119.3	48	191.7	157.3
9	07.0	05.7	69	53.3	43.8	29	99.7	81.8	89	146.1	119.9	49	192.5	158.0
10	07.7	06.3	70	54.1	44.4	30	100.5	82.5	90	146.9	120.5	50	193.3	158.6
11	08.5	07.0	71	54.9	45.0	31	101.2	83.1	91	147.6	121.2	51	194.0	159.2
12	09.3	07.6	72	55.7	45.7	32	102.0	83.7	92	148.4	121.8	52	194.8	159.9
13	10.0	08.2	73	56.4	46.3	33	102.8	84.4	93	149.2	122.4	53	195.6	160.5
14	10.8	08.9	74	57.2	46.9	34	103.6	85.0	94	150.0	123.1	54	196.3	161.1
15	11.6	09.5	75	58.0	47.6	35	104.4	85.6	95	150.7	123.7	55	197.1	161.8
16	12.4	10.1	76	58.7	48.2	36	105.1	86.3	96	151.5	124.3	56	197.9	162.4
17	13.1	10.8	77	59.5	48.8	37	105.9	86.9	97	152.3	125.0	57	198.7	163.0
18	13.9	11.4	78	60.3	49.5	38	106.7	87.5	98	153.1	125.6	58	199.4	163.7
19	14.7	12.1	79	61.1	50.1	39	107.4	88.2	99	153.8	126.2	59	200.2	164.3
20	15.5	12.7	80	61.8	50.8	40	108.2	88.8	100	154.6	126.9	60	201.0	164.9
21	16.2	13.3	81	62.6	51.4	41	109.0	89.4	201	155.4	127.5	61	201.8	165.6
22	17.0	14.0	82	63.4	52.0	42	109.8	90.1	02	156.4	128.1	62	202.5	166.2
23	17.8	14.6	83	64.2	52.6	43	110.5	90.7	03	156.9	128.8	63	203.3	166.8
24	18.6	15.2	84	64.9	53.3	44	111.3	91.4	04	157.7	129.4	64	204.1	167.5
25	19.3	15.9	85	65.7	53.9	45	112.1	92.0	05	158.5	130.1	65	204.8	168.1
26	20.1	16.5	86	66.5	54.6	46	112.9	92.6	06	159.2	130.7	66	205.6	168.7
27	20.9	17.1	87	67.3	55.2	47	113.6	93.3	07	160.0	131.3	67	206.4	169.4
28	21.6	17.8	88	68.0	55.8	48	114.4	93.9	08	160.8	132.0	68	207.2	170.0
29	22.4	18.4	89	68.8	56.5	49	115.2	94.5	09	161.6	132.6	69	207.9	170.7
30	23.2	19.0	90	69.6	57.1	50	116.0	95.2	10	162.3	133.2	70	208.7	171.3
31	24.0	19.7	91	70.3	57.7	51	116.7	95.8	211	163.1	133.9	271	209.5	171.9
32	24.7	20.3	92	71.1	58.4	52	117.5	96.4	12	163.9	134.5	72	210.3	172.6
33	25.5	20.9	93	71.9	59.0	53	118.3	97.1	13	164.7	135.1	73	211.0	173.2
34	26.3	21.6	94	72.7	59.6	54	119.0	97.7	14	165.4	135.8	74	211.8	173.8
35	27.1	22.2	95	73.4	60.3	55	119.8	98.3	15	166.2	136.4	75	212.6	174.5
36	27.8	22.8	96	74.2	60.9	56	120.6	99.0	16	167.0	137.0	76	213.4	175.1
37	28.6	23.5	97	75.0	61.5	57	121.4	99.6	17	167.7	137.7	77	214.1	175.7
38	29.4	24.1	98	75.8	62.1	58	122.1	100.2	18	168.5	138.3	78	214.9	176.4
39	30.1	24.7	99	76.5	62.8	59	122.9	100.9	19	169.3	138.9	79	215.7	177.0
40	30.9	25.4	100	77.3	63.4	60	123.7	101.5	20	170.1	139.6	80	216.4	177.6
41	31.7	26.0	101	78.1	64.1	161	124.5	102.1	221	170.8	140.2	281	217.2	178.3
42	32.5	26.6	02	78.8	64.7	62	125.2	102.8	22	171.6	140.8	82	218.0	178.9
43	33.2	27.3	03	79.6	65.3	63	126.0	103.4	23	172.4	141.5	83	218.8	179.6
44	34.0	27.9	04	80.4	66.0	64	126.8	104.0	24	173.2	142.1	84	219.5	180.2
45	34.8	28.5	05	81.2	66.6	65	127.5	104.7	25	173.9	142.7	85	220.3	180.8
46	35.6	29.2	06	81.9	67.2	66	128.3	105.3	26	174.7	143.4	86	221.1	181.4
47	36.3	29.8	07	82.7	67.9	67	129.1	105.9	27	175.5	144.0	87	221.9	182.1
48	37.1	30.5	08	83.5	68.5	68	129.9	106.6	28	176.2	144.6	88	222.6	182.7
49	37.9	31.1	09	84.3	69.1	69	130.6	107.2	29	177.0	145.3	89	223.4	183.3
50	38.7	31.7	10	85.0	69.8	70	131.4	107.8	30	177.8	145.9	90	224.2	184.0
51	39.4	32.4	11	85.8	70.4	171	132.2	108.5	231	178.6	146.5	291	224.9	184.6
52	40.2	33.0	12	86.6	71.1	72	133.0	109.1	32	179.3	147.2	92	225.7	185.2
53	41.0	33.6	13	87.4	71.7	73	133.7	109.7	33	180.1	147.8	93	226.5	185.9
54	41.7	34.3	14	88.1	72.3	74	134.5	110.4	34	180.9	148.4	94	227.3	186.5
55	42.5	34.9	15	88.9	73.0	75	135.3	111.0	35	181.7	149.1	95	228.0	187.1
56	43.3	35.5	16	89.7	73.6	76	136.0	111.7	36	182.4	149.7	96	228.8	187.8
57	44.1	36.2	17	90.4	74.2	77	136.8	112.3	37	183.2	150.3	97	229.6	188.4
58	44.8	36.8	18	91.2	74.9	78	137.6	112.9	38	184.0	151.0	98	230.4	189.0
59	45.6	37.4	19	92.0	75.5	79	138.4	113.6	39	184.7	151.6	99	231.1	189.6
60	46.4	38.1	20	92.8	76.1	80	139.1	114.2	40	185.5	152.3	300	231.9	190.3
Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.

for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	49.0	36.3	121	97.2	72.1	181	145.4	107.8	241	193.6	143.6
2	01.6	01.2	62	49.8	36.9	122	98.0	72.7	82	146.2	108.4	42	194.4	144.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	50.6	37.5	23	98.8	73.3	83	147.0	109.0	43	195.2	144.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.4	38.1	24	99.6	73.9	84	147.8	109.6	44	196.0	145.4
5	04.0	03.0	65	52.2	38.7	25	100.4	74.5	85	148.6	110.2	45	196.8	145.9
6	04.8	03.6	66	53.0	39.3	26	101.2	75.1	86	149.4	110.8	46	197.6	146.5
7	05.6	04.2	67	53.8	39.9	27	102.0	75.7	87	150.2	111.4	47	198.4	147.1
8	06.4	04.8	68	54.6	40.5	28	102.8	76.2	88	151.0	112.0	48	199.2	147.7
9	07.2	05.4	69	55.4	41.1	29	103.6	76.8	89	151.8	112.6	49	200.0	148.3
10	08.0	06.0	70	56.2	41.7	30	104.4	77.4	90	152.6	113.2	50	200.8	148.9
11	08.8	06.6	71	57.0	42.3	131	105.2	78.0	191	153.4	113.8	151	201.6	149.5
12	09.6	07.1	72	57.8	42.9	32	106.0	78.6	92	154.2	114.4	52	202.4	150.1
13	10.4	07.7	73	58.6	43.5	33	106.8	79.2	93	155.0	115.0	53	203.2	150.7
14	11.2	08.3	74	59.4	44.1	34	107.6	79.8	94	155.8	115.6	54	204.0	151.3
15	12.0	08.9	75	60.2	44.7	35	108.4	80.4	95	156.6	116.2	55	204.8	151.9
16	12.9	09.5	76	61.0	45.3	36	109.2	81.0	96	157.4	116.8	56	205.6	152.5
17	13.7	10.1	77	61.8	45.9	37	110.0	81.6	97	158.2	117.4	57	206.4	153.1
18	14.5	10.7	78	62.7	46.5	38	110.8	82.2	98	159.0	117.9	58	207.2	153.7
19	15.3	11.3	79	63.5	47.1	39	111.6	82.8	99	159.8	118.5	59	208.0	154.3
20	16.1	11.9	80	64.3	47.7	40	112.4	83.4	200	160.6	119.1	60	208.8	154.9
21	16.9	12.5	81	65.1	48.3	141	113.3	84.0	201	161.4	119.7	201	209.6	155.5
22	17.7	13.1	82	65.9	48.8	42	114.0	84.6	02	162.2	120.3	62	210.4	156.1
23	18.5	13.7	83	66.7	49.4	43	114.9	85.2	03	163.1	120.9	63	211.2	156.7
24	19.3	14.3	84	67.5	50.0	44	115.7	85.8	04	163.9	121.5	64	212.0	157.3
25	20.1	14.9	85	68.3	50.6	45	116.5	86.4	05	164.7	122.1	65	212.8	157.9
26	20.9	15.5	86	69.1	51.2	46	117.2	87.0	06	165.5	122.7	66	213.7	158.5
27	21.7	16.1	87	69.9	51.8	47	118.0	87.6	07	166.3	123.3	67	214.5	159.1
28	22.5	16.7	88	70.7	52.4	48	118.9	88.2	08	167.1	123.9	68	215.3	159.6
29	23.3	17.3	89	71.5	53.0	49	119.7	88.8	09	167.9	124.5	69	216.1	160.2
30	24.1	17.9	90	72.3	53.6	50	120.5	89.4	10	168.7	125.1	70	216.9	160.8
31	24.9	18.5	91	73.1	54.2	151	121.3	90.0	211	169.5	125.7	211	217.7	161.4
32	25.7	19.1	92	73.9	54.8	52	122.1	90.5	12	170.3	126.3	72	218.5	162.0
33	26.5	19.7	93	74.7	55.4	53	122.9	91.1	13	171.1	126.9	73	219.3	162.6
34	27.3	20.3	94	75.5	56.0	54	123.7	91.7	14	171.9	127.5	74	220.1	163.2
35	28.1	20.8	95	76.3	56.6	55	124.5	92.3	15	172.7	128.1	75	220.9	163.8
36	28.9	21.4	96	77.1	57.2	56	125.3	92.9	16	173.5	128.7	76	221.7	164.4
37	29.7	22.0	97	77.9	57.8	57	126.1	93.5	17	174.3	129.3	77	222.5	165.0
38	30.5	22.6	98	78.7	58.4	58	126.9	94.1	18	175.1	129.9	78	223.3	165.6
39	31.3	23.2	99	79.5	59.0	59	127.7	94.7	19	175.9	130.5	79	224.1	166.2
40	32.1	23.8	100	80.3	59.6	60	128.5	95.3	20	176.7	131.1	80	224.9	166.8
41	32.9	24.4	101	81.1	60.2	161	129.3	95.9	221	177.5	131.6	221	225.7	167.4
42	33.7	25.0	02	81.9	60.8	62	130.1	96.5	22	178.3	132.2	82	226.5	168.0
43	34.5	25.6	03	82.7	61.4	63	130.9	97.1	23	179.1	132.8	83	227.3	168.6
44	35.3	26.2	04	83.5	62.0	64	131.7	97.7	24	179.9	133.4	84	228.1	169.2
45	36.1	26.8	05	84.3	62.5	65	132.5	98.3	25	180.7	134.0	85	228.9	169.8
46	36.9	27.4	06	85.1	63.1	66	133.3	98.9	26	181.5	134.6	86	229.7	170.4
47	37.8	28.0	07	85.9	63.7	67	134.1	99.5	27	182.3	135.2	87	230.5	171.0
48	38.6	28.6	08	86.7	64.3	68	134.9	100.1	28	183.1	135.8	88	231.3	171.6
49	39.4	29.2	09	87.5	64.9	69	135.7	100.7	29	183.9	136.4	89	232.1	172.2
50	40.2	29.8	10	88.4	65.5	70	136.5	101.3	30	184.7	137.0	90	232.9	172.8
51	41.0	30.4	11	89.2	66.1	171	137.3	101.9	231	185.5	137.6	231	233.7	173.3
52	41.8	31.0	12	90.0	66.7	72	138.2	102.5	32	186.3	138.2	92	234.5	173.9
53	42.6	31.6	13	90.8	67.3	73	139.0	103.1	33	187.1	138.8	93	235.3	174.5
54	43.4	32.2	14	91.6	67.9	74	139.8	103.7	34	188.0	139.4	94	236.1	175.1
55	44.2	32.8	15	92.4	68.5	75	140.6	104.2	35	188.8	140.0	95	236.9	175.7
56	45.0	33.4	16	93.2	69.1	76	141.4	104.8	36	189.6	140.6	96	237.7	176.3
57	45.8	34.0	17	94.0	69.7	77	142.2	105.4	37	190.4	141.2	97	238.6	176.9
58	46.6	34.6	18	94.8	70.3	78	143.0	106.0	38	191.2	141.8	98	239.4	177.5
59	47.4	35.1	19	95.6	70.9	79	143.8	106.6	39	192.0	142.4	99	240.2	178.1
60	48.2	35.7	20	96.4	71.5	80	144.6	107.2	40	192.8	143.0	300	241.0	178.7
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Points.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.6	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4			
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	22	86.3	86.3	82	128.7	128.7	42	171.1	171.1			
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	23	87.0	87.0	83	129.4	129.4	43	171.8	171.8			
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	24	87.7	87.7	84	130.1	130.1	44	172.5	172.5			
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	25	88.4	88.4	85	130.8	130.8	45	173.2	173.2			
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	26	89.1	89.1	86	131.5	131.5	46	173.9	173.9			
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	27	89.8	89.8	87	132.2	132.2	47	174.7	174.7			
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	28	90.5	90.5	88	132.9	132.9	48	175.4	175.4			
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	29	91.2	91.2	89	133.6	133.6	49	176.1	176.1			
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	30	91.9	91.9	90	134.4	134.4	50	176.8	176.8			
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	31	92.6	92.6	91	135.1	135.1	51	177.5	177.5			
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	32	93.3	93.3	92	135.8	135.8	52	178.2	178.2			
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	33	94.0	94.0	93	136.5	136.5	53	178.9	178.9			
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	34	94.8	94.8	94	137.2	137.2	54	179.6	179.6			
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	35	95.5	95.5	95	137.9	137.9	55	180.3	180.3			
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	36	96.2	96.2	96	138.6	138.6	56	181.0	181.0			
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	37	96.9	96.9	97	139.3	139.3	57	181.7	181.7			
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	38	97.6	97.6	98	140.0	140.0	58	182.4	182.4			
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	39	98.3	98.3	99	140.7	140.7	59	183.1	183.1			
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	40	99.0	99.0	100	141.4	141.4	60	183.8	183.8			
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	41	99.7	99.7	101	142.1	142.1	61	184.6	184.6			
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	42	100.4	100.4	102	142.8	142.8	62	185.3	185.3			
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	43	101.1	101.1	103	143.5	143.5	63	186.0	186.0			
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	44	101.8	101.8	104	144.2	144.2	64	186.7	186.7			
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	45	102.5	102.5	105	145.0	145.0	65	187.4	187.4			
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	46	103.2	103.2	106	145.7	145.7	66	188.1	188.1			
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	47	103.9	103.9	107	146.4	146.4	67	188.8	188.8			
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	48	104.7	104.7	108	147.1	147.1	68	189.5	189.5			
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	49	105.4	105.4	109	147.8	147.8	69	190.2	190.2			
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	50	106.1	106.1	110	148.5	148.5	70	190.9	190.9			
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	51	106.8	106.8	111	149.2	149.2	71	191.6	191.6			
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	52	107.5	107.5	112	149.9	149.9	72	192.3	192.3			
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	53	108.2	108.2	113	150.6	150.6	73	193.0	193.0			
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	54	108.9	108.9	114	151.3	151.3	74	193.7	193.7			
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	55	109.6	109.6	115	152.0	152.0	75	194.5	194.5			
36	25.5	25.5	96	67.9	67.9	56	110.3	110.3	116	152.7	152.7	76	195.2	195.2			
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	57	111.0	111.0	117	153.4	153.4	77	195.9	195.9			
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	58	111.7	111.7	118	154.1	154.1	78	196.6	196.6			
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	59	112.4	112.4	119	154.9	154.9	79	197.3	197.3			
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	60	113.1	113.1	120	155.6	155.6	80	198.0	198.0			
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	61	113.8	113.8	121	156.3	156.3	81	198.7	198.7			
42	29.7	29.7	102	72.1	72.1	62	114.6	114.6	122	157.0	157.0	82	199.4	199.4			
43	30.4	30.4	103	72.8	72.8	63	115.3	115.3	123	157.7	157.7	83	200.1	200.1			
44	31.1	31.1	104	73.5	73.5	64	116.0	116.0	124	158.4	158.4	84	200.8	200.8			
45	31.8	31.8	105	74.2	74.2	65	116.7	116.7	125	159.1	159.1	85	201.5	201.5			
46	32.5	32.5	106	75.0	75.0	66	117.4	117.4	126	159.8	159.8	86	202.2	202.2			
47	33.2	33.2	107	75.7	75.7	67	118.1	118.1	127	160.5	160.5	87	202.9	202.9			
48	33.9	33.9	108	76.4	76.4	68	118.8	118.8	128	161.2	161.2	88	203.6	203.6			
49	34.6	34.6	109	77.1	77.1	69	119.5	119.5	129	161.9	161.9	89	204.4	204.4			
50	35.4	35.4	110	77.8	77.8	70	120.2	120.2	130	162.6	162.6	90	205.1	205.1			
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	71	120.9	120.9	131	163.3	163.3	91	205.8	205.8			
52	36.8	36.8	112	79.2	79.2	72	121.6	121.6	132	164.0	164.0	92	206.5	206.5			
53	37.5	37.5	113	79.9	79.9	73	122.3	122.3	133	164.8	164.8	93	207.2	207.2			
54	38.2	38.2	114	80.6	80.6	74	123.0	123.0	134	165.5	165.5	94	207.9	207.9			
55	38.9	38.9	115	81.3	81.3	75	123.7	123.7	135	166.2	166.2	95	208.6	208.6			
56	39.6	39.6	116	82.0	82.0	76	124.5	124.5	136	166.9	166.9	96	209.3	209.3			
57	40.3	40.3	117	82.7	82.7	77	125.2	125.2	137	167.6	167.6	97	210.0	210.0			
58	41.0	41.0	118	83.4	83.4	78	125.9	125.9	138	168.3	168.3	98	210.7	210.7			
59	41.7	41.7	119	84.1	84.1	79	126.6	126.6	139	169.0	169.0	99	211.4	211.4			
60	42.4	42.4	120	84.9	84.9	80	127.3	127.3	140	169.7	169.7	100	212.1	212.1			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 4 Points.

for 4 Points.



TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  Points.

Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	45.2	41.0	121	89.7	81.3	181	134.1	121.6	241	178.6	161.8
2	01.5	01.3	62	45.9	41.6	122	90.4	81.9	182	134.9	122.2	242	179.3	162.5
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.7	42.3	123	91.1	82.6	183	135.6	122.9	243	180.1	163.2
4	03.0	02.7	64	47.4	43.0	124	91.9	83.3	184	136.3	123.6	244	180.8	163.9
5	03.7	03.4	65	48.2	43.7	125	92.6	83.9	185	137.1	124.2	245	181.5	164.5
6	04.4	04.0	66	48.9	44.3	126	93.4	84.6	186	137.8	124.9	246	182.3	165.2
7	05.2	04.7	67	49.6	45.0	127	94.1	85.3	187	138.6	125.6	247	183.0	165.9
8	05.9	05.4	68	50.4	45.7	128	94.8	86.0	188	139.3	126.3	248	183.8	166.5
9	06.7	06.0	69	51.1	46.3	129	95.6	86.6	189	140.0	126.9	249	184.5	167.2
10	07.4	06.7	70	51.9	47.0	130	96.3	87.3	190	140.7	127.6	250	185.2	167.9
11	08.2	07.4	71	52.6	47.7	131	97.1	88.0	191	141.5	128.3	251	186.0	168.6
12	08.9	08.1	72	53.3	48.4	132	97.8	88.6	192	142.3	128.9	252	186.7	169.2
13	09.6	08.7	73	54.1	49.0	133	98.5	89.3	193	143.0	129.6	253	187.5	169.9
14	10.4	09.4	74	54.8	49.7	134	99.3	90.0	194	143.7	130.3	254	188.2	170.6
15	11.1	10.1	75	55.6	50.4	135	100.0	90.7	195	144.5	131.0	255	188.9	171.2
16	11.9	10.7	76	56.3	51.0	136	100.8	91.3	196	145.2	131.6	256	189.7	171.9
17	12.6	11.4	77	57.1	51.7	137	101.5	92.0	197	146.0	132.3	257	190.4	172.6
18	13.3	12.1	78	57.8	52.4	138	102.3	92.7	198	146.7	133.0	258	191.2	173.3
19	14.1	12.8	79	58.5	53.1	139	103.0	93.3	199	147.4	133.6	259	191.9	173.9
20	14.8	13.4	80	59.3	53.7	140	103.7	94.0	200	148.2	134.3	260	192.6	174.6
21	15.6	14.1	81	60.0	54.4	141	104.5	94.7	201	148.9	135.0	261	193.4	175.3
22	16.3	14.8	82	60.8	55.1	142	105.2	95.4	202	149.7	135.7	262	194.1	175.9
23	17.0	15.4	83	61.5	55.7	143	106.0	96.0	203	150.4	136.3	263	194.9	176.6
24	17.8	16.1	84	62.2	56.4	144	106.7	96.7	204	151.2	137.0	264	195.6	177.3
25	18.5	16.8	85	63.0	57.1	145	107.4	97.4	205	151.9	137.7	265	196.4	178.0
26	19.3	17.5	86	63.7	57.8	146	108.2	98.0	206	152.6	138.3	266	197.1	178.6
27	20.0	18.1	87	64.5	58.4	147	108.9	98.7	207	153.4	139.0	267	197.8	179.3
28	20.7	18.8	88	65.2	59.1	148	109.8	99.4	208	154.1	139.7	268	198.6	180.0
29	21.5	19.5	89	65.9	59.8	149	110.4	100.1	209	154.9	140.4	269	199.3	180.6
30	22.2	20.1	90	66.7	60.4	150	111.1	100.7	210	155.6	141.0	270	200.1	181.3
31	23.0	20.8	91	67.4	61.1	151	111.9	101.4	211	156.3	141.7	271	200.8	182.0
32	23.7	21.5	92	68.2	61.8	152	112.6	102.1	212	157.1	142.4	272	201.5	182.7
33	24.4	22.2	93	68.9	62.5	153	113.4	102.7	213	157.8	143.0	273	202.3	183.3
34	25.2	22.8	94	69.6	63.1	154	114.1	103.4	214	158.6	143.7	274	203.0	184.0
35	25.9	23.5	95	70.4	63.8	155	114.8	104.1	215	159.3	144.4	275	203.8	184.7
36	26.7	24.2	96	71.1	64.5	156	115.6	104.8	216	160.0	145.1	276	204.5	185.4
37	27.4	24.8	97	71.9	65.1	157	116.3	105.4	217	160.8	145.7	277	205.2	186.0
38	28.2	25.5	98	72.6	65.8	158	117.1	106.1	218	161.5	146.4	278	206.0	186.7
39	28.9	26.2	99	73.4	66.5	159	117.8	106.8	219	162.3	147.1	279	206.7	187.4
40	29.6	26.9	100	74.1	67.2	160	118.6	107.4	220	163.0	147.7	280	207.5	188.0
41	30.4	27.5	101	74.8	67.8	161	119.3	108.1	221	163.8	148.4	281	208.2	188.7
42	31.1	28.2	102	75.6	68.5	162	120.0	108.8	222	164.5	149.1	282	208.9	189.4
43	31.9	28.9	103	76.3	69.2	163	120.8	109.5	223	165.2	149.8	283	209.7	190.1
44	32.6	29.5	104	77.1	69.8	164	121.5	110.1	224	166.0	150.4	284	210.4	190.7
45	33.3	30.2	105	77.8	70.5	165	122.3	110.8	225	166.7	151.1	285	211.2	191.4
46	34.1	30.9	106	78.5	71.2	166	123.0	111.5	226	167.5	151.8	286	211.9	192.1
47	34.8	31.6	107	79.3	71.9	167	123.7	112.2	227	168.2	152.4	287	212.7	192.7
48	35.6	32.2	108	80.0	72.5	168	124.5	112.8	228	168.9	153.1	288	213.4	193.4
49	36.3	32.9	109	80.8	73.2	169	125.2	113.5	229	169.7	153.8	289	214.1	194.1
50	37.0	33.6	110	81.5	73.9	170	126.0	114.2	230	170.4	154.5	290	214.9	194.8
51	37.8	34.2	111	82.2	74.5	171	126.7	114.8	231	171.2	155.1	291	215.6	195.4
52	38.5	34.9	112	83.0	75.2	172	127.4	115.5	232	171.9	155.8	292	216.4	196.1
53	39.3	35.6	113	83.7	75.9	173	128.2	116.2	233	172.6	156.5	293	217.1	196.8
54	40.0	36.3	114	84.5	76.6	174	128.9	116.9	234	173.4	157.1	294	217.8	197.4
55	40.8	36.9	115	85.2	77.2	175	129.7	117.5	235	174.1	157.8	295	218.6	198.1
56	41.5	37.6	116	86.0	77.9	176	130.4	118.2	236	174.9	158.5	296	219.3	198.8
57	42.2	38.3	117	86.7	78.6	177	131.1	118.9	237	175.6	159.2	297	220.1	199.5
58	43.0	39.0	118	87.4	79.2	178	131.9	119.5	238	176.3	159.8	298	220.9	200.1
59	43.7	39.6	119	88.2	79.9	179	132.6	120.2	239	177.1	160.5	299	221.5	200.8
60	44.5	40.3	120	88.9	80.6	180	133.4	120.9	240	177.8	161.2	300	222.3	201.5
Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.

for 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  Points

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.0	61	61.0	02.1	121	120.9	04.2	181	180.9	06.3	241	240.9	08.4			
2	02.0	00.1	62	62.0	02.2	22	121.9	04.3	82	181.9	06.4	42	241.9	08.5			
3	03.0	00.1	63	63.0	02.2	23	122.9	04.3	83	182.9	06.4	43	242.9	08.5			
4	04.0	00.1	64	64.0	02.2	24	123.9	04.3	84	183.9	06.4	44	243.9	08.5			
5	05.0	00.2	65	65.0	02.3	25	124.9	04.4	85	184.9	06.5	45	244.9	08.6			
6	06.0	00.2	66	66.0	02.3	26	125.9	04.4	86	185.9	06.5	46	245.9	08.6			
7	07.0	00.2	67	67.0	02.3	27	126.9	04.4	87	186.9	06.5	47	246.8	08.6			
8	08.0	00.3	68	68.0	02.4	28	127.9	04.5	88	187.9	06.6	48	247.8	08.7			
9	09.0	00.3	69	69.0	02.4	29	128.9	04.5	89	188.9	06.6	49	248.8	08.7			
10	10.0	00.3	70	70.0	02.4	30	129.9	04.5	90	189.9	06.6	50	249.8	08.7			
11	11.0	00.4	71	71.0	02.5	31	130.9	04.6	191	190.9	06.7	251	250.8	08.8			
12	12.0	00.4	72	72.0	02.5	32	131.9	04.6	92	191.9	06.7	52	251.8	08.8			
13	13.0	00.5	73	73.0	02.5	33	132.9	04.6	93	192.9	06.7	53	252.8	08.8			
14	14.0	00.5	74	74.0	02.6	34	133.9	04.7	94	193.9	06.8	54	253.8	08.9			
15	15.0	00.5	75	75.0	02.6	35	134.9	04.7	95	194.9	06.8	55	254.8	08.9			
16	16.0	00.6	76	76.0	02.7	36	135.9	04.8	96	195.9	06.8	56	255.8	08.9			
17	17.0	00.6	77	77.0	02.7	37	136.9	04.8	97	196.9	06.9	57	256.8	09.0			
18	18.0	00.6	78	78.0	02.7	38	137.9	04.8	98	197.9	06.9	58	257.8	09.0			
19	19.0	00.7	79	79.0	02.8	39	138.9	04.9	99	198.9	06.9	59	258.8	09.0			
20	20.0	00.7	80	80.0	02.8	40	139.9	04.9	200	199.9	07.0	60	259.8	09.1			
21	21.0	00.7	81	81.0	02.8	41	140.9	04.9	201	200.9	07.0	61	260.8	09.1			
22	22.0	00.8	82	82.0	02.9	42	141.9	05.0	02	201.9	07.0	62	261.8	09.1			
23	23.0	00.8	83	82.9	2.9	43	142.9	05.0	03	202.9	07.1	63	262.8	09.2			
24	24.0	00.8	84	83.9	02.9	44	143.9	05.0	04	203.9	07.1	64	263.8	09.2			
25	25.0	00.9	85	84.9	03.0	45	144.9	05.1	05	204.9	07.2	65	264.8	09.2			
26	26.0	00.9	86	85.9	03.0	46	145.9	05.1	06	205.9	07.2	66	265.8	09.3			
27	27.0	00.9	87	86.9	03.0	47	146.9	05.1	07	206.9	07.2	67	266.8	09.3			
28	28.0	01.0	88	87.9	03.1	48	147.9	05.2	08	207.9	07.3	68	267.8	09.4			
29	29.0	01.0	89	88.9	03.1	49	148.9	05.2	09	208.9	07.3	69	268.8	09.4			
30	30.0	01.0	90	89.9	03.1	50	149.9	05.2	10	209.9	07.3	70	269.8	09.4			
31	31.0	01.1	91	90.9	03.2	151	150.9	05.3	211	210.9	07.4	271	270.8	09.5			
32	32.0	01.1	92	91.9	03.2	52	151.9	05.3	12	211.9	07.4	72	271.8	09.5			
33	33.0	01.2	93	92.9	03.2	53	152.9	05.3	13	212.9	07.4	73	272.8	09.5			
34	34.0	01.2	94	93.9	03.3	54	153.9	05.4	14	213.9	07.5	74	273.8	09.6			
35	35.0	01.2	95	94.9	03.3	55	154.9	05.4	15	214.9	07.5	75	274.8	09.6			
36	36.0	01.3	96	95.9	03.4	56	155.9	05.4	16	215.9	07.5	76	275.8	09.6			
37	37.0	01.3	97	96.9	03.4	57	156.9	05.5	17	216.9	07.6	77	276.8	09.7			
38	38.0	01.3	98	97.9	03.4	58	157.9	05.5	18	217.9	07.6	78	277.8	09.7			
39	39.0	01.4	99	98.9	03.5	59	158.9	05.5	19	218.9	07.6	79	278.8	09.7			
40	40.0	01.4	100	99.9	03.5	60	159.9	05.6	20	219.9	07.7	80	279.8	09.8			
41	41.0	01.4	101	100.9	03.5	161	160.9	05.6	221	220.9	07.7	281	280.8	09.8			
42	42.0	01.5	02	101.9	03.6	62	161.9	05.7	22	221.9	07.7	82	281.8	09.8			
43	43.0	01.5	03	102.9	03.6	63	162.9	05.7	23	222.9	07.8	83	282.8	09.9			
44	44.0	01.5	04	103.9	03.6	64	163.9	05.7	24	223.9	07.8	84	283.8	09.9			
45	45.0	01.6	05	104.9	03.7	65	164.9	05.8	25	224.9	07.9	85	284.8	09.9			
46	46.0	01.6	06	105.9	03.7	66	165.9	05.8	26	225.9	07.9	86	285.8	10.0			
47	47.0	01.6	07	106.9	03.7	67	166.9	05.8	27	226.9	07.9	87	286.8	10.0			
48	48.0	01.7	08	107.9	03.8	68	167.9	05.9	28	227.9	08.0	88	287.8	10.1			
49	49.0	01.7	09	108.9	03.8	69	168.9	05.9	29	228.9	08.0	89	288.8	10.1			
50	50.0	01.7	10	109.9	03.8	70	169.9	05.9	30	229.9	08.0	90	289.8	10.1			
51	51.0	01.8	11	110.9	03.9	171	170.9	06.0	231	230.9	08.1	291	290.8	10.2			
52	52.0	01.8	12	111.9	03.9	72	171.9	06.0	32	231.9	08.1	92	291.8	10.2			
53	53.0	01.8	13	112.9	03.9	73	172.9	06.0	33	232.9	08.1	93	292.8	10.2			
54	54.0	01.9	14	113.9	04.0	74	173.9	06.1	34	233.9	08.2	94	293.8	10.3			
55	55.0	01.9	15	114.9	04.0	75	174.9	06.1	35	234.9	08.2	95	294.8	10.3			
56	56.0	02.0	16	115.9	04.0	76	175.9	06.1	36	235.9	08.2	96	295.8	10.3			
57	57.0	02.0	17	116.9	04.1	77	176.9	06.2	37	236.9	08.3	97	296.8	10.4			
58	58.0	02.0	18	117.9	04.1	78	177.9	06.2	38	237.9	08.3	98	297.8	10.4			
59	59.0	02.1	19	118.9	04.2	79	178.9	06.2	39	238.9	08.3	99	298.8	10.4			
60	60.0	02.1	20	119.9	04.2	80	179.9	06.3	40	239.9	08.4	300	299.8	10.4			
Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.

for 88 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Degree.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.0	61	61.0	01.1	121	121.0	02.1	181	181.0	03.2	241	241.0	04.2			
2	02.0	00.0	62	62.0	01.1	22	122.0	02.1	82	182.0	03.2	42	242.0	04.2			
3	03.0	00.1	63	63.0	01.1	23	123.0	02.1	83	183.0	03.2	43	243.0	04.2			
4	04.0	00.1	64	64.0	01.1	24	124.0	02.2	84	184.0	03.2	44	244.0	04.3			
5	05.0	00.1	65	65.0	01.1	25	125.0	02.2	85	185.0	03.2	45	245.0	04.3			
6	06.0	00.1	66	66.0	01.2	26	126.0	02.2	86	186.0	03.2	46	246.0	04.3			
7	07.0	00.1	67	67.0	01.2	27	127.0	02.2	87	187.0	03.3	47	247.0	04.3			
8	08.0	00.1	68	68.0	01.2	28	128.0	02.2	88	188.0	03.3	48	248.0	04.3			
9	09.0	00.2	69	69.0	01.2	29	129.0	02.2	89	189.0	03.3	49	249.0	04.3			
10	10.0	00.2	70	70.0	01.2	30	130.0	02.3	90	190.0	03.3	50	250.0	04.4			
11	11.0	00.2	71	71.0	01.2	31	131.0	02.3	91	191.0	03.3	51	251.0	04.4			
12	12.0	00.2	72	72.0	01.3	32	132.0	02.3	92	192.0	03.4	52	252.0	04.4			
13	13.0	00.2	73	73.0	01.3	33	133.0	02.3	93	193.0	03.4	53	253.0	04.4			
14	14.0	00.2	74	74.0	01.3	34	134.0	02.3	94	194.0	03.4	54	254.0	04.4			
15	15.0	00.3	75	75.0	01.3	35	135.0	02.3	95	195.0	03.4	55	255.0	04.5			
16	16.0	00.3	76	76.0	01.3	36	136.0	02.4	96	196.0	03.4	56	256.0	04.5			
17	17.0	00.3	77	77.0	01.3	37	137.0	02.4	97	197.0	03.4	57	257.0	04.5			
18	18.0	00.3	78	78.0	01.4	38	138.0	02.4	98	198.0	03.5	58	258.0	04.5			
19	19.0	00.3	79	79.0	01.4	39	139.0	02.4	99	199.0	03.5	59	259.0	04.5			
20	20.0	00.3	80	80.0	01.4	40	140.0	02.4	100	200.0	03.5	60	260.0	04.5			
21	21.0	00.4	81	81.0	01.4	41	141.0	02.5	201	201.0	03.5	261	261.0	04.6			
22	22.0	00.4	82	82.0	01.4	42	142.0	02.5	02	202.0	03.5	62	262.0	04.6			
23	23.0	00.4	83	83.0	01.5	43	143.0	02.5	03	203.0	03.5	63	263.0	04.6			
24	24.0	00.4	84	84.0	01.5	44	144.0	02.5	04	204.0	03.6	64	264.0	04.6			
25	25.0	00.4	85	85.0	01.5	45	145.0	02.5	05	205.0	03.6	65	265.0	04.6			
26	26.0	00.5	86	86.0	01.5	46	146.0	02.5	06	206.0	03.6	66	266.0	04.6			
27	27.0	00.5	87	87.0	01.5	47	147.0	02.6	07	207.0	03.6	67	267.0	04.7			
28	28.0	00.5	88	88.0	01.5	48	148.0	02.6	08	208.0	03.6	68	268.0	04.7			
29	29.0	00.5	89	89.0	01.6	49	149.0	02.6	09	209.0	03.6	69	269.0	04.7			
30	30.0	00.5	90	90.0	01.6	50	150.0	02.6	10	210.0	03.7	70	270.0	04.7			
31	31.0	00.5	91	91.0	01.6	51	151.0	02.6	211	211.0	03.7	271	271.0	04.7			
32	32.0	00.6	92	92.0	01.6	52	152.0	02.7	12	212.0	03.7	72	272.0	04.7			
33	33.0	00.6	93	93.0	01.6	53	153.0	02.7	13	213.0	03.7	73	273.0	04.8			
34	34.0	00.6	94	94.0	01.6	54	154.0	02.7	14	214.0	03.7	74	274.0	04.8			
35	35.0	00.6	95	95.0	01.7	55	155.0	02.7	15	215.0	03.8	75	275.0	04.8			
36	36.0	00.6	96	96.0	01.7	56	156.0	02.7	16	216.0	03.8	76	276.0	04.8			
37	37.0	00.6	97	97.0	01.7	57	157.0	02.7	17	217.0	03.8	77	277.0	04.8			
38	38.0	00.7	98	98.0	01.7	58	158.0	02.8	18	218.0	03.8	78	278.0	04.9			
39	39.0	00.7	99	99.0	01.7	59	159.0	02.8	19	219.0	03.8	79	279.0	04.9			
40	40.0	00.7	100	100.0	01.7	60	160.0	02.8	20	220.0	03.8	80	280.0	04.9			
41	41.0	00.7	101	101.0	01.8	161	161.0	02.8	21	221.0	03.9	281	281.0	04.9			
42	42.0	00.7	02	102.0	01.8	62	162.0	02.8	22	222.0	03.9	82	282.0	04.9			
43	43.0	00.8	03	103.0	01.8	63	163.0	02.8	23	223.0	03.9	83	283.0	04.9			
44	44.0	00.8	04	104.0	01.8	64	164.0	02.9	24	224.0	03.9	84	284.0	05.0			
45	45.0	00.8	05	105.0	01.8	65	165.0	02.9	25	225.0	03.9	85	285.0	05.0			
46	46.0	00.8	06	106.0	01.8	66	166.0	02.9	26	226.0	03.9	86	286.0	05.0			
47	47.0	00.8	07	107.0	01.9	67	167.0	02.9	27	227.0	04.0	87	287.0	05.0			
48	48.0	00.8	08	108.0	01.9	68	168.0	02.9	28	228.0	04.0	88	288.0	05.0			
49	49.0	00.9	09	109.0	01.9	69	169.0	02.9	29	229.0	04.0	89	289.0	05.0			
50	50.0	00.9	10	110.0	01.9	70	170.0	03.0	30	230.0	04.0	90	290.0	05.1			
51	51.0	00.9	11	111.0	01.9	171	171.0	03.0	31	231.0	04.0	291	291.0	05.1			
52	52.0	00.9	12	112.0	01.9	72	172.0	03.0	32	232.0	04.0	92	292.0	05.1			
53	53.0	00.9	13	113.0	02.0	73	173.0	03.0	33	233.0	04.1	93	293.0	05.1			
54	54.0	00.9	14	114.0	02.0	74	174.0	03.0	34	234.0	04.1	94	294.0	05.1			
55	55.0	01.0	15	115.0	02.0	75	175.0	03.0	35	235.0	04.1	95	295.0	05.1			
56	56.0	01.0	16	116.0	02.0	76	176.0	03.1	36	236.0	04.1	96	296.0	05.2			
57	57.0	01.0	17	117.0	02.0	77	177.0	03.1	37	237.0	04.1	97	297.0	05.2			
58	58.0	01.0	18	118.0	02.1	78	178.0	03.1	38	238.0	04.2	98	298.0	05.2			
59	59.0	01.0	19	119.0	02.1	79	179.0	03.1	39	239.0	04.2	99	299.0	05.2			
60	60.0	01.1	20	120.0	02.1	80	180.0	03.1	40	240.0	04.2	100	300.0	05.2			
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.			

Cc

for 89 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.9	04.3	121	120.7	08.4	181	180.6	12.6	241	240.4	16.8
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.8	04.3	122	121.7	08.5	182	181.6	12.7	242	241.4	16.9
3	03.0	00.2	63	62.8	04.4	123	122.7	08.6	183	182.6	12.8	243	242.4	17.0
4	04.0	00.3	64	63.8	04.5	124	123.7	08.6	184	183.6	12.8	244	243.4	17.0
5	05.0	00.3	65	64.8	04.5	125	124.7	08.7	185	184.6	12.9	245	244.4	17.1
6	06.0	00.4	66	65.8	04.6	126	125.7	08.8	186	185.5	13.0	246	245.4	17.2
7	07.0	00.5	67	66.8	04.7	127	126.7	08.9	187	186.5	13.0	247	246.4	17.2
8	08.0	00.6	68	67.8	04.7	128	127.7	08.9	188	187.5	13.1	248	247.4	17.3
9	09.0	00.6	69	68.8	04.8	129	128.7	09.0	189	188.5	13.2	249	248.4	17.4
10	10.0	00.7	70	69.8	04.9	130	129.7	09.1	190	189.5	13.3	250	249.4	17.4
11	11.0	00.8	71	70.8	05.0	131	130.7	09.1	191	190.5	13.3	251	250.4	17.5
12	12.0	00.8	72	71.8	05.0	132	131.7	09.2	192	191.5	13.4	252	251.4	17.6
13	13.0	00.9	73	72.8	05.1	133	132.7	09.3	193	192.5	13.5	253	252.4	17.6
14	14.0	01.0	74	73.8	05.2	134	133.7	09.3	194	193.5	13.5	254	253.4	17.7
15	15.0	01.0	75	74.8	05.2	135	134.7	09.4	195	194.5	13.6	255	254.4	17.8
16	16.0	01.1	76	75.8	05.3	136	135.7	09.5	196	195.5	13.7	256	255.4	17.9
17	17.0	01.2	77	76.8	05.4	137	136.7	09.6	197	196.5	13.7	257	256.4	17.9
18	18.0	01.3	78	77.8	05.4	138	137.7	09.6	198	197.5	13.8	258	257.4	18.0
19	19.0	01.3	79	78.8	05.5	139	138.7	09.7	199	198.5	13.9	259	258.4	18.1
20	20.0	01.4	80	79.8	05.6	140	139.7	09.8	200	199.5	14.0	260	259.4	18.1
21	20.9	01.5	81	80.8	05.7	141	140.7	09.8	201	200.5	14.0	261	260.4	18.2
22	21.9	01.5	82	81.8	05.7	142	141.7	09.9	202	201.5	14.1	262	261.4	18.3
23	22.9	01.6	83	82.8	05.8	143	142.7	10.0	203	202.5	14.2	263	262.4	18.3
24	23.9	01.7	84	83.8	05.9	144	143.6	10.0	204	203.5	14.2	264	263.4	18.4
25	24.9	01.7	85	84.8	05.9	145	144.6	10.1	205	204.5	14.3	265	264.4	18.5
26	25.9	01.8	86	85.8	06.0	146	145.6	10.2	206	205.5	14.4	266	265.4	18.6
27	26.9	01.9	87	86.8	06.1	147	146.6	10.3	207	206.5	14.4	267	266.3	18.6
28	27.9	02.0	88	87.8	06.1	148	147.6	10.3	208	207.5	14.5	268	267.3	18.7
29	28.9	02.0	89	88.8	06.2	149	148.6	10.4	209	208.5	14.6	269	268.3	18.8
30	29.9	02.1	90	89.8	06.3	150	149.6	10.5	210	209.5	14.6	270	269.3	18.8
31	30.9	02.2	91	90.8	06.3	151	150.6	10.5	211	210.5	14.7	271	270.3	18.9
32	31.9	02.2	92	91.8	06.4	152	151.6	10.6	212	211.5	14.8	272	271.3	19.0
33	32.9	02.3	93	92.8	06.5	153	152.6	10.7	213	212.5	14.9	273	272.3	19.0
34	33.9	02.4	94	93.8	06.6	154	153.6	10.7	214	213.5	14.9	274	273.3	19.1
35	34.9	02.4	95	94.8	06.6	155	154.6	10.8	215	214.5	15.0	275	274.3	19.2
36	35.9	02.5	96	95.8	06.7	156	155.6	10.9	216	215.5	15.1	276	275.3	19.2
37	36.9	02.6	97	96.8	06.8	157	156.6	11.0	217	216.5	15.1	277	276.3	19.3
38	37.9	02.7	98	97.8	06.8	158	157.6	11.0	218	217.5	15.2	278	277.3	19.4
39	38.9	02.7	99	98.8	06.9	159	158.6	11.1	219	218.5	15.3	279	278.3	19.5
40	39.9	02.8	100	99.8	07.0	160	159.6	11.2	220	219.5	15.3	280	279.3	19.5
41	40.9	02.9	101	100.8	07.0	161	160.6	11.2	221	220.5	15.4	281	280.3	19.6
42	41.9	02.9	102	101.8	07.1	162	161.6	11.3	222	221.5	15.5	282	281.3	19.7
43	42.9	03.0	103	102.7	07.2	163	162.6	11.4	223	222.5	15.6	283	282.3	19.7
44	43.9	03.1	104	103.7	07.3	164	163.6	11.4	224	223.5	15.6	284	283.3	19.8
45	44.9	03.1	105	104.7	07.3	165	164.6	11.5	225	224.5	15.7	285	284.3	19.9
46	45.9	03.2	106	105.7	07.4	166	165.6	11.6	226	225.4	15.8	286	285.3	20.0
47	46.9	03.3	107	106.7	07.5	167	166.6	11.6	227	226.4	15.8	287	286.3	20.0
48	47.9	03.3	108	107.7	07.5	168	167.6	11.7	228	227.4	15.9	288	287.3	20.1
49	48.9	03.4	109	108.7	07.6	169	168.6	11.8	229	228.4	16.0	289	288.3	20.2
50	49.9	03.5	110	109.7	07.7	170	169.6	11.9	230	229.4	16.0	290	289.3	20.2
51	50.9	03.6	111	110.7	07.7	171	170.6	11.9	231	230.4	16.1	291	290.3	20.3
52	51.9	03.6	112	111.7	07.8	172	171.6	12.0	232	231.4	16.2	292	291.3	20.4
53	52.9	03.7	113	112.7	07.9	173	172.6	12.1	233	232.4	16.3	293	292.3	20.4
54	53.9	03.8	114	113.7	08.0	174	173.6	12.1	234	233.4	16.3	294	293.3	20.5
55	54.9	03.8	115	114.7	08.0	175	174.6	12.2	235	234.4	16.4	295	294.3	20.6
56	55.9	03.9	116	115.7	08.1	176	175.6	12.3	236	235.4	16.5	296	295.3	20.6
57	56.9	04.0	117	116.7	08.2	177	176.6	12.3	237	236.4	16.5	297	296.3	20.7
58	57.9	04.0	118	117.7	08.2	178	177.6	12.4	238	237.4	16.6	298	297.3	20.8
59	58.9	04.1	119	118.7	08.3	179	178.6	12.5	239	238.4	16.7	299	298.3	20.9
60	59.9	04.2	120	119.7	08.4	180	179.6	12.6	240	239.4	16.7	300	299.3	20.9
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 80 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.9	03.2	121	120.8	06.3	181	180.7	09.5	241	240.7	12.6
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.9	03.2	22	121.8	06.4	82	181.7	09.5	42	241.7	12.7
3	03.0	00.2	63	62.9	03.3	23	122.8	06.4	83	182.7	09.6	43	242.7	12.7
4	04.0	00.2	64	63.9	03.3	24	123.8	06.5	84	183.7	09.6	44	243.7	12.8
5	05.0	00.3	65	64.9	03.4	25	124.8	06.5	85	184.7	09.7	45	244.7	12.8
6	06.0	00.3	66	65.9	03.5	26	125.8	06.6	86	185.7	09.7	46	245.7	12.9
7	07.0	00.4	67	66.9	03.5	27	126.8	06.6	87	186.7	09.8	47	246.7	12.9
8	08.0	00.4	68	67.9	03.6	28	127.8	06.7	88	187.7	09.8	48	247.7	13.0
9	09.0	00.5	69	68.9	03.6	29	128.8	06.8	89	188.7	09.9	49	248.7	13.0
10	10.0	00.5	70	69.9	03.7	30	129.8	06.8	90	189.7	09.9	50	249.7	13.1
11	11.0	00.6	71	70.9	03.7	131	130.8	06.9	191	190.7	10.0	251	250.7	13.1
12	12.0	00.6	72	71.9	03.8	32	131.8	06.9	92	191.7	10.0	52	251.7	13.2
13	13.0	00.7	73	72.9	03.8	33	132.8	07.0	93	192.7	10.1	53	252.7	13.2
14	14.0	00.7	74	73.9	03.9	34	133.8	07.0	94	193.7	10.2	54	253.7	13.3
15	15.0	00.8	75	74.9	03.9	35	134.8	07.1	95	194.7	10.2	55	254.7	13.3
16	16.0	00.8	76	75.9	04.0	36	135.8	07.1	96	195.7	10.3	56	255.6	13.4
17	17.0	00.9	77	76.9	04.0	37	136.8	07.2	97	196.7	10.3	57	256.6	13.5
18	18.0	00.9	78	77.9	04.1	38	137.8	07.2	98	197.7	10.4	58	257.6	13.5
19	19.0	01.0	79	78.9	04.1	39	138.8	07.3	99	198.7	10.4	59	258.6	13.6
20	20.0	01.0	80	79.9	04.2	40	139.8	07.3	100	199.7	10.5	60	259.6	13.6
21	21.0	01.1	81	80.9	04.2	141	140.8	07.4	201	200.7	10.5	261	260.6	13.7
22	22.0	01.1	82	81.9	04.3	42	141.8	07.4	02	201.7	10.6	62	261.6	13.7
23	23.0	01.2	83	82.9	04.3	43	142.8	07.5	03	202.7	10.6	63	262.6	13.8
24	24.0	01.3	84	83.9	04.4	44	143.8	07.5	04	203.7	10.7	64	263.6	13.8
25	25.0	01.3	85	84.9	04.4	45	144.8	07.6	05	204.7	10.7	65	264.6	13.9
26	26.0	01.4	86	85.9	04.5	46	145.8	07.6	06	205.7	10.8	66	265.6	13.9
27	27.0	01.4	87	86.9	04.6	47	146.8	07.7	07	206.7	10.8	67	266.6	14.0
28	28.0	01.5	88	87.9	04.6	48	147.8	07.7	08	207.7	10.9	68	267.6	14.0
29	29.0	01.5	89	88.9	04.7	49	148.8	07.8	09	208.7	10.9	69	268.6	14.1
30	30.0	01.6	90	89.9	04.7	50	149.8	07.9	10	209.7	11.0	70	269.6	14.1
31	31.0	01.6	91	90.9	04.8	151	150.8	07.9	211	210.7	11.0	271	270.6	14.2
32	32.0	01.7	92	91.9	04.8	52	151.8	08.0	12	211.7	11.1	72	271.6	14.2
33	33.0	01.7	93	92.9	04.9	53	152.8	08.0	13	212.7	11.1	73	272.6	14.3
34	34.0	01.8	94	93.9	04.9	54	153.8	08.1	14	213.7	11.2	74	273.6	14.3
35	35.0	01.8	95	94.9	05.0	55	154.8	08.1	15	214.7	11.3	75	274.6	14.4
36	36.0	01.9	96	95.9	05.0	56	155.8	08.2	16	215.7	11.3	76	275.6	14.4
37	37.0	01.9	97	96.9	05.1	57	156.8	08.2	17	216.7	11.4	77	276.6	14.5
38	38.0	02.0	98	97.9	05.1	58	157.8	08.3	18	217.7	11.4	78	277.6	14.5
39	39.0	02.0	99	98.9	05.2	59	158.8	08.3	19	218.7	11.5	79	278.6	14.6
40	39.9	02.1	100	99.9	05.2	60	159.8	08.4	20	219.7	11.5	80	279.6	14.7
41	40.9	02.1	101	100.9	05.3	161	160.8	08.4	221	220.7	11.6	281	280.6	14.7
42	41.9	02.2	02	101.9	05.3	62	161.8	08.5	22	221.7	11.6	82	281.6	14.8
43	42.9	02.3	03	102.9	05.4	63	162.8	08.5	23	222.7	11.7	83	282.6	14.8
44	43.9	02.3	04	103.9	05.4	64	163.8	08.6	24	223.7	11.7	84	283.6	14.9
45	44.9	02.4	05	104.9	05.5	65	164.8	08.6	25	224.7	11.8	85	284.6	14.9
46	45.9	02.4	06	105.9	05.5	66	165.8	08.7	26	225.7	11.8	86	285.6	15.0
47	46.9	02.5	07	106.9	05.6	67	166.8	08.7	27	226.7	11.9	87	286.6	15.0
48	47.9	02.5	08	107.9	05.7	68	167.8	08.8	28	227.7	11.9	88	287.6	15.1
49	48.9	02.6	09	108.8	05.7	69	168.8	08.8	29	228.7	12.0	89	288.6	15.1
50	49.9	02.6	10	109.8	05.8	70	169.8	08.9	30	229.7	12.0	90	289.6	15.2
51	50.9	02.7	111	110.8	05.8	171	170.8	08.9	231	230.7	12.1	291	290.6	15.2
52	51.9	02.7	12	111.8	05.9	72	171.8	09.0	32	231.7	12.1	92	291.6	15.3
53	52.9	02.8	13	112.8	05.9	73	172.8	09.1	33	232.7	12.2	93	292.6	15.3
54	53.9	02.8	14	113.8	06.0	74	173.8	09.1	34	233.7	12.2	94	293.6	15.4
55	54.9	02.9	15	114.8	06.0	75	174.8	09.2	35	234.7	12.3	95	294.6	15.4
56	55.9	02.9	16	115.8	06.1	76	175.8	09.2	36	235.7	12.4	96	295.6	15.5
57	56.9	03.0	17	116.8	06.1	77	176.8	09.3	37	236.7	12.4	97	296.6	15.5
58	57.9	03.0	18	117.8	06.2	78	177.8	09.3	38	237.7	12.5	98	297.6	15.6
59	58.9	03.1	19	118.8	06.2	79	178.8	09.4	39	238.7	12.5	99	298.6	15.6
60	59.9	03.1	20	119.8	06.3	80	179.8	09.4	40	239.7	12.6	100	299.6	15.7
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 6 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.7	06.4	121	120.3	12.6	181	180.0	18.9	241	239.7	25.1			
2	02.0	00.2	62	61.7	06.5	22	121.3	12.8	82	181.0	19.0	42	240.7	25.3			
3	03.0	00.3	63	62.7	06.6	23	122.3	12.9	83	182.0	19.1	43	241.7	25.4			
4	04.0	00.4	64	63.6	06.7	24	123.3	13.0	84	183.0	19.2	44	242.7	25.5			
5	05.0	00.5	65	64.6	06.8	25	124.3	13.1	85	184.0	19.3	45	243.7	25.6			
6	06.0	00.6	66	65.6	06.9	26	125.3	13.2	86	185.0	19.4	46	244.7	25.7			
7	07.0	00.7	67	66.6	07.0	27	126.3	13.3	87	186.0	19.5	47	245.6	25.8			
8	08.0	00.8	68	67.6	07.1	28	127.3	13.4	88	187.0	19.7	48	246.6	25.9			
9	09.0	00.9	69	68.6	07.2	29	128.3	13.5	89	188.0	19.8	49	247.6	26.0			
10	09.9	01.0	70	69.6	07.3	30	129.3	13.6	90	189.0	19.9	50	248.6	26.1			
11	10.9	01.1	71	70.6	07.4	31	130.3	13.7	91	190.0	20.0	51	249.6	26.2			
12	11.9	01.3	72	71.6	07.5	32	131.3	13.8	92	190.9	20.1	52	250.6	26.3			
13	12.9	01.4	73	72.6	07.6	33	132.3	13.9	93	191.9	20.2	53	251.6	26.4			
14	13.9	01.5	74	73.6	07.7	34	133.3	14.0	94	192.9	20.3	54	252.6	26.6			
15	14.9	01.6	75	74.6	07.8	35	134.3	14.1	95	193.9	20.4	55	253.6	26.7			
16	15.9	01.7	76	75.6	07.9	36	135.3	14.2	96	194.9	20.5	56	254.6	26.8			
17	16.9	01.8	77	76.6	08.0	37	136.2	14.3	97	195.9	20.6	57	255.6	26.9			
18	17.9	01.9	78	77.6	08.2	38	137.2	14.4	98	196.9	20.7	58	256.6	27.0			
19	18.9	02.0	79	78.6	08.3	39	138.2	14.5	99	197.9	20.8	59	257.6	27.1			
20	19.9	02.1	80	79.6	08.4	40	139.2	14.6	200	198.9	20.9	60	258.6	27.2			
21	20.9	02.2	81	80.6	08.5	41	140.2	14.7	201	199.9	21.0	61	259.6	27.3			
22	21.9	02.3	82	81.6	08.6	42	141.2	14.8	202	200.9	21.1	62	260.6	27.4			
23	22.9	02.4	83	82.6	08.7	43	142.2	14.9	203	201.9	21.2	63	261.6	27.5			
24	23.9	02.5	84	83.6	08.8	44	143.2	15.0	204	202.9	21.3	64	262.6	27.6			
25	24.9	02.6	85	84.6	08.9	45	144.2	15.1	205	203.9	21.4	65	263.6	27.7			
26	25.9	02.7	86	85.6	09.0	46	145.2	15.2	206	204.9	21.5	66	264.6	27.8			
27	26.9	02.8	87	86.6	09.1	47	146.2	15.4	207	205.9	21.6	67	265.6	27.9			
28	27.9	02.9	88	87.6	09.2	48	147.2	15.5	208	206.9	21.7	68	266.6	28.0			
29	28.9	03.0	89	88.6	09.3	49	148.2	15.6	209	207.9	21.8	69	267.6	28.1			
30	29.9	03.1	90	89.6	09.4	50	149.2	15.7	210	208.8	22.0	70	268.6	28.2			
31	30.8	03.2	91	90.6	09.5	51	150.2	15.8	211	209.8	22.1	71	269.6	28.3			
32	31.8	03.3	92	91.6	09.6	52	151.2	15.9	212	210.8	22.2	72	270.6	28.4			
33	32.8	03.4	93	92.6	09.7	53	152.2	16.0	213	211.8	22.3	73	271.6	28.5			
34	33.8	03.6	94	93.6	09.8	54	153.2	16.1	214	212.8	22.4	74	272.6	28.6			
35	34.8	03.7	95	94.6	09.9	55	154.2	16.2	215	213.8	22.5	75	273.6	28.7			
36	35.8	03.8	96	95.6	10.0	56	155.2	16.3	216	214.8	22.6	76	274.6	28.8			
37	36.8	03.9	97	96.6	10.1	57	156.2	16.4	217	215.8	22.7	77	275.6	28.9			
38	37.8	04.0	98	97.6	10.2	58	157.2	16.5	218	216.8	22.8	78	276.6	29.0			
39	38.8	04.1	99	98.6	10.3	59	158.2	16.6	219	217.8	22.9	79	277.6	29.1			
40	39.8	04.2	100	99.6	10.4	60	159.2	16.7	220	218.8	23.0	80	278.6	29.2			
41	40.8	04.3	101	100.6	10.5	61	160.2	16.8	221	219.8	23.1	81	279.6	29.3			
42	41.8	04.4	102	101.6	10.7	62	161.2	16.9	222	220.8	23.2	82	280.6	29.4			
43	42.8	04.5	103	102.6	10.8	63	162.2	17.0	223	221.8	23.3	83	281.6	29.5			
44	43.8	04.6	104	103.6	10.9	64	163.2	17.1	224	222.8	23.4	84	282.6	29.6			
45	44.8	04.7	105	104.6	11.0	65	164.2	17.2	225	223.8	23.5	85	283.6	29.7			
46	45.7	04.8	106	105.6	11.1	66	165.2	17.4	226	224.8	23.6	86	284.6	29.8			
47	46.7	04.9	107	106.6	11.2	67	166.2	17.5	227	225.8	23.7	87	285.6	29.9			
48	47.7	05.0	108	107.6	11.3	68	167.2	17.6	228	226.8	23.8	88	286.6	30.0			
49	48.7	05.1	109	108.6	11.4	69	168.2	17.7	229	227.7	23.9	89	287.6	30.1			
50	49.7	05.2	110	109.6	11.5	70	169.2	17.8	230	228.7	24.0	90	288.6	30.2			
51	50.7	05.3	111	110.6	11.6	71	170.2	17.9	231	229.7	24.1	91	289.6	30.3			
52	51.7	05.4	112	111.6	11.7	72	171.2	18.0	232	230.7	24.2	92	290.6	30.4			
53	52.7	05.5	113	112.6	11.8	73	172.2	18.1	233	231.7	24.3	93	291.6	30.5			
54	53.7	05.6	114	113.6	11.9	74	173.2	18.2	234	232.7	24.4	94	292.6	30.6			
55	54.7	05.7	115	114.6	12.0	75	174.2	18.3	235	233.7	24.5	95	293.6	30.7			
56	55.7	05.8	116	115.6	12.1	76	175.2	18.4	236	234.7	24.6	96	294.6	30.8			
57	56.7	06.0	117	116.6	12.2	77	176.2	18.5	237	235.7	24.7	97	295.6	30.9			
58	57.7	06.1	118	117.6	12.3	78	177.2	18.6	238	236.7	24.8	98	296.6	31.0			
59	58.7	06.2	119	118.6	12.4	79	178.2	18.7	239	237.7	24.9	99	297.6	31.1			
60	59.7	06.3	120	119.6	12.5	80	179.2	18.8	240	238.7	25.0	100	298.6	31.2			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 84 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 5 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.8	05.3	121	120.5	10.5	181	180.3	15.8	241	240.1	21.0
2	02.0	00.2	62	61.8	05.4	22	121.5	10.6	82	181.3	15.9	42	241.1	21.1
3	03.0	00.3	63	62.8	05.5	23	122.5	10.7	83	182.3	15.9	43	242.1	21.2
4	04.0	00.3	64	63.8	05.6	24	123.5	10.8	84	183.3	16.0	44	243.1	21.3
5	05.0	00.4	65	64.8	05.7	25	124.5	10.9	85	184.3	16.1	45	244.1	21.4
6	06.0	00.5	66	65.7	05.8	26	125.5	11.0	86	185.3	16.2	46	245.1	21.4
7	07.0	00.6	67	66.7	05.8	27	126.5	11.1	87	186.3	16.3	47	246.1	21.5
8	08.0	00.7	68	67.7	05.9	28	127.5	11.2	88	187.3	16.4	48	247.1	21.6
9	09.0	00.8	69	68.7	06.0	29	128.5	11.2	89	188.3	16.5	49	248.1	21.7
10	10.0	00.9	70	69.7	06.1	30	129.5	11.3	90	189.3	16.6	50	249.0	21.8
11	11.0	01.0	71	70.7	06.2	131	130.5	11.4	191	190.3	16.6	251	250.0	21.9
12	12.0	01.0	72	71.7	06.3	32	131.5	11.5	92	191.3	16.7	52	251.0	22.0
13	13.0	01.1	73	72.7	06.4	33	132.5	11.6	93	192.3	16.8	53	252.0	22.1
14	14.0	01.2	74	73.7	06.4	34	133.5	11.7	94	193.3	16.9	54	253.0	22.1
15	14.9	01.3	75	74.7	06.5	35	134.5	11.8	95	194.3	17.0	55	254.0	22.2
16	15.9	01.4	76	75.7	06.6	36	135.5	11.9	96	195.3	17.1	56	255.0	22.3
17	16.9	01.5	77	76.7	06.7	37	136.5	11.9	97	196.3	17.2	57	256.0	22.4
18	17.9	01.6	78	77.7	06.8	38	137.5	12.0	98	197.2	17.3	58	257.0	22.5
19	18.9	01.7	79	78.7	06.9	39	138.5	12.1	99	198.2	17.3	59	258.0	22.6
20	19.9	01.7	80	79.7	07.0	40	139.5	12.2	200	199.2	17.4	60	259.0	22.7
21	20.9	01.8	81	80.7	07.1	141	140.5	12.3	201	200.2	17.5	61	260.0	22.7
22	21.9	01.9	82	81.7	07.2	42	141.5	12.4	02	201.2	17.6	62	261.0	22.8
23	22.9	02.0	83	82.7	07.2	43	142.5	12.5	03	202.2	17.7	63	262.0	22.9
24	23.9	02.1	84	83.7	07.3	44	143.5	12.6	04	203.2	17.8	64	263.0	23.0
25	24.9	02.2	85	84.7	07.4	45	144.4	12.6	05	204.2	17.9	65	264.0	23.1
26	25.9	02.3	86	85.7	07.5	46	145.4	12.7	06	205.2	18.0	66	265.0	23.2
27	26.9	02.4	87	86.7	07.6	47	146.4	12.8	07	206.2	18.0	67	266.0	23.3
28	27.9	02.4	88	87.7	07.7	48	147.4	12.9	08	207.2	18.1	68	267.0	23.4
29	28.9	02.5	89	88.7	07.8	49	148.4	13.0	09	208.2	18.2	69	268.0	23.4
30	29.9	02.6	90	89.7	07.8	50	149.4	13.1	10	209.2	18.3	70	269.0	23.5
31	30.9	02.7	91	90.7	07.9	151	150.4	13.2	211	210.2	18.4	271	270.0	23.6
32	31.9	02.8	92	91.6	08.0	52	151.4	13.2	12	211.2	18.5	72	271.0	23.7
33	32.9	02.9	93	92.6	08.1	53	152.4	13.3	13	212.2	18.6	73	272.0	23.8
34	33.9	03.0	94	93.6	08.2	54	153.4	13.4	14	213.2	18.7	74	273.0	23.9
35	34.9	03.1	95	94.6	08.3	55	154.4	13.5	15	214.2	18.7	75	274.0	24.0
36	35.9	03.1	96	95.6	08.4	56	155.4	13.6	16	215.2	18.8	76	274.9	24.1
37	36.9	03.2	97	96.6	08.5	57	156.4	13.7	17	216.2	18.9	77	275.9	24.1
38	37.9	03.3	98	97.6	08.5	58	157.4	13.8	18	217.2	19.0	78	276.9	24.2
39	38.9	03.4	99	98.6	08.6	59	158.4	13.9	19	218.2	19.1	79	277.9	24.3
40	39.8	03.5	100	99.6	08.7	60	159.4	13.9	20	219.2	19.2	80	278.9	24.4
41	40.8	03.6	101	100.6	08.8	161	160.4	14.0	221	220.2	19.3	281	279.9	24.5
42	41.8	03.7	02	101.6	08.9	62	161.4	14.1	22	221.2	19.3	82	280.9	24.6
43	42.8	03.7	03	102.6	09.0	63	162.4	14.2	23	222.2	19.4	83	281.9	24.7
44	43.8	03.8	04	103.6	09.1	64	163.4	14.3	24	223.1	19.5	84	282.9	24.8
45	44.8	03.9	05	104.6	09.2	65	164.4	14.4	25	224.1	19.6	85	283.9	24.8
46	45.8	04.0	06	105.6	09.2	66	165.4	14.5	26	225.1	19.7	86	284.9	24.9
47	46.8	04.1	07	106.6	09.3	67	166.4	14.6	27	226.1	19.8	87	285.9	25.0
48	47.8	04.2	08	107.6	09.4	68	167.4	14.6	28	227.1	19.9	88	286.9	25.1
49	48.8	04.3	09	108.6	09.5	69	168.4	14.7	29	228.1	20.0	89	287.9	25.2
50	49.8	04.4	10	109.6	09.6	70	169.4	14.8	30	229.1	20.0	90	288.9	25.3
51	50.8	04.5	111	110.6	09.7	171	170.3	14.9	231	230.1	20.1	291	289.9	25.4
52	51.8	04.5	12	111.6	09.8	72	171.3	15.0	32	231.1	20.2	92	290.9	25.4
53	52.8	04.6	13	112.6	09.8	73	172.3	15.1	33	232.1	20.3	93	291.9	25.5
54	53.8	04.7	14	113.6	09.9	74	173.3	15.2	34	233.1	20.4	94	292.9	25.6
55	54.8	04.8	15	114.6	10.0	75	174.3	15.3	35	234.1	20.5	95	293.9	25.7
56	55.8	04.9	16	115.6	10.1	76	175.3	15.3	36	235.1	20.6	96	294.9	25.8
57	56.8	05.0	17	116.6	10.2	77	176.3	15.4	37	236.1	20.7	97	295.9	25.9
58	57.8	05.1	18	117.6	10.3	78	177.3	15.5	38	237.1	20.7	98	296.9	26.0
59	58.8	05.1	19	118.5	10.4	79	178.3	15.6	39	238.1	20.8	99	297.9	26.1
60	59.8	05.2	20	119.5	10.5	80	179.3	15.7	40	239.1	20.9	300	298.9	26.1
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 85 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 8 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.4	08.5	121	119.8	16.8	181	179.2	25.2	241	238.7	33.5			
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.4	08.6	22	120.8	17.0	82	180.2	25.3	42	239.7	33.7			
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.4	08.8	23	121.8	17.1	83	181.2	25.5	43	240.6	33.8			
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.4	08.9	24	122.8	17.3	84	182.2	25.6	44	241.6	34.0			
5	05.0	00.7	65	64.4	09.0	25	123.8	17.4	85	183.2	25.7	45	242.6	34.1			
6	05.9	00.8	66	65.4	09.2	26	124.8	17.5	86	184.2	25.9	46	243.6	34.2			
7	06.9	01.0	67	66.3	09.3	27	125.8	17.7	87	185.2	26.0	47	244.6	34.4			
8	07.9	01.1	68	67.3	09.5	28	126.8	17.8	88	186.2	26.2	48	245.6	34.5			
9	08.9	01.3	69	68.3	09.6	29	127.7	18.0	89	187.2	26.3	49	246.6	34.7			
10	09.9	01.4	70	69.3	09.7	30	128.7	18.1	90	188.2	26.4	50	247.6	34.8			
11	10.9	01.5	71	70.3	09.9	31	129.7	18.2	91	189.1	26.6	51	248.6	34.9			
12	11.9	01.7	72	71.3	10.0	32	130.7	18.4	92	190.1	26.7	52	249.5	35.1			
13	12.9	01.8	73	72.3	10.2	33	131.7	18.5	93	191.1	26.9	53	250.5	35.2			
14	13.9	01.9	74	73.3	10.3	34	132.7	18.6	94	192.1	27.0	54	251.5	35.3			
15	14.9	02.1	75	74.3	10.4	35	133.7	18.8	95	193.1	27.1	55	252.5	35.5			
16	15.8	02.2	76	75.3	10.6	36	134.7	18.9	96	194.1	27.3	56	253.5	35.6			
17	16.8	02.4	77	76.3	10.7	37	135.7	19.1	97	195.1	27.4	57	254.5	35.8			
18	17.8	02.5	78	77.2	10.9	38	136.7	19.2	98	196.1	27.6	58	255.5	35.9			
19	18.8	02.6	79	78.2	11.0	39	137.7	19.3	99	197.1	27.7	59	256.5	36.0			
20	19.8	02.8	80	79.2	11.1	40	138.6	19.5	100	198.1	27.8	60	257.5	36.2			
21	20.8	02.9	81	80.2	11.3	41	139.6	19.6	101	199.0	28.0	61	258.5	36.3			
22	21.8	03.1	82	81.2	11.4	42	140.6	19.8	102	200.0	28.1	62	259.5	36.5			
23	22.8	03.2	83	82.2	11.6	43	141.6	19.9	103	201.0	28.3	63	260.4	36.6			
24	23.8	03.3	84	83.2	11.7	44	142.6	20.0	104	202.0	28.4	64	261.4	36.7			
25	24.8	03.5	85	84.2	11.8	45	143.6	20.2	105	203.0	28.5	65	262.4	36.9			
26	25.7	03.6	86	85.2	12.0	46	144.6	20.3	106	204.0	28.7	66	263.4	37.0			
27	26.7	03.8	87	86.2	12.1	47	145.6	20.5	107	205.0	28.8	67	264.4	37.2			
28	27.7	03.9	88	87.1	12.2	48	146.6	20.6	108	206.0	28.9	68	265.4	37.3			
29	28.7	04.0	89	88.1	12.4	49	147.5	20.7	109	207.0	29.1	69	266.4	37.4			
30	29.7	04.2	90	89.1	12.5	50	148.5	20.9	110	208.0	29.2	70	267.4	37.6			
31	30.7	04.3	91	90.1	12.7	51	149.5	21.0	111	208.9	29.4	71	268.4	37.7			
32	31.7	04.5	92	91.1	12.8	52	150.5	21.2	112	209.9	29.5	72	269.4	37.9			
33	32.7	04.6	93	92.1	12.9	53	151.5	21.3	113	210.9	29.6	73	270.3	38.0			
34	33.7	04.7	94	93.1	13.1	54	152.5	21.4	114	211.9	29.8	74	271.3	38.1			
35	34.7	04.9	95	94.1	13.2	55	153.5	21.6	115	212.9	29.9	75	272.3	38.3			
36	35.6	05.0	96	95.1	13.4	56	154.5	21.7	116	213.9	30.1	76	273.3	38.4			
37	36.6	05.2	97	96.1	13.5	57	155.5	21.9	117	214.9	30.2	77	274.3	38.6			
38	37.6	05.3	98	97.0	13.6	58	156.5	22.0	118	215.9	30.3	78	275.3	38.7			
39	38.6	05.4	99	98.0	13.8	59	157.5	22.1	119	216.9	30.5	79	276.3	38.8			
40	39.6	05.6	100	99.0	13.9	60	158.4	22.3	120	217.9	30.6	80	277.3	39.0			
41	40.6	05.7	101	100.0	14.1	161	159.4	22.4	121	218.8	30.8	81	278.3	39.1			
42	41.6	05.8	102	101.0	14.2	62	160.4	22.5	122	219.8	30.9	82	279.3	39.2			
43	42.6	06.0	103	102.0	14.3	63	161.4	22.7	123	220.8	31.0	83	280.2	39.4			
44	43.6	06.1	104	103.0	14.5	64	162.4	22.8	124	221.8	31.2	84	281.2	39.5			
45	44.6	06.3	105	104.0	14.6	65	163.4	23.0	125	222.8	31.3	85	282.2	39.7			
46	45.6	06.4	106	105.0	14.8	66	164.4	23.1	126	223.8	31.5	86	283.2	39.8			
47	46.5	06.5	107	106.0	14.9	67	165.4	23.2	127	224.8	31.6	87	284.2	39.9			
48	47.5	06.7	108	107.0	15.0	68	166.4	23.4	128	225.8	31.7	88	285.2	40.1			
49	48.5	06.8	109	107.9	15.2	69	167.4	23.5	129	226.8	31.9	89	286.2	40.2			
50	49.5	07.0	110	108.9	15.3	70	168.3	23.7	130	227.8	32.0	90	287.2	40.4			
51	50.5	07.1	111	109.9	15.4	71	169.3	23.8	131	228.8	32.1	91	288.2	40.5			
52	51.5	07.2	112	110.9	15.6	72	170.3	23.9	132	229.7	32.3	92	289.2	40.6			
53	52.5	07.4	113	111.9	15.7	73	171.3	24.1	133	230.7	32.4	93	290.1	40.8			
54	53.5	07.5	114	112.9	15.9	74	172.3	24.2	134	231.7	32.6	94	291.1	40.9			
55	54.5	07.7	115	113.9	16.0	75	173.3	24.4	135	232.7	32.7	95	292.1	41.1			
56	55.5	07.8	116	114.9	16.1	76	174.3	24.5	136	233.7	32.8	96	293.1	41.2			
57	56.4	07.9	117	115.9	16.3	77	175.3	24.6	137	234.7	33.0	97	294.1	41.3			
58	57.4	08.1	118	116.9	16.4	78	176.3	24.7	138	235.7	33.1	98	295.1	41.5			
59	58.4	08.2	119	117.8	16.6	79	177.3	24.9	139	236.7	33.3	99	296.1	41.6			
60	59.4	08.4	120	118.8	16.7	80	178.3	25.1	140	237.7	33.4	100	297.1	41.8			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 82 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 9 Degrees.

Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.2	09.5	121	119.5	18.9	181	178.8	28.3	241	235.0	37.7
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.2	09.7	22	120.5	19.1	82	179.8	28.5	42	239.0	37.9
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.2	09.9	23	121.5	19.2	83	180.7	28.6	43	240.0	38.0
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.2	10.0	24	122.5	19.4	84	181.7	28.8	44	241.0	38.2
5	04.9	00.8	65	64.2	10.2	25	123.5	19.6	85	182.7	28.9	45	242.0	38.3
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.2	10.3	26	124.4	19.7	86	183.7	29.1	46	243.0	38.5
7	06.9	01.1	67	66.2	10.5	27	125.4	19.9	87	184.7	29.3	47	244.0	38.6
8	07.9	01.3	68	67.2	10.6	28	126.4	20.0	88	185.7	29.4	48	244.9	38.8
9	08.9	01.4	69	68.2	10.8	29	127.4	20.2	89	186.7	29.6	49	245.9	39.0
10	09.9	01.6	70	69.1	11.0	30	128.4	20.3	90	187.7	29.7	50	246.9	39.1
11	10.9	01.7	71	70.1	11.1	131	129.4	20.5	191	188.6	29.9	251	247.9	39.3
12	11.9	01.9	72	71.1	11.3	32	130.4	20.6	92	189.6	30.0	52	248.9	39.4
13	12.8	02.0	73	72.1	11.4	33	131.4	20.8	93	190.6	30.2	53	249.9	39.6
14	13.8	02.2	74	73.1	11.6	34	132.4	21.0	94	191.6	30.3	54	250.9	39.7
15	14.8	02.3	75	74.1	11.7	35	133.3	21.1	95	192.6	30.5	55	251.9	39.9
16	15.8	02.5	76	75.1	11.9	36	134.3	21.3	96	193.6	30.7	56	252.8	40.0
17	16.8	02.7	77	76.1	12.0	37	135.3	21.4	97	194.6	30.8	57	253.8	40.2
18	17.8	02.8	78	77.0	12.2	38	136.3	21.6	98	195.6	31.0	58	254.8	40.4
19	18.8	03.0	79	78.0	12.4	39	137.3	21.7	99	196.5	31.1	59	255.8	40.5
20	19.8	03.1	80	79.0	12.5	40	138.3	21.9	100	197.5	31.3	60	256.8	40.7
21	20.7	03.3	81	80.0	12.7	141	139.3	22.1	201	198.5	31.4	261	257.8	40.8
22	21.7	03.4	82	81.0	12.8	42	140.3	22.2	02	199.5	31.6	62	258.8	41.0
23	22.7	03.6	83	82.0	13.0	43	141.2	22.4	03	200.5	31.8	63	259.8	41.1
24	23.7	03.8	84	83.0	13.1	44	142.2	22.5	04	201.5	31.9	64	260.7	41.3
25	24.7	03.9	85	84.0	13.3	45	143.2	22.7	05	202.5	32.1	65	261.7	41.5
26	25.7	04.1	86	84.9	13.5	46	144.2	22.8	06	203.5	32.2	66	262.7	41.6
27	26.7	04.2	87	85.9	13.6	47	145.2	23.0	07	204.5	32.4	67	263.7	41.8
28	27.7	04.4	88	86.9	13.8	48	146.2	23.2	08	205.4	32.5	68	264.7	41.9
29	28.6	04.5	89	87.9	13.9	49	147.2	23.3	09	206.4	32.7	69	265.7	42.1
30	29.6	04.7	90	88.9	14.1	50	148.2	23.5	10	207.4	32.9	70	266.7	42.2
31	30.6	04.8	91	89.9	14.2	51	149.1	23.6	11	208.4	33.0	71	267.7	42.4
32	31.6	05.0	92	90.9	14.4	52	150.1	23.8	12	209.4	33.2	72	268.7	42.6
33	32.6	05.2	93	91.9	14.5	53	151.1	23.9	13	210.4	33.3	73	269.6	42.7
34	33.6	05.3	94	92.8	14.7	54	152.1	24.1	14	211.4	33.5	74	270.6	42.9
35	34.6	05.5	95	93.8	14.9	55	153.1	24.2	15	212.4	33.6	75	271.6	43.0
36	35.6	05.6	96	94.8	15.0	56	154.1	24.4	16	213.3	33.8	76	272.6	43.2
37	36.5	05.8	97	95.8	15.2	57	155.1	24.6	17	214.3	33.9	77	273.6	43.3
38	37.5	05.9	98	96.8	15.3	58	156.1	24.7	18	215.3	34.1	78	274.6	43.5
39	38.5	06.1	99	97.8	15.5	59	157.0	24.9	19	216.3	34.3	79	275.6	43.6
40	39.5	06.3	100	98.8	15.6	60	158.0	25.0	20	217.2	34.4	80	276.6	43.8
41	40.5	06.4	101	99.8	15.8	161	159.0	25.2	21	218.3	34.6	281	277.5	44.0
42	41.5	06.6	02	100.7	16.0	62	160.0	25.3	22	219.3	34.7	82	278.5	44.1
43	42.5	06.7	03	101.7	16.1	63	161.0	25.5	23	220.3	34.9	83	279.5	44.3
44	43.5	06.9	04	102.7	16.3	64	162.0	25.7	24	221.2	35.0	84	280.5	44.4
45	44.4	07.0	05	103.7	16.4	65	163.0	25.8	25	222.2	35.2	85	281.5	44.6
46	45.4	07.2	06	104.7	16.6	66	164.0	26.0	26	223.2	35.4	86	282.5	44.7
47	46.4	07.4	07	105.7	16.7	67	164.9	26.1	27	224.2	35.5	87	283.5	44.9
48	47.4	07.5	08	106.7	16.9	68	165.9	26.3	28	225.2	35.7	88	284.5	45.1
49	48.4	07.7	09	107.7	17.1	69	166.9	26.4	29	226.2	35.8	89	285.4	45.2
50	49.4	07.8	10	108.6	17.2	70	167.9	26.6	30	227.2	36.0	90	286.4	45.4
51	50.4	08.0	11	109.6	17.4	171	168.9	26.8	31	228.2	36.1	291	287.4	45.5
52	51.4	08.1	12	110.6	17.5	72	169.9	26.9	32	229.1	36.3	92	288.4	45.7
53	52.3	08.3	13	111.6	17.7	73	170.9	27.1	33	230.1	36.4	93	289.4	45.8
54	53.3	08.4	14	112.6	17.8	74	171.9	27.2	34	231.1	36.6	94	290.4	46.0
55	54.3	08.6	15	113.6	18.0	75	172.8	27.4	35	232.1	36.8	95	291.4	46.1
56	55.3	08.8	16	114.6	18.1	76	173.8	27.5	36	233.1	36.9	96	292.4	46.3
57	56.3	08.9	17	115.6	18.3	77	174.8	27.7	37	234.1	37.1	97	293.3	46.5
58	57.3	09.1	18	116.5	18.5	78	175.8	27.8	38	235.1	37.2	98	294.3	46.6
59	58.3	09.2	19	117.5	18.6	79	176.8	28.0	39	236.1	37.4	99	295.3	46.8
60	59.3	09.4	20	118.5	18.8	80	177.8	28.2	40	237.0	37.5	100	296.3	46.9
Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.

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for 81 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 10 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.1	10.6	121	119.2	21.0	181	178.3	31.4	241	237.3	41.8
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.1	10.5	122	120.1	21.2	82	179.2	31.6	42	238.3	42.0
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.0	10.9	123	121.1	21.4	83	180.2	31.8	43	239.3	42.2
4	03.9	00.7	64	63.0	11.1	124	122.1	21.5	84	181.2	32.0	44	240.3	42.4
5	04.9	00.9	65	64.0	11.2	125	123.1	21.7	85	182.2	32.1	45	241.3	42.5
6	05.9	01.0	66	65.0	11.3	126	124.1	21.9	86	183.2	32.3	46	242.3	42.7
7	06.9	01.2	67	66.0	11.5	127	125.1	22.0	87	184.2	32.5	47	243.2	42.9
8	07.9	01.4	68	67.0	11.8	128	126.1	22.1	88	185.1	32.6	48	244.2	43.1
9	08.9	01.6	69	68.0	12.0	129	127.0	22.4	89	186.1	32.8	49	245.2	43.2
10	09.8	01.7	70	68.9	12.2	130	128.0	22.6	90	187.1	33.0	50	246.2	43.4
11	10.8	01.9	71	69.9	12.3	131	129.0	22.7	191	188.1	33.2	251	247.2	43.5
12	11.8	02.1	72	70.9	12.5	132	130.0	22.9	92	189.1	33.5	52	248.2	43.8
13	12.8	02.3	73	71.9	12.7	133	131.0	23.1	93	190.1	33.5	53	249.2	43.9
14	13.8	02.4	74	72.9	12.8	134	132.0	23.3	94	191.1	33.7	54	250.1	44.1
15	14.8	02.6	75	73.9	13.0	135	132.9	23.4	95	192.0	33.7	55	251.1	44.3
16	15.8	02.8	76	74.8	13.2	136	133.9	23.6	96	193.0	34.0	56	252.1	44.5
17	16.7	03.0	77	75.8	13.4	137	134.4	23.8	97	194.0	34.2	57	253.1	44.6
18	17.7	03.1	78	76.8	13.5	138	135.9	24.0	98	195.0	34.4	58	254.1	44.8
19	18.7	03.3	79	77.8	13.7	139	136.9	24.1	99	196.0	34.6	59	255.1	45.0
20	19.7	03.5	80	78.8	13.9	140	137.9	24.3	200	197.0	34.7	60	256.0	45.1
21	20.7	03.6	81	79.8	14.1	141	138.9	24.5	201	197.9	34.9	261	257.0	45.3
22	21.7	03.8	82	80.8	14.2	142	139.8	24.7	02	198.9	35.1	62	258.0	45.5
23	22.7	04.0	83	81.7	14.4	143	140.8	24.8	03	199.9	35.3	63	259.0	45.7
24	23.6	04.2	84	82.7	14.6	144	141.8	25.0	04	200.9	35.4	64	260.0	45.8
25	24.6	04.3	85	83.7	14.8	145	142.8	25.2	05	201.9	35.6	65	261.0	46.0
26	25.6	04.5	86	84.7	14.9	146	143.8	25.4	06	202.9	35.8	66	262.0	46.2
27	26.6	04.7	87	85.7	15.1	147	144.8	25.5	07	203.9	35.9	67	262.9	46.4
28	27.6	04.9	88	86.7	15.3	148	145.8	25.7	08	204.8	36.1	68	263.9	46.5
29	28.6	05.0	89	87.6	15.5	149	146.7	25.9	09	205.8	36.3	69	264.9	46.7
30	29.5	05.2	90	88.6	15.6	150	147.7	26.0	10	206.8	36.5	70	265.9	46.9
31	30.5	05.4	91	89.6	15.8	151	148.7	26.2	211	207.8	36.6	271	266.9	47.1
32	31.5	05.6	92	90.6	16.0	152	149.7	26.4	12	208.8	36.8	72	267.9	47.2
33	32.5	05.7	93	91.6	16.1	153	150.7	26.6	13	209.8	37.0	73	268.9	47.4
34	33.5	05.9	94	92.6	16.3	154	151.7	26.7	14	210.7	37.2	74	269.8	47.6
35	34.5	06.1	95	93.6	16.5	155	152.6	26.9	15	211.7	37.3	75	270.8	47.8
36	35.5	06.3	96	94.6	16.7	156	153.6	27.1	16	212.7	37.5	76	271.8	47.9
37	36.4	06.4	97	95.5	16.8	157	154.6	27.3	17	213.7	37.7	77	272.8	48.1
38	37.4	06.6	98	96.5	17.0	158	155.6	27.4	18	214.7	37.9	78	273.8	48.3
39	38.4	06.8	99	97.5	17.2	159	156.6	27.6	19	215.7	38.0	79	274.8	48.4
40	39.4	06.9	100	98.5	17.3	160	157.6	27.8	20	216.7	38.2	80	275.7	48.6
41	40.4	07.1	101	99.5	17.4	161	158.6	28.0	221	217.6	38.4	281	276.7	48.8
42	41.4	07.3	02	100.5	17.7	162	159.5	28.1	22	218.6	38.6	82	277.7	49.0
43	42.3	07.5	03	101.4	17.9	163	160.5	28.3	23	219.6	38.7	83	278.7	49.1
44	43.3	07.6	04	102.4	18.1	164	161.5	28.5	24	220.6	38.9	84	279.7	49.3
45	44.3	07.8	05	103.4	18.2	165	162.5	28.7	25	221.6	39.0	85	280.7	49.5
46	45.3	08.0	06	104.4	18.4	166	163.5	28.8	26	222.6	39.2	86	281.7	49.7
47	46.3	08.2	07	105.4	18.6	167	164.5	29.0	27	223.6	39.4	87	282.6	49.8
48	47.3	08.3	08	106.4	18.8	168	165.4	29.2	28	224.5	39.6	88	283.6	50.0
49	48.3	08.5	09	107.3	18.9	169	166.4	29.3	29	225.5	39.8	89	284.6	50.2
50	49.2	08.7	10	108.3	19.1	170	167.4	29.5	30	226.5	39.9	90	285.6	50.4
51	50.2	08.9	11	109.3	19.3	171	168.4	29.7	231	227.5	40.1	291	286.6	50.5
52	51.2	09.0	12	110.3	19.4	172	169.4	29.9	32	228.5	40.3	92	287.6	50.7
53	52.2	09.2	13	111.3	19.6	173	170.4	30.0	33	229.5	40.5	93	288.5	50.9
54	53.2	09.4	14	112.3	19.8	174	171.4	30.2	34	230.4	40.6	94	289.5	51.1
55	54.2	09.6	15	113.3	20.0	175	172.3	30.4	35	231.4	40.8	95	290.5	51.2
56	55.1	09.7	16	114.2	20.1	176	173.3	30.6	36	232.4	41.0	96	291.5	51.4
57	56.1	09.9	17	115.2	20.3	177	174.3	30.7	37	233.4	41.1	97	292.5	51.6
58	57.1	10.1	18	116.2	20.5	178	175.3	30.9	38	234.4	41.3	98	293.5	51.7
59	58.1	10.2	19	117.2	20.7	179	176.3	31.1	39	235.4	41.5	99	294.5	51.9
60	59.1	10.4	20	118.2	20.8	180	177.3	31.3	40	236.4	41.7	100	295.4	52.1
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 80 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 9 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.2	09.5	121	119.5	18.9	181	178.8	28.3	241	238.0	37.7
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.2	09.7	22	120.5	19.1	82	179.8	28.5	42	239.0	37.9
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.2	09.9	23	121.5	19.2	83	180.7	28.6	43	240.0	38.0
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.2	10.0	24	122.5	19.4	84	181.7	28.8	44	241.0	38.2
5	04.9	00.8	65	64.2	10.2	25	123.5	19.6	85	182.7	28.9	45	242.0	38.3
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.2	10.3	26	124.4	19.7	86	183.7	29.1	46	243.0	38.5
7	06.9	01.1	67	66.2	10.5	27	125.4	19.9	87	184.7	29.3	47	244.0	38.6
8	07.9	01.3	68	67.2	10.6	28	126.4	20.0	88	185.7	29.4	48	244.9	38.8
9	08.9	01.4	69	68.2	10.8	29	127.4	20.2	89	186.7	29.6	49	245.9	39.0
10	09.9	01.6	70	69.1	11.0	30	128.4	20.3	90	187.7	29.7	50	246.9	39.1
11	10.9	01.7	71	70.1	11.1	131	129.4	20.5	191	188.6	29.9	251	247.9	39.3
12	11.9	01.9	72	71.1	11.3	32	130.4	20.6	92	189.6	30.0	52	248.9	39.4
13	12.8	02.0	73	72.1	11.4	33	131.4	20.8	93	190.6	30.2	53	249.9	39.6
14	13.8	02.2	74	73.1	11.6	34	132.4	21.0	94	191.6	30.3	54	250.9	39.7
15	14.8	02.3	75	74.1	11.7	35	133.3	21.1	95	192.6	30.5	55	251.9	39.9
16	15.8	02.5	76	75.1	11.9	36	134.3	21.3	96	193.6	30.7	56	252.8	40.0
17	16.8	02.7	77	76.1	12.0	37	135.3	21.4	97	194.6	30.8	57	253.8	40.2
18	17.8	02.8	78	77.0	12.2	38	136.3	21.6	98	195.6	31.0	58	254.8	40.4
19	18.8	03.0	79	78.0	12.4	39	137.3	21.7	99	196.5	31.1	59	255.8	40.5
20	19.8	03.1	80	79.0	12.5	40	138.3	21.9	200	197.5	31.3	60	256.8	40.7
21	20.7	03.3	81	80.0	12.7	141	139.3	22.1	201	198.5	31.4	61	257.8	40.8
22	21.7	03.4	82	81.0	12.8	42	140.3	22.2	02	199.5	31.6	62	258.8	41.0
23	22.7	03.6	83	82.0	13.0	43	141.2	22.4	03	200.5	31.8	63	259.8	41.1
24	23.7	03.8	84	83.0	13.1	44	142.2	22.5	04	201.5	31.9	64	260.7	41.3
25	24.7	03.9	85	84.0	13.3	45	143.2	22.7	05	202.5	32.1	65	261.7	41.5
26	25.7	04.1	86	84.9	13.5	46	144.2	22.8	06	203.5	32.2	66	262.7	41.6
27	26.7	04.2	87	85.9	13.6	47	145.2	23.0	07	204.5	32.4	67	263.7	41.8
28	27.7	04.4	88	86.9	13.8	48	146.2	23.2	08	205.4	32.5	68	264.7	41.9
29	28.6	04.5	89	87.9	13.9	49	147.2	23.3	09	206.4	32.7	69	265.7	42.1
30	29.6	04.7	90	88.9	14.1	50	148.2	23.5	10	207.4	32.9	70	266.7	42.2
31	30.6	04.8	91	89.9	14.2	151	149.1	23.6	211	208.4	33.0	271	267.7	42.4
32	31.6	05.0	92	90.9	14.4	52	150.1	23.8	12	209.4	33.2	72	268.7	42.6
33	32.6	05.2	93	91.9	14.5	53	151.1	23.9	13	210.4	33.3	73	269.6	42.7
34	33.6	05.3	94	92.8	14.7	54	152.1	24.1	14	211.4	33.5	74	270.6	42.9
35	34.6	05.5	95	93.8	14.9	55	153.1	24.2	15	212.4	33.6	75	271.6	43.0
36	35.6	05.6	96	94.8	15.0	56	154.1	24.4	16	213.3	33.8	76	272.6	43.2
37	36.5	05.8	97	95.8	15.2	57	155.1	24.6	17	214.3	33.9	77	273.6	43.3
38	37.5	05.9	98	96.8	15.3	58	156.1	24.7	18	215.3	34.1	78	274.6	43.5
39	38.5	06.1	99	97.8	15.5	59	157.0	24.9	19	216.3	34.3	79	275.6	43.6
40	39.5	06.3	100	98.8	15.6	60	158.0	25.0	20	217.3	34.4	80	276.6	43.8
41	40.5	06.4	101	99.8	15.8	161	159.0	25.2	221	218.3	34.6	281	277.5	44.0
42	41.5	06.6	02	100.7	16.0	62	160.0	25.3	22	219.3	34.7	82	278.5	44.1
43	42.5	06.7	03	101.7	16.1	63	161.0	25.5	23	220.3	34.9	83	279.5	44.3
44	43.5	06.9	04	102.7	16.3	64	162.0	25.7	24	221.2	35.0	84	280.5	44.4
45	44.4	07.0	05	103.7	16.4	65	163.0	25.8	25	222.2	35.2	85	281.5	44.6
46	45.4	07.2	06	104.7	16.6	66	164.0	26.0	26	223.2	35.4	86	282.5	44.7
47	46.4	07.4	07	105.7	16.7	67	164.9	26.1	27	224.2	35.5	87	283.5	44.9
48	47.4	07.5	08	106.7	16.9	68	165.9	26.3	28	225.2	35.7	88	284.5	45.1
49	48.4	07.7	09	107.7	17.1	69	166.9	26.4	29	226.2	35.8	89	285.4	45.2
50	49.4	07.8	10	108.6	17.2	70	167.9	26.6	30	227.2	36.0	90	286.4	45.4
51	50.4	08.0	111	109.6	17.4	171	168.9	26.8	231	228.2	36.1	291	287.4	45.5
52	51.4	08.1	12	110.6	17.5	72	169.9	26.9	32	229.1	36.3	92	288.4	45.7
53	52.3	08.3	13	111.6	17.7	73	170.9	27.1	33	230.1	36.4	93	289.4	45.8
54	53.3	08.4	14	112.6	17.8	74	171.9	27.2	34	231.1	36.6	94	290.4	46.0
55	54.3	08.6	15	113.6	18.0	75	172.8	27.4	35	232.1	36.8	95	291.4	46.1
56	55.3	08.8	16	114.6	18.1	76	173.8	27.5	36	233.1	36.9	96	292.4	46.3
57	56.3	08.9	17	115.6	18.3	77	174.8	27.7	37	234.1	37.1	97	293.3	46.5
58	57.3	09.1	18	116.5	18.5	78	175.8	27.8	38	235.1	37.2	98	294.3	46.6
59	58.3	09.2	19	117.5	18.6	79	176.8	28.0	39	236.1	37.4	99	295.3	46.8
60	59.3	09.4	20	118.5	18.8	80	177.8	28.2	40	237.0	37.5	300	296.3	46.9
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

D d

for 81 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 12 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	21.0	03.2	61	59.7	12.7	121	118.4	25.2	181	177.0	37.6	241	235.7	50.1			
2	22.0	00.4	62	00.6	12.9	22	119.3	25.4	82	178.0	37.8	42	236.7	50.3			
3	02.9	00.6	63	61.6	13.1	23	120.3	25.6	83	179.0	38.0	43	237.7	50.5			
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.6	13.3	24	121.3	25.8	84	180.0	38.3	44	238.7	50.7			
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.6	13.5	25	122.3	26.0	85	181.0	38.5	45	239.6	50.9			
6	05.9	01.2	66	64.6	13.7	26	123.2	26.2	86	181.9	38.7	46	240.6	51.1			
7	06.8	01.5	67	65.5	13.9	27	124.2	26.4	87	182.9	38.9	47	241.6	51.4			
8	07.8	01.7	68	66.5	14.1	28	125.2	26.6	88	183.9	39.1	48	242.6	51.6			
9	08.8	01.9	69	67.5	14.3	29	126.2	26.8	89	184.9	39.3	49	243.6	51.8			
10	09.8	02.1	70	68.5	14.5	30	127.2	27.0	90	185.8	39.5	50	244.5	52.0			
11	10.8	02.3	71	69.4	14.8	31	128.1	27.2	91	186.8	39.7	51	245.5	52.2			
12	11.7	02.5	72	70.4	15.0	32	129.1	27.4	92	187.8	39.9	52	246.5	52.4			
13	12.7	02.7	73	71.4	15.2	33	130.1	27.7	93	188.8	40.1	53	247.5	52.6			
14	13.7	02.9	74	72.4	15.4	34	131.1	27.9	94	189.8	40.3	54	248.4	52.8			
15	14.7	03.1	75	73.4	15.6	35	132.0	28.1	95	190.7	40.5	55	249.4	53.0			
16	15.7	03.3	76	74.3	15.8	36	133.0	28.3	96	191.7	40.8	56	250.4	53.2			
17	16.6	03.5	77	75.3	16.0	37	134.0	28.5	97	192.7	41.0	57	251.4	53.4			
18	17.6	03.7	78	76.3	16.2	38	135.0	28.7	98	193.7	41.2	58	252.4	53.6			
19	18.6	04.0	79	77.3	16.4	39	136.0	28.9	99	194.7	41.4	59	253.3	53.8			
20	19.6	04.2	80	78.3	16.6	40	136.9	29.1	100	195.6	41.6	60	254.3	54.1			
21	20.5	04.4	81	79.2	16.8	41	137.9	29.3	101	196.6	41.8	61	255.3	54.3			
22	21.5	04.6	82	80.2	17.0	42	138.9	29.5	102	197.6	42.0	62	256.3	54.5			
23	22.5	04.8	83	81.2	17.3	43	139.9	29.7	103	198.6	42.2	63	257.2	54.7			
24	23.5	05.0	84	82.2	17.5	44	140.9	29.9	104	199.5	42.4	64	258.2	54.9			
25	24.5	05.2	85	83.1	17.7	45	141.8	30.1	105	200.5	42.6	65	259.2	55.1			
26	25.4	05.5	86	84.1	17.9	46	142.8	30.4	106	201.5	42.8	66	260.2	55.3			
27	26.4	05.6	87	85.1	18.1	47	143.8	30.6	107	202.5	43.0	67	261.2	55.5			
28	27.4	05.8	88	86.1	18.3	48	144.8	30.8	108	203.5	43.2	68	262.1	55.7			
29	28.4	06.0	89	87.0	18.5	49	145.7	31.0	109	204.4	43.5	69	263.1	55.9			
30	29.3	06.2	90	88.0	18.7	50	146.7	31.2	110	205.4	43.7	70	264.1	56.1			
31	30.3	06.4	91	89.0	18.9	51	147.7	31.4	111	206.4	43.9	71	265.1	56.3			
32	31.3	06.7	92	90.0	19.1	52	148.7	31.6	112	207.4	44.1	72	266.1	56.6			
33	32.3	06.9	93	91.0	19.3	53	149.7	31.8	113	208.3	44.3	73	267.0	56.8			
34	33.3	07.1	94	91.9	19.5	54	150.6	32.0	114	209.3	44.5	74	268.0	57.0			
35	34.2	07.3	95	92.9	19.8	55	151.6	32.2	115	210.3	44.7	75	269.0	57.2			
36	35.2	07.5	96	93.9	20.0	56	152.6	32.4	116	211.3	44.9	76	270.0	57.4			
37	36.2	07.7	97	94.9	20.2	57	153.6	32.6	117	212.3	45.1	77	270.9	57.6			
38	37.2	07.9	98	95.9	20.4	58	154.5	32.9	118	213.2	45.3	78	271.9	57.8			
39	38.1	08.1	99	96.8	20.6	59	155.5	33.1	119	214.2	45.5	79	272.9	58.0			
40	39.1	08.3	100	97.8	20.8	60	156.5	33.2	120	215.2	45.7	80	273.9	58.2			
41	40.1	08.5	101	98.8	21.0	101	157.5	33.5	121	216.2	45.9	81	274.9	58.4			
42	41.1	08.7	102	99.8	21.2	62	158.5	33.7	122	217.1	46.2	82	275.8	58.6			
43	42.1	08.9	103	100.7	21.4	63	159.4	33.9	123	218.1	46.4	83	276.8	58.8			
44	43.0	09.1	104	101.7	21.6	64	160.4	34.1	124	219.1	46.6	84	277.8	59.0			
45	44.0	09.4	105	102.7	21.8	65	161.4	34.3	125	220.1	46.8	85	278.8	59.3			
46	45.0	09.6	106	103.7	22.0	66	162.4	34.5	126	221.1	47.0	86	279.8	59.5			
47	46.0	09.8	107	104.7	22.2	67	163.4	34.7	127	222.0	47.2	87	280.7	59.7			
48	47.0	10.0	108	105.6	22.5	68	164.3	34.9	128	223.0	47.4	88	281.7	59.9			
49	47.9	10.2	109	106.6	22.7	69	165.3	35.1	129	224.0	47.6	89	282.7	60.1			
50	48.9	10.4	110	107.6	22.9	70	166.3	35.3	130	225.0	47.8	90	283.7	60.3			
51	49.9	10.6	111	108.6	23.1	71	167.3	35.6	131	226.0	48.0	91	284.6	60.5			
52	50.9	10.8	112	109.6	23.3	72	168.2	35.8	132	226.9	48.2	92	285.6	60.7			
53	51.8	11.0	113	110.5	23.5	73	169.2	36.0	133	227.9	48.4	93	286.6	60.9			
54	52.8	11.2	114	111.5	23.7	74	170.2	36.2	134	228.9	48.7	94	287.6	61.1			
55	53.8	11.4	115	112.5	23.9	75	171.2	36.4	135	229.9	48.9	95	288.6	61.3			
56	54.8	11.6	116	113.5	24.1	76	172.2	36.6	136	230.8	49.1	96	289.5	61.5			
57	55.8	11.9	117	114.4	24.3	77	173.1	36.8	137	231.8	49.3	97	290.5	61.7			
58	56.7	12.1	118	115.4	24.5	78	174.1	37.0	138	232.8	49.5	98	291.5	62.0			
59	57.7	12.3	119	116.4	24.7	79	175.1	37.2	139	233.8	49.7	99	292.5	62.2			
60	58.7	12.5	120	117.4	24.9	80	176.1	37.4	140	234.8	49.9	100	293.4	62.4			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 78 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 11 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.9	11.6	121	118.8	23.1	181	177.7	34.5	241	236.6	46.0
2	02.0	00.4	62	60.9	11.8	22	119.8	23.3	82	178.7	34.7	42	237.6	46.2
3	03.0	00.6	63	61.8	12.0	23	120.7	23.5	83	179.6	34.9	43	238.5	46.4
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.8	12.2	24	121.7	23.7	84	180.6	35.1	44	239.5	46.6
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.8	12.4	25	122.7	23.9	85	181.6	35.3	45	240.5	46.7
6	05.9	01.1	66	64.8	12.6	26	123.7	24.0	86	182.6	35.5	46	241.5	46.9
7	06.9	01.3	67	65.8	12.8	27	124.7	24.2	87	183.6	35.7	47	242.5	47.1
8	07.9	01.5	68	66.8	13.0	28	125.6	24.4	88	184.5	35.9	48	243.4	47.3
9	08.8	01.7	69	67.7	13.2	29	126.6	24.6	89	185.5	36.1	49	244.4	47.5
10	09.8	01.9	70	68.7	13.4	30	127.6	24.8	90	186.5	36.3	50	245.4	47.7
11	10.8	02.1	71	69.7	13.5	31	128.6	25.0	91	187.5	36.4	51	246.4	47.9
12	11.8	02.3	72	70.7	13.7	32	129.6	25.2	92	188.5	36.6	52	247.4	48.1
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.7	13.9	33	130.6	25.4	93	189.5	36.8	53	248.4	48.3
14	13.7	02.7	74	72.6	14.1	34	131.5	25.6	94	190.4	37.0	54	249.3	48.5
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.3	35	132.5	25.8	95	191.4	37.2	55	250.3	48.7
16	15.7	03.1	76	74.6	14.5	36	133.5	26.0	96	192.4	37.4	56	251.3	48.8
17	16.7	03.2	77	75.6	14.7	37	134.5	26.1	97	193.4	37.6	57	252.3	49.0
18	17.7	03.4	78	76.6	14.9	38	135.5	26.3	98	194.4	37.8	58	253.3	49.2
19	18.7	03.6	79	77.5	15.1	39	136.4	26.5	99	195.3	38.0	59	254.2	49.4
20	19.6	03.8	80	78.5	15.3	40	137.4	26.7	100	196.3	38.2	60	255.2	49.6
21	20.6	04.0	81	79.5	15.5	41	138.4	26.9	101	197.3	38.4	61	256.2	49.8
22	21.6	04.2	82	80.5	15.6	42	139.4	27.1	102	198.3	38.5	62	257.2	50.0
23	22.6	04.4	83	81.5	15.8	43	140.4	27.3	103	199.3	38.7	63	258.2	50.2
24	23.6	04.6	84	82.5	16.0	44	141.4	27.5	104	200.3	38.9	64	259.1	50.4
25	24.5	04.8	85	83.4	16.2	45	142.3	27.7	105	201.2	39.1	65	260.1	50.6
26	25.5	05.0	86	84.4	16.4	46	143.3	27.9	106	202.2	39.3	66	261.1	50.8
27	26.5	05.2	87	85.4	16.6	47	144.3	28.0	107	203.2	39.5	67	262.1	50.9
28	27.5	05.3	88	86.4	16.8	48	145.3	28.2	108	204.2	39.7	68	263.1	51.1
29	28.5	05.5	89	87.4	17.0	49	146.3	28.4	109	205.2	39.9	69	264.1	51.3
30	29.4	05.7	90	88.3	17.2	50	147.2	28.6	110	206.1	40.1	70	265.0	51.5
31	30.4	05.9	91	89.3	17.4	51	148.2	28.8	111	207.1	40.3	71	266.0	51.7
32	31.4	06.1	92	90.3	17.6	52	149.2	29.0	112	208.1	40.4	72	267.0	51.9
33	32.4	06.3	93	91.3	17.7	53	150.2	29.2	113	209.1	40.5	73	268.0	52.1
34	33.4	06.5	94	92.3	17.9	54	151.2	29.4	114	210.1	40.8	74	269.0	52.3
35	34.4	06.7	95	93.3	18.1	55	152.2	29.6	115	211.0	41.0	75	269.9	52.5
36	35.3	06.9	96	94.2	18.3	56	153.1	29.8	116	212.0	41.2	76	270.9	52.7
37	36.3	07.1	97	95.2	18.5	57	154.1	30.0	117	213.0	41.4	77	271.9	52.9
38	37.3	07.3	98	96.2	18.7	58	155.1	30.1	118	214.0	41.6	78	272.9	53.0
39	38.3	07.4	99	97.2	18.9	59	156.1	30.3	119	215.0	41.8	79	273.9	53.2
40	39.3	07.6	100	98.2	19.1	60	157.1	30.5	120	216.0	42.0	80	274.8	53.4
41	40.2	07.8	101	99.1	19.3	101	158.0	30.7	121	216.9	42.2	101	275.8	53.6
42	41.2	08.0	102	100.1	19.5	102	159.0	30.9	122	217.9	42.4	102	276.8	53.8
43	42.2	08.2	103	101.1	19.7	103	160.0	31.1	123	218.9	42.6	103	277.8	54.0
44	43.2	08.4	104	102.1	19.8	104	161.0	31.3	124	219.9	42.7	104	278.8	54.2
45	44.2	08.6	105	103.1	20.0	105	162.0	31.5	125	220.9	42.9	105	279.8	54.4
46	45.2	08.8	106	104.1	20.2	106	163.0	31.7	126	221.8	43.1	106	280.7	54.6
47	46.1	09.0	107	105.0	20.4	107	163.9	31.9	127	222.8	43.3	107	281.7	54.8
48	47.1	09.2	108	106.0	20.6	108	164.9	32.1	128	223.8	43.5	108	282.7	55.0
49	48.1	09.3	109	107.0	20.8	109	165.9	32.2	129	224.8	43.7	109	283.7	55.1
50	49.1	09.5	110	108.0	21.0	110	166.9	32.4	130	225.8	43.9	110	284.7	55.3
51	50.1	09.7	111	109.0	21.2	111	167.9	32.6	131	226.8	44.1	111	285.7	55.5
52	51.0	09.9	112	109.9	21.4	112	168.8	32.8	132	227.7	44.3	112	286.6	55.7
53	52.0	10.1	113	110.9	21.6	113	169.8	33.0	133	228.7	44.5	113	287.6	55.9
54	53.0	10.3	114	111.9	21.8	114	170.8	33.2	134	229.7	44.6	114	288.6	56.1
55	54.0	10.5	115	112.9	21.9	115	171.8	33.4	135	230.7	44.8	115	289.6	56.3
56	55.0	10.7	116	113.9	22.1	116	172.8	33.6	136	231.7	45.0	116	290.6	56.5
57	56.0	10.9	117	114.9	22.3	117	173.7	33.8	137	232.6	45.2	117	291.5	56.7
58	56.9	11.1	118	115.8	22.5	118	174.7	34.0	138	233.6	45.4	118	292.5	56.9
59	57.9	11.3	119	116.8	22.7	119	175.7	34.2	139	234.6	45.6	119	293.5	57.1
60	58.9	11.4	120	117.8	22.9	120	176.7	34.3	140	235.6	45.8	120	294.5	57.2
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 14 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.3	181	175.6	43.8	241	233.8	58.3			
2	01.9	00.5	62	60.2	15.0	22	118.4	29.5	82	176.6	44.0	42	234.8	58.5			
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.1	15.2	23	119.3	29.8	83	177.6	44.3	43	235.8	58.8			
4	03.9	01.0	64	62.1	15.5	24	120.3	30.0	84	178.5	44.5	44	236.8	59.0			
5	04.9	01.2	65	63.1	15.7	25	121.3	30.2	85	179.5	44.8	45	237.7	59.3			
6	05.8	01.5	66	64.0	16.0	26	122.3	30.5	86	180.5	45.0	46	238.7	59.5			
7	06.8	01.7	67	65.0	16.2	27	123.2	30.7	87	181.4	45.2	47	239.7	59.8			
8	07.8	01.9	68	66.0	16.5	28	124.2	31.0	88	182.4	45.5	48	240.6	60.0			
9	08.7	02.2	69	67.0	16.7	29	125.2	31.2	89	183.4	45.7	49	241.6	60.2			
10	09.7	02.4	70	67.9	16.9	30	126.1	31.4	90	184.4	46.0	50	242.6	60.5			
11	10.7	02.7	71	68.9	17.2	31	127.1	31.7	91	185.3	46.2	51	243.5	60.7			
12	11.6	02.9	72	69.9	17.4	32	128.1	31.9	92	186.3	46.4	52	244.5	61.0			
13	12.6	03.1	73	70.8	17.7	33	129.0	32.2	93	187.3	46.7	53	245.5	61.2			
14	13.6	03.4	74	71.8	17.9	34	130.0	32.4	94	188.2	46.9	54	246.5	61.4			
15	14.6	03.6	75	72.8	18.1	35	131.0	32.7	95	189.2	47.2	55	247.4	61.7			
16	15.5	03.9	76	73.7	18.4	36	132.0	32.9	96	190.2	47.4	56	248.4	61.9			
17	16.5	04.1	77	74.7	18.6	37	132.9	33.1	97	191.1	47.7	57	249.4	62.2			
18	17.5	04.4	78	75.7	18.9	38	133.9	33.4	98	192.1	47.9	58	250.3	62.4			
19	18.4	04.6	79	76.7	19.1	39	134.9	33.6	99	193.1	48.1	59	251.3	62.7			
20	19.4	04.8	80	77.6	19.4	40	135.8	33.9	200	194.1	48.4	60	252.3	62.9			
21	20.4	05.1	81	78.6	19.6	41	136.8	34.1	201	195.0	48.6	61	253.2	63.1			
22	21.3	05.3	82	79.6	19.8	42	137.8	34.4	02	196.0	48.9	62	254.2	63.4			
23	22.3	05.6	83	80.5	20.1	43	138.8	34.6	03	197.0	49.1	63	255.2	63.6			
24	23.3	05.8	84	81.5	20.3	44	139.7	34.8	04	197.9	49.4	64	256.2	63.9			
25	24.3	06.0	85	82.5	20.6	45	140.7	35.1	05	198.9	49.6	65	257.1	64.1			
26	25.2	06.3	86	83.4	20.8	46	141.7	35.3	06	199.9	49.8	66	258.1	64.4			
27	26.2	06.5	87	84.4	21.0	47	142.6	35.6	07	200.9	50.1	67	259.1	64.6			
28	27.2	06.8	88	85.4	21.3	48	143.6	35.8	08	201.8	50.3	68	260.0	64.8			
29	28.1	07.0	89	86.4	21.5	49	144.6	36.0	09	202.8	50.6	69	261.0	65.1			
30	29.1	07.3	90	87.3	21.8	50	145.5	36.3	10	203.8	50.8	70	262.0	65.3			
31	30.1	07.5	91	88.3	22.0	51	146.5	36.5	211	204.7	51.0	271	263.0	65.6			
32	31.0	07.7	92	89.3	22.3	52	147.5	36.8	12	205.7	51.3	72	263.9	65.8			
33	32.0	08.0	93	90.2	22.5	53	148.5	37.0	13	206.7	51.5	73	264.9	66.0			
34	33.0	08.2	94	91.2	22.7	54	149.4	37.3	14	207.6	51.8	74	265.9	66.3			
35	34.0	08.5	95	92.2	23.0	55	150.4	37.5	15	208.6	52.0	75	266.8	66.5			
36	34.9	08.7	96	93.1	23.2	56	151.4	37.7	16	209.6	52.3	76	267.8	66.8			
37	35.9	09.0	97	94.1	23.5	57	152.3	38.0	17	210.6	52.5	77	268.8	67.0			
38	36.9	09.2	98	95.1	23.7	58	153.3	38.2	18	211.5	52.7	78	269.7	67.3			
39	37.8	09.4	99	96.1	24.0	59	154.3	38.5	19	212.5	53.0	79	270.7	67.5			
40	38.8	09.7	100	97.0	24.2	60	155.2	38.7	20	213.5	53.2	80	271.7	67.7			
41	39.8	09.9	101	98.0	24.4	161	156.2	38.9	221	214.4	53.5	281	272.7	68.0			
42	40.8	10.2	02	99.0	24.7	62	157.2	39.2	22	215.4	53.7	82	273.6	68.2			
43	41.7	10.4	03	99.9	24.9	63	158.2	39.4	23	216.4	53.9	83	274.6	68.5			
44	42.7	10.6	04	100.9	25.2	64	159.1	39.7	24	217.3	54.2	84	275.6	68.7			
45	43.7	10.9	05	101.9	25.4	65	160.1	39.9	25	218.3	54.4	85	276.5	68.9			
46	44.6	11.1	06	102.9	25.6	66	161.1	40.2	26	219.3	54.7	86	277.5	69.2			
47	45.6	11.4	07	103.8	25.9	67	162.0	40.4	27	220.3	54.9	87	278.5	69.4			
48	46.6	11.6	08	104.8	26.1	68	163.0	40.6	28	221.2	55.2	88	279.4	69.7			
49	47.5	11.9	09	105.8	26.4	69	164.0	40.9	29	222.2	55.4	89	280.4	69.9			
50	48.5	12.1	10	106.7	26.6	70	164.9	41.1	30	223.2	55.6	90	281.4	70.2			
51	49.5	12.3	11	107.7	26.9	71	165.9	41.4	31	224.1	55.9	291	282.4	70.4			
52	50.5	12.6	12	108.7	27.1	72	166.9	41.6	32	225.1	56.1	92	283.3	70.6			
53	51.4	12.8	13	109.6	27.3	73	167.9	41.9	33	226.1	56.4	93	284.3	70.9			
54	52.4	13.1	14	110.6	27.6	74	168.8	42.1	34	227.0	56.6	94	285.3	71.1			
55	53.4	13.3	15	111.6	27.8	75	169.8	42.3	35	228.0	56.9	95	286.2	71.4			
56	54.3	13.5	16	112.6	28.1	76	170.8	42.6	36	229.0	57.1	96	287.2	71.6			
57	55.3	13.8	17	113.5	28.3	77	171.7	42.8	37	230.0	57.3	97	288.2	71.9			
58	56.3	14.0	18	114.5	28.5	78	172.7	43.1	38	230.9	57.6	98	289.1	72.1			
59	57.2	14.3	19	115.5	28.8	79	173.7	43.3	39	231.9	57.8	99	290.1	72.3			
60	58.2	14.5	20	116.4	29.0	80	174.7	43.5	40	232.9	58.1	300	291.1	72.6			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 76 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 13 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.4	13.7	121	117.9	27.2	181	176.4	40.7	241	234.8	54.2
2	01.9	00.4	62	60.4	13.9	122	118.9	27.4	82	177.3	40.9	42	235.8	54.4
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.4	14.2	23	119.8	27.7	83	178.3	41.2	43	236.8	54.7
4	03.9	00.9	64	62.4	14.4	24	120.8	27.9	84	179.3	41.4	44	237.7	54.9
5	04.9	01.1	65	63.3	14.6	25	121.8	28.1	85	180.3	41.6	45	238.7	55.1
6	05.8	01.3	66	64.3	14.8	26	122.8	28.3	86	181.2	41.8	46	239.7	55.3
7	06.8	01.6	67	65.3	15.1	27	123.7	28.6	87	182.2	42.1	47	240.7	55.6
8	07.8	01.8	68	66.3	15.3	28	124.7	28.8	88	183.2	42.3	48	241.6	55.8
9	08.8	02.0	69	67.2	15.5	29	125.7	29.0	89	184.2	42.5	49	242.6	56.0
10	09.7	02.2	70	68.2	15.7	30	126.7	29.2	90	185.1	42.7	50	243.6	56.2
11	10.7	02.5	71	69.2	16.0	131	127.6	29.5	191	186.1	43.0	251	244.6	56.5
12	11.7	02.7	72	70.2	16.2	32	128.6	29.7	92	187.1	43.2	52	245.5	56.7
13	12.7	02.9	73	71.1	16.4	33	129.6	29.9	93	188.1	43.4	53	246.5	56.9
14	13.6	03.1	74	72.1	16.6	34	130.6	30.1	94	189.0	43.6	54	247.5	57.1
15	14.6	03.4	75	73.1	16.9	35	131.5	30.4	95	190.0	43.9	55	248.5	57.4
16	15.6	03.6	76	74.1	17.1	36	132.5	30.6	96	191.0	44.1	56	249.4	57.6
17	16.6	03.8	77	75.0	17.3	37	133.5	30.8	97	192.0	44.3	57	250.4	57.8
18	17.5	04.0	78	76.0	17.5	38	134.5	31.0	98	192.9	44.5	58	251.4	58.0
19	18.5	04.3	79	77.0	17.8	39	135.4	31.3	99	193.9	44.8	59	252.4	58.3
20	19.5	04.5	80	78.0	18.0	40	136.4	31.5	200	194.9	45.0	60	253.3	58.5
21	20.5	04.7	81	78.9	18.2	141	137.4	31.7	201	195.8	45.2	261	254.3	58.7
22	21.4	04.9	82	79.9	18.4	42	138.4	31.9	02	196.8	45.4	62	255.3	58.9
23	22.4	05.2	83	80.9	18.7	43	139.3	32.2	03	197.8	45.7	63	256.3	59.2
24	23.4	05.4	84	81.8	18.9	44	140.3	32.4	04	198.8	45.9	64	257.2	59.4
25	24.4	05.6	85	82.8	19.1	45	141.3	32.6	05	199.7	46.1	65	258.2	59.6
26	25.3	05.8	86	83.8	19.3	46	142.3	32.8	06	200.7	46.3	66	259.2	59.8
27	26.3	06.1	87	84.8	19.6	47	143.2	33.1	07	201.7	46.6	67	260.2	60.1
28	27.3	06.3	88	85.7	19.8	48	144.2	33.3	08	202.7	46.8	68	261.1	60.3
29	28.3	06.5	89	86.7	20.0	49	145.2	33.5	09	203.6	47.0	69	262.1	60.5
30	29.2	06.7	90	87.7	20.2	50	146.2	33.7	10	204.6	47.2	70	263.1	60.7
31	30.2	07.0	91	88.7	20.5	151	147.1	34.0	211	205.6	47.5	271	264.1	61.0
32	31.2	07.2	92	89.6	20.7	52	148.1	34.2	12	206.6	47.7	72	265.0	61.2
33	32.2	07.4	93	90.6	20.9	53	149.1	34.4	13	207.5	47.9	73	266.0	61.4
34	33.1	07.6	94	91.6	21.1	54	150.1	34.6	14	208.5	48.1	74	267.0	61.6
35	34.1	07.9	95	92.6	21.4	55	151.0	34.9	15	209.5	48.4	75	268.0	61.9
36	35.1	08.1	96	93.5	21.6	56	152.0	35.1	16	210.5	48.6	76	268.9	62.1
37	36.1	08.3	97	94.5	21.8	57	153.0	35.3	17	211.4	48.8	77	269.9	62.3
38	37.0	08.5	98	95.5	22.0	58	154.0	35.5	18	212.4	49.0	78	270.9	62.5
39	38.0	08.8	99	96.5	22.3	59	154.9	35.8	19	213.4	49.3	79	271.9	62.8
40	39.0	09.0	100	97.4	22.5	60	155.9	36.0	20	214.4	49.5	80	272.8	63.0
41	39.9	09.2	101	98.4	22.7	161	156.9	36.2	221	215.3	49.7	281	273.8	63.2
42	40.9	09.4	02	99.4	22.9	62	157.8	36.4	22	216.3	49.9	82	274.8	63.4
43	41.9	09.7	03	100.4	23.2	63	158.8	36.7	23	217.3	50.2	83	275.7	63.7
44	42.9	09.9	04	101.3	23.4	64	159.8	36.9	24	218.3	50.4	84	276.7	63.9
45	43.8	10.1	05	102.3	23.6	65	160.8	37.1	25	219.2	50.6	85	277.7	64.1
46	44.8	10.3	06	103.3	23.8	66	161.7	37.3	26	220.2	50.8	86	278.7	64.3
47	45.8	10.6	07	104.3	24.1	67	162.7	37.6	27	221.2	51.1	87	279.6	64.6
48	46.8	10.8	08	105.2	24.3	68	163.7	37.8	28	222.2	51.3	88	280.6	64.8
49	47.7	11.0	09	106.2	24.5	69	164.7	38.0	29	223.1	51.5	89	281.6	65.0
50	48.7	11.2	10	107.2	24.7	70	165.6	38.2	30	224.1	51.7	90	282.6	65.2
51	49.7	11.5	111	108.2	25.0	171	166.6	38.5	231	225.1	52.0	291	283.5	65.5
52	50.7	11.7	12	109.1	25.2	72	167.6	38.7	32	226.1	52.2	92	284.5	65.7
53	51.6	11.9	13	110.1	25.4	73	168.6	38.9	33	227.0	52.4	93	285.5	65.9
54	52.6	12.1	14	111.1	25.6	74	169.5	39.1	34	228.0	52.6	94	286.5	66.1
55	53.6	12.4	15	112.1	25.9	75	170.5	39.4	35	229.0	52.9	95	287.4	66.4
56	54.6	12.6	16	113.0	26.1	76	171.5	39.6	36	230.0	53.1	96	288.4	66.6
57	55.5	12.8	17	114.0	26.3	77	172.5	39.8	37	230.9	53.3	97	289.4	66.8
58	56.5	13.0	18	115.0	26.5	78	173.4	40.0	38	231.9	53.5	98	290.4	67.0
59	57.5	13.3	19	116.0	26.8	79	174.4	40.3	39	232.9	53.8	99	291.3	67.3
60	58.5	13.5	20	116.9	27.0	80	175.4	40.5	40	233.8	54.0	300	292.3	67.5
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 77 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 16 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.6	16.8	121	116.3	33.4	181	174.0	49.9	241	231.7	66.4			
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.6	17.1	22	117.3	33.6	82	174.9	50.2	42	232.6	66.7			
3	02.9	00.8	63	60.6	17.4	23	118.2	33.9	83	175.9	50.4	43	233.6	67.0			
4	03.8	01.1	64	61.5	17.6	24	119.2	34.2	84	176.9	50.7	44	234.5	67.3			
5	04.8	01.4	65	62.5	17.9	25	120.2	34.5	85	177.8	51.0	45	235.5	67.5			
6	05.8	01.7	66	63.4	18.2	26	121.1	34.7	86	178.8	51.3	46	236.5	67.8			
7	06.7	01.9	67	64.4	18.5	27	122.1	35.0	87	179.8	51.5	47	237.4	68.1			
8	07.7	02.2	68	65.4	18.7	28	123.0	35.3	88	180.7	51.8	48	238.4	68.4			
9	08.7	02.5	69	66.3	19.0	29	124.0	35.6	89	181.7	52.1	49	239.4	68.6			
10	09.6	02.8	70	67.3	19.3	30	125.0	35.8	90	182.6	52.4	50	240.3	68.9			
11	10.6	03.0	71	68.2	19.6	31	125.9	36.1	191	183.6	52.6	251	241.3	69.2			
12	11.5	03.3	72	69.2	19.8	32	126.9	36.4	92	184.6	52.9	252	242.2	69.5			
13	12.5	03.6	73	70.2	20.1	33	127.8	36.7	93	185.5	53.2	53	243.2	69.7			
14	13.5	03.9	74	71.1	20.4	34	128.8	36.9	94	186.5	53.5	54	244.2	70.0			
15	14.4	04.1	75	72.1	20.7	35	129.8	37.2	95	187.4	53.7	55	245.1	70.3			
16	15.4	04.4	76	73.1	20.9	36	130.7	37.5	96	188.4	54.0	56	246.1	70.6			
17	16.3	04.7	77	74.0	21.2	37	131.7	37.8	97	189.4	54.3	57	247.0	70.8			
18	17.3	05.0	78	75.0	21.5	38	132.7	38.0	98	190.3	54.6	58	248.0	71.1			
19	18.3	05.2	79	75.9	21.8	39	133.6	38.3	99	191.3	54.9	59	249.0	71.4			
20	19.2	05.5	80	76.9	22.1	40	134.6	38.6	200	192.3	55.1	60	249.9	71.7			
21	20.2	05.8	81	77.8	22.3	41	135.5	38.9	201	193.2	55.4	261	250.9	71.9			
22	21.1	06.1	82	78.8	22.6	42	136.5	39.1	02	194.2	55.7	62	251.9	72.2			
23	22.1	06.3	83	79.8	22.9	43	137.5	39.4	03	195.1	56.0	63	252.8	72.5			
24	23.0	06.6	84	80.7	23.2	44	138.4	39.7	04	196.1	56.2	64	253.8	72.8			
25	24.0	06.9	85	81.7	23.4	45	139.4	40.0	05	197.1	56.5	65	254.7	73.0			
26	25.0	07.2	86	82.7	23.7	46	140.3	40.2	06	198.0	56.8	66	255.7	73.3			
27	26.0	07.4	87	83.6	24.0	47	141.3	40.5	07	199.0	57.1	67	256.7	73.6			
28	26.9	07.7	88	84.6	24.3	48	142.3	40.8	08	199.9	57.3	68	257.6	73.9			
29	27.9	08.0	89	85.6	24.5	49	143.2	41.1	09	200.9	57.6	69	258.6	74.1			
30	28.8	08.3	90	86.5	24.8	50	144.2	41.3	10	201.9	57.9	70	259.5	74.4			
31	29.8	08.5	91	87.5	25.1	51	145.2	41.6	211	202.8	58.2	271	260.5	74.7			
32	30.8	08.8	92	88.4	25.4	52	146.1	41.9	12	203.8	58.4	72	261.5	75.0			
33	31.7	09.1	93	89.4	25.6	53	147.1	42.2	13	204.7	58.7	73	262.4	75.2			
34	32.7	09.4	94	90.4	25.9	54	148.0	42.4	14	205.7	59.0	74	263.4	75.5			
35	33.6	09.6	95	91.3	26.2	55	149.0	42.7	15	206.7	59.3	75	264.3	75.8			
36	34.6	09.9	96	92.3	26.5	56	150.0	43.0	16	207.6	59.5	76	265.3	76.1			
37	35.6	10.2	97	93.2	26.7	57	150.9	43.3	17	208.6	59.8	77	266.3	76.4			
38	36.5	10.5	98	94.2	27.0	58	151.9	43.6	18	209.6	60.1	78	267.2	76.6			
39	37.5	10.7	99	95.2	27.3	59	152.8	43.8	19	210.5	60.4	79	268.2	76.9			
40	38.5	11.0	100	96.1	27.6	60	153.8	44.1	20	211.5	60.6	80	269.2	77.2			
41	39.4	11.3	01	97.1	27.8	161	154.8	44.4	221	212.4	60.9	281	270.1	77.5			
42	40.4	11.6	02	98.0	28.1	62	155.7	44.7	22	213.4	61.2	82	271.1	77.7			
43	41.3	11.9	03	99.0	28.4	63	156.7	44.9	23	214.4	61.5	83	272.0	78.0			
44	42.3	12.1	04	100.0	28.7	64	157.6	45.2	24	215.3	61.7	84	273.0	78.3			
45	43.3	12.4	05	100.9	28.9	65	158.6	45.5	25	216.3	62.0	85	274.0	78.6			
46	44.2	12.7	06	101.9	29.2	66	159.6	45.8	26	217.2	62.3	86	274.9	78.8			
47	45.2	13.0	07	102.9	29.5	67	160.5	46.0	27	218.2	62.6	87	275.9	79.1			
48	46.1	13.2	08	103.8	29.8	68	161.5	46.3	28	219.2	62.8	88	276.8	79.4			
49	47.1	13.5	09	104.8	30.0	69	162.5	46.6	29	220.1	63.1	89	277.8	79.7			
50	48.1	13.8	10	105.7	30.3	70	163.4	46.9	30	221.1	63.4	90	278.8	79.9			
51	49.0	14.1	11	106.7	30.6	171	164.4	47.1	231	222.1	63.7	291	279.7	80.2			
52	50.0	14.3	12	107.7	30.9	72	165.3	47.4	32	223.0	63.9	92	280.7	80.5			
53	50.9	14.6	13	108.6	31.1	73	166.3	47.7	33	224.0	64.2	93	281.6	80.8			
54	51.9	14.9	14	109.6	31.4	74	167.3	48.0	34	224.9	64.5	94	282.6	81.0			
55	52.0	15.2	15	110.5	31.7	75	168.2	48.2	35	225.9	64.8	95	283.6	81.3			
56	53.8	15.4	16	111.5	32.0	76	169.2	48.5	36	226.8	65.1	96	284.5	81.6			
57	54.8	15.7	17	112.5	32.2	77	170.1	48.8	37	227.8	65.3	97	285.5	81.9			
58	55.8	16.0	18	113.4	32.5	78	171.1	49.1	38	228.8	65.6	98	286.5	82.1			
59	56.7	16.3	19	114.4	32.8	79	172.1	49.3	39	229.7	65.9	99	287.4	82.4			
60	57.7	16.5	20	115.4	33.1	80	173.0	49.6	40	230.7	66.2	300	288.4	82.7			
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 74 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 15 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.9	15.8	121	116.9	31.3	181	174.8	46.8	241	232.8	62.4
2	01.9	00.5	62	59.9	16.0	122	117.8	31.6	182	175.8	47.1	242	233.8	62.6
3	02.9	00.8	63	60.6	16.3	123	118.8	31.8	183	176.8	47.4	243	234.7	62.9
4	03.9	01.0	64	61.8	16.6	124	119.8	32.1	184	177.7	47.6	244	235.7	63.2
5	04.8	01.3	65	62.8	16.8	125	120.7	32.4	185	178.7	47.9	245	236.7	63.4
6	05.8	01.6	66	63.8	17.1	126	121.7	32.6	186	179.7	48.1	246	237.6	63.7
7	06.8	01.8	67	64.7	17.3	127	122.7	32.9	187	180.6	48.4	247	238.6	63.9
8	07.7	02.1	68	65.4	17.6	128	123.6	33.1	188	181.6	48.7	248	239.5	64.2
9	08.7	02.3	69	66.6	17.9	129	124.6	33.4	189	182.6	48.9	249	240.5	64.4
10	09.7	02.6	70	67.6	18.1	130	125.6	33.6	190	183.5	49.2	250	241.5	64.7
11	10.6	02.8	71	68.6	18.4	131	126.5	33.9	191	184.5	49.4	251	242.4	65.0
12	11.6	03.1	72	69.5	18.6	132	127.5	34.2	192	185.5	49.7	252	243.4	65.2
13	12.6	03.4	73	70.5	18.9	133	128.5	34.4	193	186.4	50.0	253	244.4	65.5
14	13.5	03.6	74	71.5	19.2	134	129.4	34.7	194	187.4	50.2	254	245.3	65.7
15	14.5	03.9	75	72.4	19.4	135	130.4	34.9	195	188.4	50.5	255	246.3	66.0
16	15.5	04.1	76	73.4	19.7	136	131.4	35.2	196	189.3	50.7	256	247.3	66.3
17	16.4	04.4	77	74.4	19.9	137	132.3	35.5	197	190.3	51.0	257	248.2	66.5
18	17.4	04.7	78	75.3	20.2	138	133.3	35.7	198	191.3	51.2	258	249.2	66.8
19	18.4	04.9	79	76.3	20.4	139	134.3	36.0	199	192.2	51.5	259	250.2	67.0
20	19.3	05.2	80	77.3	20.7	140	135.2	36.2	200	193.2	51.8	260	251.1	67.3
21	20.3	05.4	81	78.2	21.0	141	136.2	36.5	201	194.2	52.0	261	252.1	67.6
22	21.2	05.7	82	79.2	21.2	142	137.2	36.8	202	195.1	52.3	262	253.1	67.8
23	22.2	06.0	83	80.2	21.5	143	138.1	37.0	203	196.1	52.5	263	254.0	68.1
24	23.2	06.2	84	81.1	21.7	144	139.1	37.3	204	197.0	52.8	264	255.0	68.3
25	24.1	06.5	85	82.1	22.0	145	140.1	37.5	205	198.0	53.1	265	256.0	68.6
26	25.1	06.7	86	83.1	22.3	146	141.0	37.8	206	199.0	53.3	266	256.9	68.8
27	26.1	07.0	87	84.0	22.5	147	142.0	38.0	207	199.9	53.6	267	257.9	69.1
28	27.0	07.2	88	85.0	22.8	148	143.0	38.3	208	200.9	53.8	268	258.9	69.4
29	28.0	07.5	89	86.0	23.0	149	143.9	38.6	209	201.9	54.1	269	259.8	69.6
30	29.0	07.8	90	86.9	23.3	150	144.9	38.8	210	202.8	54.4	270	260.8	69.9
31	29.9	08.0	91	87.9	23.6	151	145.9	39.1	211	203.8	54.6	271	261.8	70.1
32	30.9	08.3	92	88.9	23.8	152	146.8	39.3	212	204.8	54.9	272	262.7	70.4
33	31.9	08.5	93	89.8	24.1	153	147.8	39.6	213	205.7	55.1	273	263.7	70.7
34	32.8	08.8	94	90.8	24.3	154	148.8	39.9	214	206.7	55.4	274	264.7	70.9
35	33.8	09.1	95	91.8	24.6	155	149.7	40.1	215	207.7	55.6	275	265.6	71.2
36	34.8	09.3	96	92.7	24.8	156	150.7	40.4	216	208.6	55.9	276	266.6	71.4
37	35.7	09.6	97	93.7	25.1	157	151.7	40.6	217	209.6	56.2	277	267.6	71.7
38	36.7	09.8	98	94.7	25.4	158	152.6	40.9	218	210.6	56.4	278	268.5	72.0
39	37.7	10.1	99	95.6	25.6	159	153.6	41.2	219	211.5	56.7	279	269.5	72.2
40	38.6	10.4	100	96.6	25.9	160	154.5	41.4	220	212.5	56.9	280	270.5	72.5
41	39.6	10.6	101	97.6	26.1	161	155.5	41.7	221	213.5	57.2	281	271.4	72.7
42	40.6	10.9	102	98.5	26.4	162	156.5	41.9	222	214.4	57.5	282	272.4	73.0
43	41.5	11.1	103	99.5	26.7	163	157.4	42.2	223	215.4	57.7	283	273.4	73.2
44	42.5	11.4	104	100.5	26.9	164	158.4	42.4	224	216.4	58.0	284	274.3	73.5
45	43.5	11.6	105	101.4	27.2	165	159.4	42.7	225	217.3	58.2	285	275.3	73.8
46	44.4	11.9	106	102.4	27.4	166	160.3	43.0	226	218.3	58.5	286	276.3	74.0
47	45.4	12.2	107	103.4	27.7	167	161.3	43.2	227	219.3	58.8	287	277.2	74.3
48	46.4	12.4	108	104.3	28.0	168	162.3	43.5	228	220.2	59.0	288	278.2	74.5
49	47.3	12.7	109	105.3	28.2	169	163.2	43.7	229	221.2	59.3	289	279.2	74.8
50	48.3	12.9	110	106.3	28.5	170	164.2	44.0	230	222.2	59.5	290	280.1	75.1
51	49.3	13.2	111	107.2	28.7	171	165.2	44.3	231	223.1	59.8	291	281.1	75.3
52	50.2	13.5	112	108.2	29.0	172	166.1	44.5	232	224.1	60.0	292	282.1	75.6
53	51.2	13.7	113	109.1	29.2	173	167.1	44.8	233	225.1	60.3	293	283.0	75.8
54	52.2	14.0	114	110.1	29.5	174	168.1	45.0	234	226.0	60.6	294	284.0	76.1
55	53.1	14.2	115	111.1	29.8	175	169.0	45.3	235	227.0	60.8	295	284.9	76.4
56	54.1	14.5	116	112.0	30.0	176	170.0	45.6	236	228.0	61.1	296	285.9	76.6
57	55.1	14.8	117	113.0	30.3	177	171.0	45.8	237	228.9	61.3	297	286.9	76.9
58	56.0	15.0	118	114.0	30.5	178	171.9	46.1	238	229.9	61.6	298	287.8	77.1
59	57.0	15.3	119	114.9	30.8	179	172.9	46.3	239	230.9	61.9	299	288.8	77.4
60	58.0	15.5	120	115.9	31.1	180	173.9	46.6	240	231.8	62.1	300	289.8	77.6
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 75 Degrees



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 18 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.0	18.9	121	115.1	37.4	181	172.1	55.9	241	229.2	74.5			
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.0	19.2	22	116.0	37.7	82	173.1	56.2	42	230.2	74.8			
3	02.9	00.9	63	59.9	19.5	23	117.0	38.0	83	174.0	56.6	43	231.1	75.1			
4	03.8	01.2	64	60.9	19.8	24	117.9	38.3	84	175.0	56.9	44	232.1	75.4			
5	04.8	01.5	65	61.8	20.1	25	118.9	38.6	85	175.9	57.2	45	233.0	75.7			
6	05.7	01.9	66	62.8	20.4	26	119.8	38.9	86	176.9	57.5	46	234.0	76.0			
7	06.7	02.2	67	63.7	20.7	27	120.8	39.2	87	177.8	57.8	47	234.9	76.3			
8	07.6	02.5	68	64.7	21.0	28	121.7	39.6	88	178.8	58.1	48	235.9	76.6			
9	08.6	02.8	69	65.6	21.3	29	122.7	39.9	89	179.7	58.4	49	236.8	76.9			
10	09.5	03.1	70	66.6	21.6	30	123.6	40.2	90	180.7	58.7	50	237.8	77.3			
11	10.5	03.4	71	67.5	21.9	31	124.6	40.5	191	181.7	59.0	51	238.7	77.6			
12	11.4	03.7	72	68.5	22.2	32	125.5	40.8	92	182.6	59.3	52	239.7	77.9			
13	12.4	04.0	73	69.4	22.6	33	126.5	41.1	93	183.6	59.6	53	240.6	78.2			
14	13.3	04.3	74	70.4	22.9	34	127.4	41.4	94	184.5	59.9	54	241.6	78.5			
15	14.3	04.6	75	71.3	23.2	35	128.4	41.7	95	185.5	60.3	55	242.5	78.8			
16	15.2	04.9	76	72.3	23.5	36	129.3	42.0	96	186.4	60.6	56	243.5	79.1			
17	16.1	05.3	77	73.2	23.8	37	130.3	42.3	97	187.4	60.9	57	244.4	79.4			
18	17.1	05.6	78	74.2	24.1	38	131.2	42.6	98	188.3	61.2	58	245.4	79.7			
19	18.1	05.9	79	75.1	24.4	39	132.2	43.0	99	189.3	61.5	59	246.3	80.0			
20	19.0	06.2	80	76.1	24.7	40	133.1	43.3	200	190.2	61.8	60	247.3	80.3			
21	20.0	06.5	81	77.0	25.0	41	134.1	43.6	201	191.2	62.1	61	248.2	80.7			
22	20.9	06.8	82	78.0	25.3	42	135.1	43.9	02	192.1	62.4	62	249.2	81.0			
23	21.9	07.1	83	78.9	25.6	43	136.0	44.2	03	193.1	62.7	63	250.1	81.3			
24	22.8	07.4	84	79.9	26.0	44	137.0	44.5	04	194.0	63.0	64	251.1	81.6			
25	23.8	07.7	85	80.8	26.3	45	137.9	44.8	05	195.0	63.3	65	252.0	81.9			
26	24.7	08.0	86	81.8	26.6	46	138.9	45.1	06	195.9	63.7	66	253.0	82.2			
27	25.7	08.3	87	82.7	26.9	47	139.8	45.4	07	196.9	64.0	67	253.9	82.5			
28	26.6	08.7	88	83.7	27.2	48	140.8	45.7	08	197.8	64.3	68	254.9	82.8			
29	27.6	09.0	89	84.6	27.5	49	141.7	46.0	09	198.8	64.6	69	255.8	83.1			
30	28.5	09.3	90	85.6	27.8	50	142.7	46.4	10	199.7	64.9	70	256.8	83.4			
31	29.5	09.6	91	86.5	28.1	51	143.6	46.7	211	200.7	65.2	71	257.7	83.7			
32	30.4	09.9	92	87.5	28.4	52	144.6	47.0	12	201.6	65.5	72	258.7	84.1			
33	31.4	10.2	93	88.4	28.7	53	145.5	47.3	13	202.6	65.8	73	259.6	84.4			
34	32.3	10.5	94	89.4	29.0	54	146.5	47.6	14	203.5	66.1	74	260.6	84.7			
35	33.3	10.8	95	90.4	29.4	55	147.4	47.9	15	204.5	66.4	75	261.5	85.0			
36	34.2	11.1	96	91.3	29.7	56	148.4	48.2	16	205.4	66.7	76	262.5	85.3			
37	35.2	11.4	97	92.3	30.0	57	149.3	48.5	17	206.4	67.1	77	263.4	85.6			
38	36.1	11.7	98	93.2	30.3	58	150.3	48.8	18	207.3	67.4	78	264.4	85.9			
39	37.1	12.1	99	94.2	30.6	59	151.2	49.1	19	208.3	67.7	79	265.3	86.2			
40	38.0	12.4	100	95.1	30.9	60	152.2	49.4	20	209.2	68.0	80	266.3	86.5			
41	39.0	12.7	101	96.1	31.2	61	153.1	49.8	21	210.2	68.3	81	267.2	86.8			
42	39.9	13.0	02	97.0	31.5	62	154.1	50.1	22	211.1	68.6	82	268.2	87.1			
43	40.9	13.3	03	98.0	31.8	63	155.0	50.4	23	212.1	68.9	83	269.1	87.4			
44	41.8	13.6	04	98.9	32.1	64	156.0	50.7	24	213.0	69.2	84	270.1	87.8			
45	42.8	13.9	05	99.9	32.4	65	156.9	51.0	25	214.0	69.5	85	271.1	88.1			
46	43.7	14.2	06	100.8	32.8	66	157.9	51.3	26	214.9	69.8	86	272.0	88.4			
47	44.7	14.5	07	101.8	33.1	67	158.8	51.6	27	215.9	70.1	87	273.0	88.7			
48	45.7	14.8	08	102.7	33.4	68	159.8	51.9	28	216.8	70.5	88	273.9	89.0			
49	46.6	15.1	09	103.7	33.7	69	160.7	52.2	29	217.8	70.8	89	274.9	89.3			
50	47.6	15.5	10	104.6	34.0	70	161.7	52.5	30	218.7	71.1	90	275.8	89.6			
51	48.5	15.8	11	105.6	34.3	71	162.6	52.8	231	219.7	71.4	91	276.8	89.9			
52	49.5	16.1	12	106.5	34.6	72	163.6	53.2	32	220.6	71.7	92	277.7	90.2			
53	50.4	16.4	13	107.5	34.9	73	164.5	53.5	33	221.6	72.0	93	278.7	90.5			
54	51.4	16.7	14	108.4	35.2	74	165.5	53.8	34	222.5	72.3	94	279.6	90.9			
55	52.3	17.0	15	109.4	35.5	75	166.4	54.1	35	223.5	72.6	95	280.6	91.2			
56	53.3	17.3	16	110.3	35.8	76	167.4	54.4	36	224.4	72.9	96	281.5	91.5			
57	54.2	17.6	17	111.3	36.2	77	168.3	54.7	37	225.4	73.2	97	282.5	91.8			
58	55.2	17.9	18	112.2	36.5	78	169.3	55.0	38	226.4	73.5	98	283.4	92.1			
59	56.1	18.2	19	113.2	36.8	79	170.2	55.3	39	227.3	73.9	99	284.4	92.4			
60	57.1	18.5	20	114.1	37.1	80	171.2	55.6	40	228.3	74.2	100	285.3	92.7			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 72 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 17 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.3	17.8	121	115.7	35.4	181	173.1	52.9	241	230.5	70.5			
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.1	22	116.7	35.7	82	174.0	53.2	42	231.4	70.7			
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.2	18.4	23	117.6	36.0	83	175.0	53.5	43	232.4	71.0			
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.7	24	118.6	36.3	84	176.0	53.8	44	233.3	71.3			
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	19.0	25	119.5	36.5	85	176.9	54.1	45	234.3	71.6			
6	05.7	01.8	66	63.1	19.3	26	120.5	36.8	86	177.9	54.4	46	235.3	71.9			
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.6	27	121.5	37.1	87	178.9	54.7	47	236.2	72.2			
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.0	19.9	28	122.4	37.4	88	179.8	55.0	48	237.2	72.4			
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.2	29	123.4	37.7	89	180.7	55.3	49	238.1	72.7			
10	09.6	02.9	70	66.9	20.5	30	124.3	38.0	90	181.7	55.6	50	239.1	73.0			
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.8	31	125.3	38.3	191	182.7	55.9	251	240.0	73.3			
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	32	126.2	38.6	92	183.6	56.1	52	241.0	73.6			
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.8	21.2	33	127.2	38.9	93	184.6	56.4	53	241.9	74.0			
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.6	34	128.1	39.2	94	185.5	56.7	54	242.9	74.1			
15	14.3	04.4	75	71.7	21.9	35	129.1	39.5	95	186.5	57.0	55	243.9	74.4			
16	15.3	04.7	76	72.7	22.2	36	130.1	39.8	96	187.4	57.3	56	244.8	74.7			
17	16.3	05.0	77	73.6	22.5	37	131.0	40.1	97	188.4	57.6	57	245.8	75.1			
18	17.2	05.3	78	74.6	22.8	38	132.0	40.3	98	189.3	57.9	58	246.7	75.3			
19	18.2	05.6	79	75.5	23.1	39	132.9	40.6	99	190.3	58.2	59	247.7	75.6			
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.5	23.4	40	133.9	40.9	200	191.3	58.5	60	248.6	75.9			
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.7	41	134.8	41.2	201	192.2	58.8	261	249.6	76.2			
22	21.0	06.4	82	78.4	24.0	42	135.8	41.5	02	193.2	59.1	62	250.6	76.6			
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.3	43	136.8	41.8	03	194.1	59.4	63	251.5	76.8			
24	22.9	07.0	84	80.3	24.6	44	137.7	42.1	04	195.1	59.6	64	252.5	77.1			
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.9	45	138.7	42.4	05	196.0	59.9	65	253.4	77.4			
26	24.9	07.6	86	82.2	25.1	46	139.6	42.7	06	197.0	60.2	66	254.4	77.7			
27	25.8	07.9	87	83.2	25.4	47	140.6	43.0	07	198.0	60.5	67	255.3	78.1			
28	26.8	08.2	88	84.2	25.7	48	141.5	43.3	08	198.9	60.8	68	256.3	78.4			
29	27.7	08.5	89	85.1	26.0	49	142.5	43.6	09	199.9	61.1	69	257.2	78.6			
30	28.7	08.8	90	86.1	26.3	50	143.4	43.9	10	200.8	61.4	70	258.2	78.9			
31	29.6	09.1	91	87.0	26.6	51	144.4	44.1	211	201.8	61.7	271	259.2	79.2			
32	30.6	09.4	92	88.0	26.9	52	145.4	44.4	12	202.7	62.0	72	260.1	79.5			
33	31.6	09.6	93	88.9	27.2	53	146.3	44.7	13	203.7	62.3	73	261.1	79.7			
34	32.5	09.9	94	89.9	27.5	54	147.3	45.0	14	204.6	62.6	74	262.0	80.0			
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.8	27.8	55	148.2	45.3	15	205.6	62.9	75	263.0	80.3			
36	34.4	10.5	96	91.8	28.1	56	149.2	45.6	16	206.6	63.2	76	263.9	80.6			
37	35.4	10.8	97	92.8	28.4	57	150.1	45.9	17	207.5	63.4	77	264.9	81.0			
38	36.3	11.1	98	93.7	28.7	58	151.1	46.2	18	208.5	63.7	78	265.9	81.2			
39	37.3	11.4	99	94.7	29.0	59	152.1	46.5	19	209.4	64.0	79	266.8	81.5			
40	38.3	11.7	100	95.6	29.3	60	153.0	46.8	20	210.4	64.2	80	267.8	81.7			
41	39.2	12.0	101	96.6	29.5	61	154.0	47.1	221	211.3	64.6	281	268.7	82.0			
42	40.2	12.3	02	97.5	29.8	62	154.9	47.4	22	212.3	64.9	82	269.7	82.3			
43	41.1	12.6	03	98.5	30.1	63	155.9	47.7	23	213.3	65.2	83	270.6	82.6			
44	42.1	12.9	04	99.5	30.4	64	156.8	47.9	24	214.2	65.5	84	271.6	82.9			
45	43.0	13.2	05	100.4	30.7	65	157.8	48.2	25	215.2	65.8	85	272.5	83.2			
46	44.0	13.4	06	101.4	31.0	66	158.7	48.5	26	216.1	66.1	86	273.5	83.5			
47	44.9	13.7	07	102.3	31.3	67	159.7	48.8	27	217.1	66.4	87	274.5	83.9			
48	45.9	14.0	08	103.3	31.6	68	160.7	49.1	28	218.0	66.7	88	275.4	84.1			
49	46.9	14.3	09	104.2	31.9	69	161.6	49.4	29	219.0	67.0	89	276.4	84.4			
50	47.8	14.6	10	105.2	32.2	70	162.6	49.7	30	220.0	67.2	90	277.3	84.7			
51	48.8	14.9	111	106.1	32.5	171	163.5	50.0	231	220.9	67.5	291	278.3	85.0			
52	49.7	15.2	12	107.1	32.7	72	164.5	50.3	32	221.8	67.8	92	279.2	85.4			
53	50.7	15.5	13	108.1	33.0	73	165.4	50.6	33	222.8	68.1	93	280.2	85.7			
54	51.6	15.8	14	109.0	33.3	74	166.4	50.9	34	223.8	68.4	94	281.2	86.0			
55	52.6	16.1	15	110.0	33.6	75	167.4	51.2	35	224.7	68.7	95	282.1	86.1			
56	53.6	16.4	16	110.9	33.9	76	168.3	51.5	36	225.7	69.0	96	283.1	86.4			
57	54.5	16.7	17	111.9	34.2	77	169.3	51.7	37	226.6	69.3	97	284.0	86.8			
58	55.5	17.0	18	112.8	34.5	78	170.2	52.0	38	227.6	69.6	98	285.0	87.0			
59	56.4	17.2	19	113.8	34.8	79	171.2	52.3	39	228.6	69.9	99	285.9	87.3			
60	57.4	17.5	20	114.8	35.1	80	172.1	52.6	40	229.5	70.2	100	286.9	87.7			
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

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for 73 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 20 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.3	20.9	121	113.7	41.4	181	170.1	51.9	241	226.5	82.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.3	21.2	122	114.6	41.7	182	171.0	52.2	242	227.4	82.8
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.2	21.5	123	115.6	42.1	183	172.0	52.6	243	228.3	83.1
4	03.8	01.4	64	60.1	21.9	124	116.5	42.4	184	172.9	52.9	244	229.3	83.5
5	04.7	01.7	65	61.1	22.2	125	117.5	42.8	185	173.8	53.3	245	230.2	83.8
6	05.6	02.1	66	62.0	22.6	126	118.4	43.1	186	174.8	53.6	246	231.2	84.1
7	06.6	02.4	67	63.0	22.9	127	119.3	43.4	187	175.7	54.0	247	232.1	84.5
8	07.5	02.7	68	63.9	23.3	128	120.3	43.8	188	176.7	54.3	248	233.0	84.8
9	08.5	03.1	69	64.8	23.6	129	121.2	44.1	189	177.6	54.6	249	234.0	85.2
10	09.4	03.4	70	65.8	23.9	130	122.2	44.5	190	178.5	55.0	250	234.9	85.5
11	10.3	03.8	71	66.7	24.3	131	123.1	44.8	191	179.5	55.3	251	235.9	85.8
12	11.3	04.1	72	67.7	24.6	132	124.0	45.1	192	180.4	55.7	252	236.8	86.2
13	12.2	04.4	73	68.6	25.0	133	125.0	45.5	193	181.4	56.0	253	237.7	86.5
14	13.2	04.8	74	69.5	25.3	134	125.9	45.8	194	182.3	56.4	254	238.7	86.9
15	14.1	05.1	75	70.5	25.7	135	126.9	46.2	195	183.2	56.7	255	239.6	87.2
16	15.0	05.5	76	71.4	26.0	136	127.8	46.5	196	184.2	57.0	256	240.6	87.6
17	16.0	05.8	77	72.4	26.3	137	128.7	46.9	197	185.1	57.4	257	241.5	87.9
18	16.9	06.2	78	73.3	26.7	138	129.7	47.2	198	186.1	57.7	258	242.4	88.2
19	17.9	06.5	79	74.2	27.0	139	130.6	47.5	199	187.0	58.1	259	243.4	88.6
20	18.8	06.8	80	75.2	27.4	140	131.6	47.9	200	187.9	58.4	260	244.3	88.9
21	19.7	07.2	81	76.1	27.7	141	132.5	48.2	201	188.9	58.7	261	245.3	89.3
22	20.7	07.5	82	77.1	28.0	142	133.4	48.6	202	189.8	59.1	262	246.2	89.6
23	21.6	07.9	83	78.0	28.4	143	134.4	48.9	203	190.8	59.4	263	247.1	90.0
24	22.6	08.2	84	78.9	28.7	144	135.3	49.3	204	191.7	59.8	264	248.1	90.3
25	23.5	08.6	85	79.9	29.1	145	136.3	49.6	205	192.6	60.1	265	249.0	90.6
26	24.4	08.9	86	80.8	29.4	146	137.2	49.9	206	193.6	60.5	266	250.0	91.0
27	25.4	09.2	87	81.8	29.8	147	138.1	50.3	207	194.5	60.8	267	250.9	91.3
28	26.3	09.6	88	82.7	30.1	148	139.1	50.6	208	195.5	61.1	268	251.8	91.7
29	27.3	09.9	89	83.6	30.4	149	140.0	51.0	209	196.4	61.5	269	252.8	92.0
30	28.2	10.3	90	84.6	30.8	150	141.0	51.3	210	197.3	61.8	270	253.7	92.3
31	29.1	10.6	91	85.5	31.1	151	141.9	51.6	211	198.3	62.2	271	254.7	92.7
32	30.1	10.9	92	86.5	31.5	152	142.8	52.0	212	199.2	62.5	272	255.6	93.0
33	31.0	11.3	93	87.4	31.8	153	143.8	52.3	213	200.2	62.9	273	256.5	93.4
34	31.9	11.6	94	88.3	32.1	154	144.7	52.7	214	201.1	63.2	274	257.4	93.7
35	32.9	12.0	95	89.3	32.5	155	145.7	53.0	215	202.0	63.5	275	258.4	94.1
36	33.8	12.3	96	90.2	32.8	156	146.6	53.4	216	203.0	63.9	276	259.4	94.4
37	34.8	12.7	97	91.2	33.2	157	147.5	53.7	217	203.9	64.2	277	260.3	94.7
38	35.7	13.0	98	92.1	33.5	158	148.5	54.0	218	204.9	64.6	278	261.2	95.1
39	36.6	13.3	99	93.0	33.9	159	149.4	54.4	219	205.8	64.9	279	262.2	95.4
40	37.6	13.7	100	94.0	34.2	160	150.4	54.7	220	206.7	65.2	280	263.1	95.8
41	38.5	14.0	101	94.9	34.5	161	151.3	55.1	221	207.7	65.6	281	264.1	96.1
42	39.5	14.4	102	95.8	34.9	162	152.2	55.4	222	208.6	65.9	282	265.0	96.4
43	40.4	14.7	103	96.8	35.2	163	153.2	55.7	223	209.6	66.3	283	265.9	96.8
44	41.3	15.0	104	97.7	35.6	164	154.1	56.1	224	210.5	66.6	284	266.9	97.1
45	42.3	15.4	105	98.7	35.9	165	155.0	56.4	225	211.4	67.0	285	267.8	97.5
46	43.2	15.7	106	99.6	36.3	166	156.0	56.8	226	212.4	67.3	286	268.8	97.8
47	44.2	16.1	107	100.5	36.6	167	156.9	57.1	227	213.3	67.6	287	269.7	98.2
48	45.1	16.4	108	101.5	36.9	168	157.9	57.5	228	214.2	68.0	288	270.6	98.5
49	46.0	16.8	109	102.4	37.3	169	158.8	57.8	229	215.2	68.3	289	271.6	98.8
50	47.0	17.1	110	103.4	37.6	170	159.7	58.1	230	216.1	68.7	290	272.5	99.2
51	47.9	17.4	111	104.3	38.0	171	160.7	58.5	231	217.1	69.0	291	273.5	99.5
52	48.9	17.8	112	105.2	38.3	172	161.6	58.8	232	218.0	69.3	292	274.4	99.9
53	49.8	18.1	113	106.2	38.6	173	162.6	59.2	233	219.0	69.7	293	275.3	100.1
54	50.7	18.5	114	107.1	39.0	174	163.5	59.5	234	219.9	70.0	294	276.3	100.5
55	51.7	18.8	115	108.1	39.3	175	164.4	59.9	235	220.8	70.4	295	277.2	100.9
56	52.6	19.2	116	109.0	39.7	176	165.4	60.2	236	221.8	70.7	296	278.1	101.2
57	53.6	19.5	117	109.9	40.0	177	166.3	60.5	237	222.7	71.1	297	279.1	101.6
58	54.5	19.8	118	110.8	40.4	178	167.3	60.9	238	223.6	71.4	298	280.0	101.9
59	55.4	20.2	119	111.8	40.7	179	168.2	61.2	239	224.6	71.7	299	281.0	102.3
60	56.4	20.5	120	112.8	41.0	180	169.1	61.6	240	225.5	72.1	300	281.9	102.6
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 70 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 21 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.9	21.9	121	113.0	43.4	181	169.0	64.9	241	225.0	86.4			
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.9	22.2	22	113.9	43.7	82	169.9	65.2	42	225.9	86.7			
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.8	22.6	23	114.8	44.1	83	170.8	65.6	43	226.9	87.1			
4	03.7	01.4	64	59.7	22.9	24	115.8	44.4	84	171.8	65.9	44	227.8	87.4			
5	04.7	01.8	65	60.7	23.3	25	116.7	44.8	85	172.7	66.3	45	228.7	87.8			
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.6	23.7	26	117.6	45.2	86	173.6	66.7	46	229.7	88.2			
7	06.5	02.5	67	62.5	24.0	27	118.6	45.5	87	174.6	67.0	47	230.6	88.5			
8	07.5	02.9	68	63.5	24.4	28	119.5	45.9	88	175.5	67.4	48	231.5	88.9			
9	08.4	03.2	69	64.4	24.7	29	120.4	46.2	89	176.4	67.7	49	232.5	89.2			
10	09.3	03.6	70	65.4	25.1	30	121.4	46.6	90	177.4	68.1	50	233.4	89.6			
11	10.3	03.9	71	66.3	25.4	131	122.3	46.9	191	178.3	68.4	251	234.3	90.0			
12	11.2	04.3	72	67.2	25.8	32	123.2	47.3	92	179.2	68.8	52	235.3	90.3			
13	12.1	04.7	73	68.2	26.2	33	124.2	47.7	93	180.2	69.2	53	236.2	90.7			
14	13.1	05.0	74	69.1	26.5	34	125.1	48.0	94	181.1	69.5	54	237.1	91.0			
15	14.0	05.4	75	70.0	26.9	35	126.0	48.4	95	182.0	69.9	55	238.1	91.4			
16	14.9	05.7	76	70.9	27.2	36	127.0	48.7	96	183.0	70.2	56	239.0	91.7			
17	15.9	06.1	77	71.9	27.6	37	127.9	49.1	97	183.9	70.6	57	239.9	92.1			
18	16.8	06.5	78	72.8	28.0	38	128.8	49.5	98	184.8	71.0	58	240.9	92.5			
19	17.7	06.8	79	73.8	28.3	39	129.8	49.8	99	185.8	71.3	59	241.8	92.8			
20	18.7	07.2	80	74.7	28.7	40	130.7	50.2	100	186.7	71.7	60	242.7	93.2			
21	19.6	07.5	81	75.6	29.0	141	131.6	50.5	101	187.6	72.0	261	243.7	93.5			
22	20.5	07.9	82	76.5	29.4	42	132.6	50.9	02	188.6	72.4	62	244.6	93.9			
23	21.5	08.2	83	77.5	29.7	43	133.5	51.2	03	189.5	72.7	63	245.5	94.3			
24	22.4	08.6	84	78.4	30.1	44	134.4	51.6	04	190.5	73.1	64	246.5	94.6			
25	23.3	08.9	85	79.4	30.5	45	135.4	52.0	05	191.4	73.5	65	247.4	95.0			
26	24.3	09.3	86	80.3	30.8	46	136.3	52.3	06	192.3	73.8	66	248.3	95.3			
27	25.2	09.7	87	81.2	31.2	47	137.2	52.7	07	193.3	74.2	67	249.3	95.7			
28	26.1	10.0	88	82.2	31.5	48	138.2	53.0	08	194.2	74.5	68	250.2	96.0			
29	27.1	10.4	89	83.1	31.9	49	139.1	53.4	09	195.1	74.9	69	251.1	96.4			
30	28.0	10.8	90	84.0	32.3	50	140.0	53.8	10	196.1	75.3	70	252.1	96.8			
31	28.9	11.1	91	85.0	32.6	151	141.0	54.1	211	197.0	75.6	271	253.0	97.1			
32	29.9	11.5	92	85.9	33.0	52	141.9	54.5	12	197.9	76.0	72	253.9	97.5			
33	30.8	11.8	93	86.8	33.3	53	142.8	54.8	13	198.9	76.3	73	254.9	97.8			
34	31.7	12.2	94	87.8	33.7	54	143.8	55.2	14	199.8	76.7	74	255.8	98.2			
35	32.7	12.5	95	88.7	34.0	55	144.7	55.5	15	200.7	77.0	75	256.7	98.6			
36	33.6	12.9	96	89.6	34.4	56	145.6	55.9	16	201.7	77.4	76	257.7	98.9			
37	34.5	13.3	97	90.6	34.8	57	146.6	56.3	17	202.6	77.8	77	258.6	99.3			
38	35.5	13.6	98	91.5	35.1	58	147.5	56.6	18	203.5	78.1	78	259.5	99.6			
39	36.4	14.0	99	92.4	35.5	59	148.4	57.0	19	204.5	78.5	79	260.5	100.0			
40	37.3	14.3	100	93.4	35.8	60	149.4	57.3	20	205.4	78.8	80	261.4	100.3			
41	38.3	14.7	101	94.3	36.2	161	150.3	57.7	221	206.3	79.2	281	262.3	100.7			
42	39.2	15.1	02	95.2	36.6	62	151.2	58.1	22	207.3	79.6	82	263.3	101.1			
43	40.1	15.4	03	96.2	36.9	63	152.2	58.4	23	208.2	79.9	83	264.2	101.4			
44	41.1	15.8	04	97.1	37.3	64	153.1	58.8	24	209.1	80.3	84	265.1	101.8			
45	42.0	16.1	05	98.0	37.6	65	154.0	59.1	25	210.1	80.6	85	266.1	102.1			
46	42.9	16.5	06	99.0	38.0	66	155.0	59.5	26	211.0	81.0	86	267.0	102.5			
47	43.9	16.8	07	99.9	38.3	67	155.9	59.8	27	211.9	81.3	87	267.9	102.9			
48	44.8	17.2	08	100.8	38.7	68	156.8	60.2	28	212.9	81.7	88	268.9	103.2			
49	45.7	17.6	09	101.8	39.1	69	157.8	60.6	29	213.8	82.1	89	269.8	103.6			
50	46.7	17.9	10	102.7	39.4	70	158.7	60.9	30	214.7	82.4	90	270.7	103.9			
51	47.6	18.3	111	103.6	39.8	171	159.6	61.3	231	215.7	82.8	291	271.7	104.3			
52	48.5	18.6	12	104.6	40.1	72	160.6	61.6	32	216.6	83.1	92	272.6	104.6			
53	49.5	19.0	13	105.5	40.5	73	161.5	62.0	33	217.5	83.5	93	273.5	105.0			
54	50.4	19.4	14	106.4	40.9	74	162.4	62.4	34	218.5	83.9	94	274.5	105.4			
55	51.3	19.7	15	107.4	41.2	75	163.4	62.7	35	219.4	84.2	95	275.4	105.7			
56	52.3	20.1	16	108.3	41.6	76	164.3	63.1	36	220.3	84.6	96	276.3	106.1			
57	53.2	20.4	17	109.2	41.9	77	165.2	63.4	37	221.3	84.9	97	277.3	106.4			
58	54.1	20.8	18	110.2	42.3	78	166.2	63.8	38	222.2	85.3	98	278.2	106.8			
59	55.1	21.1	19	111.1	42.6	79	167.1	64.1	39	223.1	85.6	99	279.1	107.2			
60	56.0	21.5	20	112.0	43.0	80	168.0	64.5	40	224.1	86.0	100	280.1	107.5			
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.			

for 69 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 20 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.3	20.9	121	113.7	41.4	181	170.1	61.9	241	226.5	82.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.3	21.2	22	114.6	41.7	82	171.0	62.2	42	227.4	82.8
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.2	21.5	23	115.6	42.1	83	172.0	62.6	43	228.3	83.1
4	03.8	01.4	64	60.1	21.9	24	116.5	42.4	84	172.9	62.9	44	229.3	83.5
5	04.7	01.7	65	61.1	22.2	25	117.5	42.8	85	173.8	63.3	45	230.2	83.8
6	05.6	02.1	66	62.0	22.6	26	118.4	43.1	86	174.8	63.6	46	231.2	84.1
7	06.6	02.4	67	63.0	22.9	27	119.3	43.4	87	175.7	64.0	47	232.1	84.5
8	07.5	02.7	68	63.9	23.3	28	120.3	43.8	88	176.7	64.3	48	233.0	84.8
9	08.5	03.1	69	64.8	23.6	29	121.2	44.1	89	177.6	64.6	49	234.0	85.2
10	09.4	03.4	70	65.8	23.9	30	122.2	44.5	90	178.5	65.0	50	234.9	85.5
11	10.3	03.8	71	66.7	24.3	31	123.1	44.8	191	179.5	65.3	251	235.9	85.8
12	11.3	04.1	72	67.7	24.6	32	124.0	45.1	92	180.4	65.7	52	236.8	86.2
13	12.2	04.4	73	68.6	25.0	33	125.0	45.5	93	181.4	66.0	53	237.7	86.5
14	13.2	04.8	74	69.5	25.3	34	125.9	45.8	94	182.3	66.4	54	238.7	86.9
15	14.1	05.1	75	70.5	25.7	35	126.9	46.2	95	183.2	66.7	55	239.6	87.2
16	15.0	05.5	76	71.4	26.0	36	127.8	46.5	96	184.2	67.0	56	240.6	87.6
17	16.0	05.8	77	72.4	26.3	37	128.7	46.9	97	185.1	67.4	57	241.5	87.9
18	16.9	06.2	78	73.3	26.7	38	129.7	47.2	98	186.1	67.7	58	242.4	88.2
19	17.9	06.5	79	74.2	27.0	39	130.6	47.5	99	187.0	68.1	59	243.4	88.6
20	18.8	06.8	80	75.2	27.4	40	131.6	47.9	200	187.9	68.4	60	244.3	88.9
21	19.7	07.2	81	76.1	27.7	41	132.5	48.2	201	188.9	68.7	61	245.3	89.3
22	20.7	07.5	82	77.1	28.0	42	133.4	48.6	02	189.8	69.1	62	246.2	89.6
23	21.6	07.9	83	78.0	28.4	43	134.4	48.9	03	190.8	69.4	63	247.1	90.0
24	22.6	08.2	84	78.9	28.7	44	135.3	49.3	04	191.7	69.8	64	248.1	90.3
25	23.5	08.6	85	79.9	29.1	45	136.3	49.6	05	192.6	70.1	65	249.0	90.6
26	24.4	08.9	86	80.8	29.4	46	137.2	49.9	06	193.6	70.5	66	250.0	91.0
27	25.4	09.2	87	81.8	29.8	47	138.1	50.3	07	194.5	70.8	67	250.9	91.3
28	26.3	09.6	88	82.7	30.1	48	139.1	50.6	08	195.5	71.1	68	251.8	91.7
29	27.3	09.9	89	83.6	30.4	49	140.0	51.0	09	196.4	71.5	69	252.8	92.0
30	28.2	10.3	90	84.6	30.8	50	141.0	51.3	10	197.3	71.8	70	253.7	92.3
31	29.1	10.6	91	85.5	31.1	51	141.9	51.6	211	198.3	72.2	271	254.7	92.7
32	30.1	10.9	92	86.5	31.5	52	142.8	52.0	12	199.2	72.5	72	255.6	93.0
33	31.0	11.3	93	87.4	31.8	53	143.8	52.3	13	200.2	72.9	73	256.5	93.4
34	31.9	11.6	94	88.3	32.1	54	144.7	52.7	14	201.1	73.2	74	257.5	93.7
35	32.9	12.0	95	89.3	32.5	55	145.7	53.0	15	202.0	73.5	75	258.4	94.1
36	33.8	12.3	96	90.2	32.8	56	146.6	53.4	16	203.0	73.9	76	259.4	94.4
37	34.8	12.7	97	91.2	33.2	57	147.5	53.7	17	203.9	74.2	77	260.3	94.7
38	35.7	13.0	98	92.1	33.5	58	148.5	54.0	18	204.9	74.6	78	261.2	95.1
39	36.6	13.3	99	93.0	33.9	59	149.4	54.4	19	205.8	74.9	79	262.2	95.4
40	37.6	13.7	100	94.0	34.2	60	150.4	54.7	20	206.7	75.2	80	263.1	95.8
41	38.5	14.0	101	94.9	34.5	161	151.3	55.1	221	207.7	75.6	281	264.1	96.1
42	39.5	14.4	02	95.8	34.9	62	152.2	55.4	22	208.6	75.9	82	265.0	96.4
43	40.4	14.7	03	96.8	35.2	63	153.2	55.7	23	209.6	76.3	83	265.9	96.8
44	41.3	15.0	04	97.7	35.6	64	154.1	56.1	24	210.5	76.6	84	266.9	97.1
45	42.3	15.4	05	98.7	35.9	65	155.0	56.4	25	211.4	77.0	85	267.8	97.5
46	43.2	15.7	06	99.6	36.3	66	156.0	56.8	26	212.4	77.3	86	268.8	97.8
47	44.2	16.1	07	100.5	36.6	67	156.9	57.1	27	213.3	77.6	87	269.7	98.2
48	45.1	16.4	08	101.5	36.9	68	157.9	57.5	28	214.2	78.0	88	270.6	98.5
49	46.0	16.8	09	102.4	37.3	69	158.8	57.8	29	215.2	78.3	89	271.6	98.8
50	47.0	17.1	10	103.4	37.6	70	159.7	58.1	30	216.1	78.7	90	272.5	99.2
51	47.9	17.4	111	104.3	38.0	171	160.7	58.5	231	217.1	79.0	291	273.5	99.5
52	48.9	17.8	12	105.2	38.3	72	161.6	58.8	32	218.0	79.3	92	274.4	99.9
53	49.8	18.1	13	106.2	38.6	73	162.6	59.2	33	219.0	79.7	93	275.3	100.1
54	50.7	18.5	14	107.1	39.0	74	163.5	59.5	34	219.9	80.0	94	276.3	100.5
55	51.7	18.8	15	108.1	39.3	75	164.4	59.9	35	220.8	80.4	95	277.2	100.9
56	52.6	19.2	16	109.0	39.7	76	165.4	60.2	36	221.8	80.7	96	278.1	101.2
57	53.6	19.5	17	109.9	40.0	77	166.3	60.5	37	222.7	81.1	97	279.1	101.6
58	54.5	19.8	18	110.9	40.4	78	167.3	60.9	38	223.6	81.4	98	280.0	101.9
59	55.4	20.2	19	111.8	40.7	79	168.2	61.2	39	224.6	81.7	99	281.0	102.3
60	56.4	20.5	20	112.8	41.0	80	169.1	61.6	40	225.5	82.1	100	281.9	102.6
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 70 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 21 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.9	21.9	121	113.0	43.4	181	169.0	64.9	241	225.0	86.4			
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.9	22.2	22	113.9	43.7	82	169.9	65.2	42	225.9	86.7			
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.8	22.6	23	114.8	44.1	83	170.8	65.6	43	226.9	87.1			
4	03.7	01.4	64	59.7	22.9	24	115.8	44.4	84	171.8	65.9	44	227.8	87.4			
5	04.7	01.8	65	60.7	23.3	25	116.7	44.8	85	172.7	66.3	45	228.7	87.8			
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.6	23.7	26	117.6	45.2	86	173.6	66.7	46	229.7	88.2			
7	06.5	02.5	67	62.5	24.0	27	118.6	45.5	87	174.6	67.0	47	230.6	88.5			
8	07.5	02.9	68	63.5	24.4	28	119.5	45.9	88	175.5	67.4	48	231.5	88.9			
9	08.4	03.2	69	64.4	24.7	29	120.4	46.2	89	176.4	67.7	49	232.5	89.2			
10	09.3	03.6	70	65.4	25.1	30	121.4	46.6	90	177.4	68.1	50	233.4	89.6			
11	10.3	03.9	71	66.3	25.4	131	122.3	46.9	191	178.3	68.4	251	234.3	90.0			
12	11.2	04.3	72	67.2	25.8	32	123.2	47.3	92	179.2	68.8	52	235.3	90.3			
13	12.1	04.7	73	68.2	26.2	33	124.2	47.7	93	180.2	69.2	53	236.2	90.7			
14	13.1	05.0	74	69.1	26.5	34	125.1	48.0	94	181.1	69.5	54	237.1	91.0			
15	14.0	05.4	75	70.0	26.9	35	126.0	48.4	95	182.0	69.9	55	238.1	91.4			
16	14.9	05.7	76	70.9	27.2	36	127.0	48.7	96	183.0	70.2	56	239.0	91.7			
17	15.9	06.1	77	71.9	27.6	37	127.9	49.1	97	183.9	70.6	57	239.9	92.1			
18	16.8	06.5	78	72.8	28.0	38	128.8	49.5	98	184.8	71.0	58	240.9	92.5			
19	17.7	06.8	79	73.8	28.3	39	129.8	49.8	99	185.8	71.3	59	241.8	92.8			
20	18.7	07.2	80	74.7	28.7	40	130.7	50.2	100	186.7	71.7	60	242.7	93.2			
21	19.6	07.5	81	75.6	29.0	141	131.6	50.5	201	187.6	72.0	261	243.7	93.5			
22	20.5	07.9	82	76.6	29.4	42	132.6	50.9	02	188.6	72.4	62	244.6	93.9			
23	21.5	08.2	83	77.5	29.7	43	133.5	51.2	03	189.5	72.7	63	245.5	94.3			
24	22.4	08.6	84	78.4	30.1	44	134.4	51.6	04	190.5	73.1	64	246.5	94.6			
25	23.3	09.0	85	79.3	30.5	45	135.4	52.0	05	191.4	73.5	65	247.4	95.0			
26	24.3	09.3	86	80.3	30.8	46	136.3	52.3	06	192.3	73.8	66	248.3	95.3			
27	25.2	09.7	87	81.2	31.2	47	137.2	52.7	07	193.3	74.2	67	249.3	95.7			
28	26.1	10.0	88	82.2	31.5	48	138.2	53.0	08	194.2	74.5	68	250.2	96.0			
29	27.1	10.4	89	83.1	31.9	49	139.1	53.4	09	195.1	74.9	69	251.1	96.4			
30	28.0	10.8	90	84.0	32.3	50	140.0	53.8	10	196.1	75.3	70	252.1	96.8			
31	28.9	11.1	91	85.0	32.6	151	141.0	54.1	211	197.0	75.6	271	253.0	97.1			
32	29.9	11.5	92	85.9	33.0	52	141.9	54.5	12	197.9	76.0	72	253.9	97.5			
33	30.8	11.8	93	86.8	33.3	53	142.8	54.8	13	198.9	76.3	73	254.9	97.8			
34	31.7	12.2	94	87.8	33.7	54	143.8	55.2	14	199.8	76.7	74	255.8	98.2			
35	32.7	12.5	95	88.7	34.0	55	144.7	55.5	15	200.7	77.0	75	256.7	98.6			
36	33.6	12.9	96	89.6	34.4	56	145.6	55.9	16	201.7	77.4	76	257.7	98.9			
37	34.5	13.3	97	90.6	34.8	57	146.6	56.3	17	202.6	77.8	77	258.6	99.3			
38	35.5	13.6	98	91.5	35.1	58	147.5	56.6	18	203.5	78.1	78	259.5	99.6			
39	36.4	14.0	99	92.4	35.5	59	148.4	57.0	19	204.5	78.5	79	260.5	100.0			
40	37.3	14.3	100	93.4	35.8	60	149.4	57.3	20	205.4	78.8	80	261.4	100.3			
41	38.3	14.7	101	94.3	36.2	161	150.3	57.7	221	206.3	79.2	281	262.3	100.7			
42	39.2	15.1	02	95.2	36.6	62	151.2	58.1	22	207.3	79.6	82	263.3	101.1			
43	40.1	15.4	03	96.2	36.9	63	152.2	58.4	23	208.2	79.9	83	264.2	101.4			
44	41.1	15.8	04	97.1	37.3	64	153.1	58.8	24	209.1	80.3	84	265.1	101.8			
45	42.0	16.1	05	98.0	37.6	65	154.0	59.1	25	210.1	80.6	85	266.1	102.1			
46	42.9	16.5	06	99.0	38.0	66	155.0	59.5	26	211.0	81.0	86	267.0	102.5			
47	43.9	16.8	07	99.9	38.3	67	155.9	59.8	27	211.9	81.3	87	267.9	102.9			
48	44.8	17.2	08	100.8	38.7	68	156.8	60.2	28	212.9	81.7	88	268.9	103.2			
49	45.7	17.6	09	101.8	39.1	69	157.8	60.6	29	213.8	82.1	89	269.8	103.6			
50	46.7	17.9	10	102.7	39.4	70	158.7	60.9	30	214.7	82.4	90	270.7	103.9			
51	47.6	18.3	111	103.6	39.8	171	159.6	61.3	231	215.7	82.8	291	271.7	104.3			
52	48.5	18.6	12	104.6	40.1	72	160.6	61.6	32	216.6	83.1	92	272.6	104.6			
53	49.5	19.0	13	105.5	40.5	73	161.5	62.0	33	217.5	83.5	93	273.5	105.0			
54	50.4	19.4	14	106.4	40.9	74	162.4	62.4	34	218.5	83.9	94	274.5	105.4			
55	51.3	19.7	15	107.4	41.2	75	163.4	62.7	35	219.4	84.2	95	275.4	105.7			
56	52.3	20.1	16	108.3	41.6	76	164.3	63.1	36	220.3	84.6	96	276.3	106.1			
57	53.2	20.4	17	109.2	41.9	77	165.2	63.4	37	221.3	84.9	97	277.3	106.4			
58	54.1	20.8	18	110.2	42.3	78	166.2	63.8	38	222.2	85.3	98	278.2	106.8			
59	55.1	21.1	19	111.1	42.6	79	167.1	64.1	39	223.1	85.6	99	279.1	107.2			
60	56.0	21.5	20	112.0	43.0	80	168.0	64.5	40	224.1	86.0	100	280.1	107.5			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.			

for 66 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 22 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.6	22.9	121	112.2	45.3	181	167.8	67.8	241	223.5	90.3
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.5	23.2	22	113.1	45.7	82	168.7	68.2	42	224.4	90.7
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.4	23.6	23	114.0	46.1	83	169.7	68.6	43	225.3	91.0
4	03.7	01.5	64	59.3	24.0	24	115.0	46.5	84	170.6	68.9	44	226.2	91.4
5	04.6	01.9	65	60.3	24.3	25	115.9	46.8	85	171.5	69.3	45	227.2	91.8
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.2	24.7	26	116.8	47.2	86	172.5	69.7	46	228.1	92.2
7	06.5	02.6	67	62.1	25.1	27	117.8	47.6	87	173.4	70.1	47	229.0	92.5
8	07.4	03.0	68	63.0	25.5	28	118.7	47.9	88	174.3	70.4	48	229.9	92.9
9	08.3	03.4	69	64.0	25.8	29	119.6	48.3	89	175.2	70.8	49	230.9	93.3
10	09.3	03.7	70	64.9	26.2	30	120.5	48.7	90	176.2	71.2	50	231.8	93.7
11	10.2	04.1	71	65.8	26.6	31	121.5	49.1	91	177.1	71.5	51	232.7	94.0
12	11.1	04.5	72	66.8	27.0	32	122.4	49.4	92	178.0	71.9	52	233.7	94.4
13	12.1	04.9	73	67.7	27.3	33	123.3	49.8	93	178.9	72.3	53	234.6	94.8
14	13.0	05.2	74	68.6	27.7	34	124.2	50.2	94	179.9	72.7	54	235.5	95.2
15	13.9	05.6	75	69.5	28.1	35	125.2	50.6	95	180.8	73.0	55	236.4	95.5
16	14.8	06.0	76	70.5	28.5	36	126.1	50.9	96	181.7	73.4	56	237.4	95.9
17	15.8	06.4	77	71.4	28.8	37	127.0	51.3	97	182.7	73.8	57	238.3	96.3
18	16.7	06.7	78	72.3	29.2	38	128.0	51.7	98	183.6	74.2	58	239.2	96.6
19	17.6	07.1	79	73.2	29.6	39	128.9	52.1	99	184.5	74.5	59	240.1	97.0
20	18.5	07.5	80	74.2	30.0	40	129.8	52.4	100	185.4	74.9	60	241.1	97.4
21	19.5	07.9	81	75.1	30.3	41	130.7	52.8	101	186.4	75.3	61	242.0	97.8
22	20.4	08.2	82	76.0	30.7	42	131.7	53.2	102	187.3	75.7	62	242.9	98.1
23	21.3	08.6	83	77.0	31.1	43	132.6	53.6	103	188.2	76.0	63	243.8	98.5
24	22.3	09.0	84	77.9	31.5	44	133.5	53.9	104	189.1	76.4	64	244.8	98.9
25	23.2	09.4	85	78.8	31.8	45	134.4	54.3	105	190.1	76.8	65	245.7	99.3
26	24.1	09.7	86	79.7	32.2	46	135.4	54.7	106	191.0	77.2	66	246.6	99.6
27	25.0	10.1	87	80.7	32.6	47	136.3	55.1	107	191.9	77.5	67	247.6	100.0
28	26.0	10.5	88	81.6	33.0	48	137.2	55.4	108	192.9	77.9	68	248.5	100.4
29	26.9	10.9	89	82.5	33.3	49	138.2	55.8	109	193.8	78.3	69	249.4	100.8
30	27.8	11.2	90	83.4	33.7	50	139.1	56.2	110	194.7	78.7	70	250.3	101.1
31	28.7	11.6	91	84.4	34.1	51	140.0	56.6	111	195.6	79.0	71	251.3	101.5
32	29.7	12.0	92	85.3	34.5	52	140.9	56.9	112	196.6	79.4	72	252.2	101.9
33	30.6	12.4	93	86.2	34.8	53	141.9	57.3	113	197.5	79.8	73	253.1	102.3
34	31.5	12.7	94	87.2	35.2	54	142.8	57.7	114	198.4	80.2	74	254.1	102.6
35	32.5	13.1	95	88.1	35.6	55	143.7	58.1	115	199.3	80.5	75	255.0	103.0
36	33.4	13.5	96	89.0	36.0	56	144.6	58.4	116	200.3	80.9	76	255.9	103.4
37	34.3	13.9	97	89.9	36.3	57	145.6	58.8	117	201.2	81.3	77	256.8	103.8
38	35.2	14.2	98	90.9	36.7	58	146.5	59.2	118	202.1	81.7	78	257.8	104.1
39	36.1	14.6	99	91.8	37.1	59	147.4	59.6	119	203.1	82.0	79	258.7	104.5
40	37.1	15.0	100	92.7	37.5	60	148.3	59.9	120	204.0	82.4	80	259.6	104.9
41	38.0	15.4	101	93.6	37.8	61	149.3	60.3	121	204.9	82.8	81	260.5	105.3
42	38.9	15.7	102	94.6	38.2	62	150.2	60.7	122	205.8	83.2	82	261.5	105.6
43	39.9	16.1	103	95.5	38.6	63	151.1	61.1	123	206.8	83.5	83	262.4	106.0
44	40.8	16.5	104	96.4	39.0	64	152.1	61.4	124	207.7	83.9	84	263.3	106.4
45	41.7	16.9	105	97.4	39.3	65	153.0	61.8	125	208.6	84.3	85	264.2	106.8
46	42.7	17.2	106	98.3	39.7	66	153.9	62.2	126	209.5	84.7	86	265.2	107.1
47	43.6	17.6	107	99.2	40.1	67	154.8	62.6	127	210.5	85.0	87	266.1	107.5
48	44.5	18.0	108	100.1	40.5	68	155.8	62.9	128	211.4	85.4	88	267.0	107.9
49	45.4	18.4	109	101.1	40.8	69	156.7	63.3	129	212.3	85.8	89	268.0	108.3
50	46.4	18.7	110	102.0	41.2	70	157.6	63.7	130	213.3	86.2	90	268.9	108.6
51	47.3	19.1	111	102.9	41.6	71	158.5	64.1	131	214.2	86.5	91	269.8	109.0
52	48.2	19.5	112	103.8	42.0	72	159.5	64.4	132	215.1	86.9	92	270.7	109.4
53	49.1	19.9	113	104.8	42.3	73	160.4	64.8	133	216.0	87.3	93	271.7	109.8
54	50.1	20.2	114	105.7	42.7	74	161.3	65.2	134	217.0	87.7	94	272.6	110.1
55	51.0	20.6	115	106.6	43.1	75	162.3	65.6	135	217.9	88.0	95	273.5	110.5
56	51.9	21.0	116	107.6	43.5	76	163.2	65.9	136	218.8	88.4	96	274.4	110.9
57	52.8	21.4	117	108.5	43.8	77	164.1	66.3	137	219.7	88.8	97	275.4	111.3
58	53.8	21.7	118	109.4	44.2	78	165.0	66.7	138	220.7	89.2	98	276.3	111.6
59	54.7	22.1	119	110.3	44.6	79	166.0	67.1	139	221.6	89.5	99	277.2	112.0
60	55.6	22.5	120	111.3	45.0	80	166.9	67.4	140	222.5	89.9	100	278.2	112.4
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 68 Degrees.

for 68 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 23 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.2	23.8	121	111.4	47.3	181	166.6	70.7	241	221.8	94.2
2	01.8	00.8	62	57.1	24.2	22	112.3	47.7	82	167.5	71.1	42	222.8	94.5
3	02.8	01.2	63	58.0	24.6	23	113.2	48.1	83	168.5	71.5	43	223.7	94.9
4	03.7	01.6	64	58.9	25.0	24	114.1	48.5	84	169.4	71.9	44	224.6	95.3
5	04.6	02.0	65	59.8	25.4	25	115.1	48.8	85	170.3	72.3	45	225.5	95.7
6	05.5	02.3	66	60.8	25.8	26	116.0	49.2	86	171.2	72.7	46	226.4	96.1
7	06.4	02.7	67	61.7	26.2	27	116.9	49.6	87	172.1	73.1	47	227.4	96.5
8	07.4	03.1	68	62.6	26.6	28	117.8	50.0	88	173.1	73.5	48	228.3	96.9
9	08.3	03.5	69	63.5	27.0	29	118.7	50.4	89	174.0	73.8	49	229.2	97.3
10	09.2	03.9	70	64.4	27.4	30	119.7	50.8	90	174.9	74.2	50	230.1	97.7
11	10.1	04.3	71	65.4	27.7	131	120.6	51.2	191	175.8	74.6	251	231.0	98.1
12	11.0	04.7	72	66.3	28.1	32	121.5	51.6	92	176.7	75.0	52	232.0	98.5
13	12.0	05.1	73	67.2	28.5	33	122.4	52.0	93	177.7	75.4	53	232.9	98.9
14	12.9	05.5	74	68.1	28.9	34	123.3	52.4	94	178.6	75.8	54	233.8	99.2
15	13.8	05.9	75	69.0	29.3	35	124.3	52.7	95	179.5	76.2	55	234.7	99.6
16	14.7	06.3	76	70.0	29.7	36	125.2	53.1	96	180.4	76.6	56	235.6	100.0
17	15.6	06.6	77	70.9	30.1	37	126.1	53.5	97	181.3	77.0	57	236.6	100.4
18	16.6	07.0	78	71.8	30.5	38	127.0	53.9	98	182.3	77.4	58	237.5	100.8
19	17.5	07.4	79	72.7	30.9	39	128.0	54.3	99	183.2	77.8	59	238.4	101.2
20	18.4	07.8	80	73.6	31.3	40	128.9	54.7	200	184.1	78.1	60	239.3	101.6
21	19.3	08.2	81	74.6	31.6	141	129.8	55.1	201	185.0	78.5	261	240.3	102.0
22	20.3	08.6	82	75.5	32.0	42	130.7	55.5	02	185.9	78.9	62	241.2	102.4
23	21.2	09.0	83	76.4	32.4	43	131.6	55.9	03	186.9	79.3	63	242.1	102.8
24	22.1	09.4	84	77.3	32.8	44	132.6	56.3	04	187.8	79.7	64	243.0	103.2
25	23.0	09.8	85	78.2	33.2	45	133.5	56.7	05	188.7	80.1	65	243.9	103.5
26	23.9	10.2	86	79.2	33.6	46	134.4	57.0	06	189.6	80.5	66	244.9	103.9
27	24.9	10.5	87	80.1	34.0	47	135.3	57.4	07	190.5	80.9	67	245.8	104.3
28	25.8	10.9	88	81.0	34.4	48	136.2	57.8	08	191.5	81.3	68	246.7	104.7
29	26.7	11.3	89	81.9	34.8	49	137.2	58.2	09	192.4	81.7	69	247.6	105.1
30	27.6	11.7	90	82.8	35.2	50	138.1	58.6	10	193.3	82.1	70	248.5	105.5
31	28.5	12.1	91	83.8	35.6	151	139.0	59.0	211	194.2	82.4	271	249.5	105.9
32	29.5	12.5	92	84.7	35.9	52	139.9	59.4	12	195.1	82.8	72	250.4	106.3
33	30.4	12.9	93	85.6	36.3	53	140.8	59.8	13	196.1	83.2	73	251.3	106.7
34	31.3	13.3	94	86.5	36.7	54	141.8	60.2	14	197.0	83.6	74	252.2	107.1
35	32.2	13.7	95	87.4	37.1	55	142.7	60.6	15	197.9	84.0	75	253.1	107.5
36	33.1	14.1	96	88.4	37.5	56	143.6	61.0	16	198.8	84.4	76	254.1	107.8
37	34.1	14.5	97	89.3	37.9	57	144.5	61.3	17	199.7	84.8	77	255.0	108.2
38	35.0	14.8	98	90.2	38.3	58	145.4	61.7	18	200.7	85.2	78	255.9	108.6
39	35.9	15.2	99	91.1	38.7	59	146.4	62.1	19	201.6	85.6	79	256.8	109.0
40	36.8	15.6	100	92.1	39.1	60	147.3	62.5	20	202.5	86.0	80	257.7	109.4
41	37.7	16.0	101	93.0	39.5	161	148.2	62.9	221	203.4	86.4	281	258.7	109.8
42	38.7	16.4	02	93.9	39.9	62	149.1	63.3	23	204.4	86.7	82	259.6	110.2
43	39.6	16.8	03	94.8	40.2	63	150.0	63.7	24	205.3	87.1	83	260.5	110.6
44	40.5	17.2	04	95.7	40.6	64	151.0	64.1	25	206.2	87.5	84	261.4	111.0
45	41.4	17.6	05	96.7	41.0	65	151.9	64.5	26	207.1	87.9	85	262.3	111.4
46	42.3	18.0	06	97.6	41.4	66	152.8	64.9	27	208.0	88.3	86	263.3	111.7
47	43.3	18.4	07	98.5	41.8	67	153.7	65.3	28	209.0	88.7	87	264.2	112.1
48	44.2	18.8	08	99.4	42.2	68	154.6	65.6	29	209.9	89.1	88	265.1	112.5
49	45.1	19.1	09	100.3	42.6	69	155.6	66.0	30	210.8	89.5	89	266.0	112.9
50	46.0	19.5	10	101.2	43.0	70	156.5	66.4	31	211.7	89.9	90	266.9	113.3
51	46.9	19.9	111	102.2	43.4	171	157.4	66.8	231	212.6	90.3	291	267.9	113.7
52	47.9	20.3	12	103.1	43.8	72	158.3	67.2	32	213.6	90.6	92	268.8	114.1
53	48.8	20.7	13	104.0	44.2	73	159.2	67.6	33	214.5	91.0	93	269.7	114.5
54	49.7	21.1	14	104.9	44.5	74	160.2	68.0	34	215.4	91.4	94	270.6	114.9
55	50.6	21.5	15	105.9	44.9	75	161.1	68.4	35	216.3	91.8	95	271.5	115.3
56	51.5	21.9	16	106.8	45.3	76	162.0	68.8	36	217.2	92.2	96	272.5	115.7
57	52.5	22.3	17	107.7	45.7	77	162.9	69.2	37	218.2	92.6	97	273.4	116.0
58	53.4	22.7	18	108.6	46.1	78	163.8	69.6	38	219.1	93.0	98	274.3	116.4
59	54.3	23.1	19	109.5	46.5	79	164.8	69.9	39	220.0	93.4	99	275.2	116.8
60	55.2	23.4	20	110.5	46.9	80	165.7	70.3	40	220.9	93.8	300	276.2	117.2
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 67 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 24 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.7	24.8	121	110.5	49.2	181	165.4	73.6	241	220.2	98.0
2	01.8	00.8	62	56.6	25.2	22	111.5	49.6	82	166.3	74.0	42	221.1	98.4
3	02.7	01.2	63	57.6	25.6	23	112.4	50.0	83	167.2	74.4	43	222.0	98.8
4	03.7	01.6	64	58.5	26.0	24	113.3	50.4	84	168.1	74.8	44	222.9	99.2
5	04.6	02.0	65	59.4	26.4	25	114.2	50.8	85	169.0	75.2	45	223.8	99.7
6	05.5	02.4	66	60.3	26.8	26	115.1	51.2	86	169.9	75.7	46	224.7	100.1
7	06.4	02.8	67	61.2	27.3	27	116.0	51.7	87	170.8	76.1	47	225.6	100.5
8	07.3	03.3	68	62.1	27.7	28	116.9	52.1	88	171.7	76.5	48	226.6	100.9
9	08.2	03.7	69	63.0	28.1	29	117.8	52.5	89	172.7	76.9	49	227.5	101.3
10	09.1	04.1	70	63.9	28.5	30	118.8	52.9	90	173.6	77.3	50	228.4	101.7
11	10.0	04.5	71	64.9	28.9	31	119.7	53.3	91	174.5	77.7	51	229.3	102.1
12	11.0	04.9	72	65.8	29.3	32	120.6	53.7	92	175.4	78.1	52	230.2	102.5
13	11.9	05.3	73	66.7	29.7	33	121.5	54.1	93	176.3	78.5	53	231.1	102.9
14	12.8	05.7	74	67.6	30.1	34	122.4	54.5	94	177.2	78.9	54	232.0	103.3
15	13.7	06.1	75	68.5	30.5	35	123.3	54.9	95	178.1	79.3	55	233.0	103.7
16	14.6	06.5	76	69.4	30.9	36	124.2	55.3	96	179.1	79.7	56	233.9	104.1
17	15.5	06.9	77	70.3	31.3	37	125.2	55.7	97	180.0	80.1	57	234.8	104.5
18	16.4	07.3	78	71.3	31.7	38	126.1	56.1	98	180.9	80.5	58	235.7	104.9
19	17.4	07.7	79	72.2	32.1	39	127.0	56.5	99	181.8	80.9	59	236.6	105.3
20	18.3	08.1	80	73.1	32.5	40	127.9	56.9	200	182.7	81.3	60	237.5	105.8
21	19.2	08.5	81	74.0	32.9	41	128.8	57.3	201	183.6	81.8	61	238.4	106.2
22	20.1	08.9	82	74.9	33.4	42	129.7	57.8	02	184.5	82.2	62	239.3	106.6
23	21.0	09.4	83	75.8	33.8	43	130.6	58.2	03	185.4	82.6	63	240.3	107.0
24	21.9	09.8	84	76.7	34.2	44	131.6	58.6	04	186.4	83.0	64	241.2	107.4
25	22.8	10.2	85	77.7	34.6	45	132.5	59.0	05	187.3	83.4	65	242.1	107.8
26	23.8	10.6	86	78.6	35.0	46	133.4	59.4	06	188.2	83.8	66	243.0	108.2
27	24.7	11.0	87	79.5	35.4	47	134.3	59.8	07	189.1	84.2	67	243.9	108.6
28	25.6	11.4	88	80.4	35.8	48	135.2	60.2	08	190.0	84.6	68	244.8	109.0
29	26.5	11.8	89	81.3	36.2	49	136.1	60.6	09	190.9	85.0	69	245.7	109.4
30	27.4	12.2	90	82.2	36.6	50	137.0	61.0	10	191.8	85.4	70	246.7	109.8
31	28.3	12.6	91	83.1	37.0	51	137.9	61.4	211	192.8	85.8	271	247.6	110.2
32	29.2	13.0	92	84.0	37.4	52	138.9	61.8	12	193.7	86.2	72	248.5	110.6
33	30.1	13.4	93	85.0	37.8	53	139.8	62.2	13	194.6	86.6	73	249.4	111.0
34	31.1	13.8	94	85.9	38.2	54	140.7	62.6	14	195.5	87.0	74	250.3	111.4
35	32.0	14.2	95	86.8	38.6	55	141.6	63.0	15	196.4	87.4	75	251.2	111.9
36	32.9	14.6	96	87.7	39.0	56	142.5	63.5	16	197.3	87.9	76	252.1	112.3
37	33.8	15.0	97	88.6	39.5	57	143.4	63.9	17	198.2	88.3	77	253.1	112.7
38	34.7	15.5	98	89.5	39.9	58	144.3	64.3	18	199.2	88.7	78	254.0	113.1
39	35.6	15.9	99	90.4	40.3	59	145.3	64.7	19	200.1	89.1	79	254.9	113.5
40	36.5	16.3	100	91.4	40.7	60	146.2	65.1	20	201.0	89.5	80	255.8	113.9
41	37.5	16.7	101	92.3	41.1	61	147.1	65.5	221	201.9	89.9	281	256.7	114.3
42	38.4	17.1	02	93.2	41.5	62	148.0	65.9	22	202.8	90.3	82	257.6	114.7
43	39.3	17.5	03	94.1	41.9	63	148.9	66.3	23	203.7	90.7	83	258.5	115.1
44	40.2	17.9	04	95.0	42.3	64	149.8	66.7	24	204.6	91.1	84	259.4	115.5
45	41.1	18.3	05	95.9	42.7	65	150.7	67.1	25	205.5	91.5	85	260.4	115.9
46	42.0	18.7	06	96.8	43.1	66	151.6	67.5	26	206.5	91.9	86	261.3	116.3
47	42.9	19.1	07	97.7	43.5	67	152.6	67.9	27	207.4	92.3	87	262.2	116.7
48	43.9	19.5	08	98.7	43.9	68	153.5	68.3	28	208.3	92.7	88	263.1	117.1
49	44.8	19.9	09	99.6	44.3	69	154.4	68.7	29	209.2	93.1	89	264.0	117.5
50	45.7	20.3	10	100.5	44.7	70	155.3	69.1	30	210.1	93.5	90	264.9	118.0
51	46.6	20.7	11	101.4	45.1	71	156.2	69.6	231	211.0	94.0	291	265.8	118.4
52	47.5	21.2	12	102.3	45.6	72	157.1	70.0	32	211.9	94.4	92	266.8	118.8
53	48.4	21.6	13	103.2	46.0	73	158.0	70.4	33	212.9	94.8	93	267.7	119.2
54	49.3	22.0	14	104.1	46.4	74	159.0	70.8	34	213.8	95.2	94	268.6	119.6
55	50.2	22.4	15	105.1	46.8	75	159.9	71.2	35	214.7	95.6	95	269.5	120.0
56	51.2	22.8	16	106.0	47.2	76	160.8	71.6	36	215.6	96.0	96	270.4	120.4
57	52.1	23.2	17	106.9	47.6	77	161.7	72.0	37	216.5	96.4	97	271.3	120.8
58	53.0	23.6	18	107.8	48.0	78	162.6	72.4	38	217.4	96.8	98	272.2	121.2
59	53.9	24.0	19	108.7	48.4	79	163.5	72.8	39	218.3	97.2	99	273.2	121.6
60	54.8	24.4	20	109.6	48.8	80	164.4	73.2	40	219.3	97.6	300	274.1	122.0
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 66 Degrees,

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 25 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.3	25.8	121	109.7	51.1	181	164.0	76.5	241	218.4	101.9
2	01.8	00.8	62	56.2	26.2	122	110.6	51.6	182	164.9	76.9	42	219.3	102.3
3	02.7	01.3	63	57.1	26.6	123	111.5	52.0	183	165.9	77.3	43	220.2	102.7
4	03.6	01.7	64	58.0	27.0	124	112.4	52.4	184	166.8	77.8	44	221.1	103.1
5	04.5	02.1	65	58.9	27.5	125	113.3	52.8	185	167.7	78.2	45	222.0	103.5
6	05.4	02.5	66	59.8	27.9	126	114.2	53.2	186	168.6	78.6	46	223.0	104.0
7	06.3	03.0	67	60.7	28.3	127	115.1	53.7	187	169.5	79.0	47	223.9	104.4
8	07.3	03.4	68	61.6	28.7	128	116.0	54.1	188	170.4	79.5	48	224.8	104.8
9	08.2	03.8	69	62.5	29.2	129	116.9	54.5	189	171.3	79.9	49	225.7	105.2
10	09.1	04.2	70	63.4	29.6	130	117.8	54.9	190	172.2	80.3	50	226.6	105.7
11	10.0	04.6	71	64.3	30.0	131	118.7	55.4	191	173.1	80.7	51	227.5	106.1
12	10.9	05.1	72	65.3	30.4	132	119.6	55.8	192	174.0	81.1	52	228.4	106.5
13	11.8	05.5	73	66.2	30.9	133	120.5	56.2	193	174.9	81.6	53	229.3	106.9
14	12.7	05.9	74	67.1	31.3	134	121.4	56.6	194	175.8	82.0	54	230.2	107.3
15	13.6	06.3	75	68.0	31.7	135	122.4	57.1	195	176.7	82.4	55	231.1	107.8
16	14.5	06.8	76	68.9	32.1	136	123.3	57.5	196	177.6	82.8	56	232.0	108.2
17	15.4	07.2	77	69.8	32.5	137	124.2	57.9	197	178.5	83.3	57	232.9	108.6
18	16.3	07.6	78	70.7	33.0	138	125.1	58.3	198	179.4	83.7	58	233.8	109.0
19	17.2	08.0	79	71.6	33.4	139	126.0	58.7	199	180.4	84.1	59	234.7	109.5
20	18.1	08.5	80	72.5	33.8	140	126.9	59.2	200	181.3	84.5	60	235.6	109.9
21	19.0	08.9	81	73.4	34.2	141	127.8	59.6	201	182.2	84.9	61	236.5	110.3
22	19.9	09.3	82	74.3	34.7	142	128.7	60.0	202	183.1	85.4	62	237.5	110.7
23	20.8	09.7	83	75.2	35.1	143	129.6	60.4	203	184.0	85.8	63	238.4	111.1
24	21.8	10.1	84	76.1	35.5	144	130.5	60.9	204	184.9	86.2	64	239.3	111.6
25	22.7	10.6	85	77.0	35.9	145	131.4	61.3	205	185.8	86.6	65	240.2	112.0
26	23.6	11.0	86	77.9	36.3	146	132.3	61.7	206	186.7	87.1	66	241.1	112.4
27	24.5	11.4	87	78.8	36.8	147	133.2	62.1	207	187.6	87.5	67	242.0	112.8
28	25.4	11.8	88	79.7	37.2	148	134.1	62.5	208	188.5	87.9	68	242.9	113.3
29	26.3	12.3	89	80.7	37.6	149	135.0	63.0	209	189.4	88.3	69	243.8	113.7
30	27.2	12.7	90	81.6	38.0	150	135.9	63.4	210	190.3	88.7	70	244.7	114.1
31	28.1	13.1	91	82.5	38.5	151	136.9	63.8	211	191.2	89.2	71	245.6	114.5
32	29.0	13.5	92	83.4	38.9	152	137.8	64.2	212	192.1	89.6	72	246.5	115.0
33	29.9	13.9	93	84.3	39.3	153	138.7	64.7	213	193.0	90.0	73	247.4	115.4
34	30.8	14.4	94	85.2	39.7	154	139.6	65.1	214	193.9	90.4	74	248.3	115.8
35	31.7	14.8	95	86.1	40.1	155	140.5	65.5	215	194.9	90.9	75	249.2	116.2
36	32.6	15.2	96	87.0	40.6	156	141.4	65.9	216	195.8	91.3	76	250.1	116.6
37	33.5	15.6	97	87.9	41.0	157	142.3	66.4	217	196.7	91.7	77	251.0	117.1
38	34.4	16.1	98	88.8	41.4	158	143.2	66.8	218	197.6	92.1	78	252.0	117.5
39	35.3	16.5	99	89.7	41.8	159	144.1	67.2	219	198.5	92.6	79	252.9	117.9
40	36.3	16.9	100	90.6	42.3	160	145.0	67.6	220	199.4	93.0	80	253.8	118.3
41	37.2	17.3	101	91.5	42.7	161	145.9	68.0	221	200.3	93.4	81	254.7	118.8
42	38.1	17.7	102	92.4	43.1	162	146.8	68.5	222	201.2	93.8	82	255.6	119.2
43	39.0	18.2	103	93.3	43.5	163	147.7	68.9	223	202.1	94.2	83	256.5	119.6
44	39.9	18.6	104	94.3	44.0	164	148.6	69.3	224	203.0	94.7	84	257.4	120.0
45	40.8	19.0	105	95.2	44.4	165	149.5	69.7	225	203.9	95.1	85	258.3	120.4
46	41.7	19.4	106	96.1	44.8	166	150.4	70.2	226	204.8	95.5	86	259.2	120.9
47	42.6	19.9	107	97.0	45.2	167	151.4	70.6	227	205.7	95.9	87	260.1	121.3
48	43.5	20.3	108	97.9	45.6	168	152.3	71.0	228	206.6	96.4	88	261.0	121.7
49	44.4	20.7	109	98.8	46.1	169	153.2	71.4	229	207.5	96.8	89	261.9	122.1
50	45.3	21.1	110	99.7	46.5	170	154.1	71.8	230	208.5	97.2	90	262.8	122.6
51	46.2	21.6	111	100.6	46.9	171	155.0	72.3	231	209.4	97.6	91	263.7	123.0
52	47.1	22.0	112	101.5	47.3	172	155.9	72.7	232	210.3	98.0	92	264.6	123.4
53	48.0	22.4	113	102.4	47.8	173	156.8	73.1	233	211.2	98.5	93	265.5	123.8
54	48.9	22.8	114	103.3	48.2	174	157.7	73.5	234	212.1	98.9	94	266.5	124.2
55	49.8	23.2	115	104.2	48.6	175	158.6	74.0	235	213.0	99.3	95	267.4	124.7
56	50.8	23.7	116	105.1	49.0	176	159.5	74.4	236	213.9	99.7	96	268.3	125.1
57	51.7	24.1	117	106.0	49.4	177	160.4	74.8	237	214.8	100.2	97	269.2	125.5
58	52.6	24.5	118	106.9	49.9	178	161.3	75.2	238	215.7	100.6	98	270.1	125.9
59	53.5	24.9	119	107.8	50.3	179	162.2	75.6	239	216.6	101.0	99	271.0	126.4
60	54.4	25.4	120	108.8	50.7	180	163.1	76.1	240	217.5	101.4	100	271.9	126.8
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

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for 65 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 26 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	54.8	26.7	121	108.8	53.0	181	162.7	79.3	241	216.6	105.6
2	01.8	00.9	62	55.7	27.2	22	109.7	53.5	82	163.6	79.8	42	217.5	106.1
3	02.7	01.3	63	56.6	27.6	23	110.6	53.9	83	164.5	80.2	43	218.4	106.5
4	03.6	01.8	64	57.5	28.1	24	111.5	54.4	84	165.4	80.7	44	219.3	107.0
5	04.5	02.2	65	58.4	28.5	25	112.3	54.8	85	166.3	81.1	45	220.2	107.4
6	05.4	02.6	66	59.3	28.9	26	113.2	55.2	86	167.2	81.5	46	221.1	107.8
7	06.3	03.1	67	60.2	29.4	27	114.1	55.7	87	168.1	82.0	47	222.0	108.3
8	07.2	03.5	68	61.1	29.8	28	115.0	56.1	88	169.0	82.4	48	222.9	108.7
9	08.1	03.9	69	62.0	30.2	29	115.9	56.5	89	169.9	82.9	49	223.8	109.2
10	09.0	04.4	70	62.9	30.7	30	116.8	57.0	90	170.8	83.3	50	224.7	109.6
11	09.9	04.8	71	63.8	31.1	31	117.7	57.4	91	171.7	83.7	251	225.6	110.0
12	10.8	05.3	72	64.7	31.6	32	118.6	57.9	92	172.6	84.2	52	226.5	110.5
13	11.7	05.7	73	65.6	32.0	33	119.5	58.3	93	173.5	84.6	53	227.4	110.9
14	12.6	06.1	74	66.5	32.4	34	120.4	58.7	94	174.4	85.0	54	228.3	111.3
15	13.5	06.6	75	67.4	32.9	35	121.3	59.2	95	175.3	85.5	55	229.2	111.8
16	14.4	07.0	76	68.3	33.3	36	122.2	59.6	96	176.2	85.9	56	230.1	112.2
17	15.3	07.5	77	69.2	33.8	37	123.1	60.1	97	177.1	86.4	57	231.0	112.7
18	16.2	07.9	78	70.1	34.2	38	124.0	60.5	98	178.0	86.8	58	231.9	113.1
19	17.1	08.3	79	71.0	34.6	39	124.9	60.9	99	178.9	87.2	59	232.8	113.5
20	18.0	08.8	80	71.9	35.1	40	125.8	61.4	200	179.8	87.7	60	233.7	114.0
21	18.9	09.2	81	72.8	35.5	141	126.7	61.8	201	180.7	88.1	261	234.6	114.4
22	19.8	09.6	82	73.7	35.9	42	127.6	62.2	02	181.6	88.6	62	235.5	114.9
23	20.7	10.1	83	74.6	36.4	43	128.5	62.7	03	182.5	89.0	63	236.4	115.3
24	21.6	10.5	84	75.5	36.8	44	129.4	63.1	04	183.4	89.4	64	237.3	115.7
25	22.5	11.0	85	76.4	37.3	45	130.3	63.6	05	184.3	89.9	65	238.2	116.2
26	23.4	11.4	86	77.3	37.7	46	131.2	64.0	06	185.2	90.3	66	239.1	116.6
27	24.3	11.8	87	78.2	38.1	47	132.1	64.4	07	186.1	90.7	67	240.0	117.0
28	25.2	12.3	88	79.1	38.6	48	133.0	64.9	08	186.9	91.2	68	240.9	117.5
29	26.1	12.7	89	80.0	39.0	49	133.9	65.3	09	187.8	91.6	69	241.8	117.9
30	27.0	13.2	90	80.9	39.5	50	134.8	65.8	10	188.7	92.1	70	242.7	118.4
31	27.9	13.6	91	81.8	39.9	151	135.7	66.2	211	189.6	92.5	271	243.6	118.8
32	28.8	14.0	92	82.7	40.3	52	136.6	66.6	12	190.5	92.9	72	244.5	119.2
33	29.7	14.5	93	83.6	40.8	53	137.5	67.1	13	191.4	93.4	73	245.4	119.7
34	30.6	14.9	94	84.5	41.2	54	138.4	67.5	14	192.3	93.8	74	246.3	120.1
35	31.5	15.3	95	85.4	41.6	55	139.3	67.9	15	193.2	94.2	75	247.2	120.6
36	32.4	15.8	96	86.3	42.1	56	140.2	68.4	16	194.1	94.7	76	248.1	121.0
37	33.3	16.2	97	87.2	42.5	57	141.1	68.8	17	195.0	95.1	77	249.0	121.4
38	34.2	16.7	98	88.1	43.0	58	142.0	69.3	18	195.9	95.6	78	249.9	121.9
39	35.1	17.1	99	89.0	43.4	59	142.9	69.7	19	196.8	96.0	79	250.8	122.3
40	36.0	17.5	100	89.9	43.8	60	143.8	70.1	20	197.7	96.4	80	251.7	122.7
41	36.9	18.0	01	90.8	44.3	161	144.7	70.6	221	198.6	96.9	281	252.6	123.2
42	37.7	18.4	02	91.7	44.7	62	145.6	71.0	22	199.5	97.3	82	253.5	123.6
43	38.6	18.8	03	92.6	45.2	63	146.5	71.5	23	200.4	97.8	83	254.4	124.1
44	39.5	19.3	04	93.5	45.6	64	147.4	71.9	24	201.3	98.2	84	255.3	124.5
45	40.4	19.7	05	94.4	46.0	65	148.3	72.3	25	202.2	98.6	85	256.2	124.9
46	41.3	20.2	06	95.3	46.5	66	149.2	72.8	26	203.1	99.1	86	257.1	125.4
47	42.2	20.6	07	96.2	46.9	67	150.1	73.2	27	204.0	99.5	87	258.0	125.8
48	43.1	21.0	08	97.1	47.3	68	151.0	73.6	28	204.9	99.9	88	258.9	126.3
49	44.0	21.5	09	98.0	47.8	69	151.9	74.1	29	205.8	100.4	89	259.8	126.7
50	44.9	21.9	10	98.9	48.2	70	152.8	74.5	30	206.7	100.8	90	260.7	127.1
51	45.8	22.4	11	99.8	48.7	171	153.7	75.0	231	207.6	101.3	291	261.5	127.6
52	46.7	22.8	12	100.7	49.1	72	154.6	75.4	32	208.5	101.7	92	262.4	128.0
53	47.6	23.2	13	101.6	49.5	73	155.5	75.8	33	209.4	102.1	93	263.3	128.4
54	48.5	23.7	14	102.5	50.0	74	156.4	76.3	34	210.3	102.6	94	264.2	128.9
55	49.4	24.1	15	103.4	50.4	75	157.3	76.7	35	211.2	103.0	95	265.1	129.3
56	50.3	24.5	16	104.3	50.9	76	158.2	77.2	36	212.1	103.5	96	266.0	129.8
57	51.2	25.0	17	105.2	51.3	77	159.1	77.6	37	213.0	103.9	97	266.9	130.2
58	52.1	25.4	18	106.1	51.7	78	160.0	78.0	38	213.9	104.3	98	267.8	130.6
59	53.0	25.9	19	107.0	52.2	79	160.9	78.5	39	214.8	104.8	99	268.7	131.1
60	53.9	26.3	20	107.9	52.6	80	161.8	78.9	40	215.7	105.2	100	269.6	131.5
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 64 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 27 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	54.4	27.7	121	107.8	54.9	181	161.3	82.2	241	214.7	109.4
2	01.8	00.9	62	55.2	28.1	23	108.7	55.4	82	162.2	82.6	42	215.6	109.9
3	02.7	01.4	63	56.1	28.6	23	109.6	55.8	83	163.1	83.1	43	216.5	110.3
4	03.6	01.8	64	57.0	29.1	24	110.5	56.3	84	163.9	83.5	44	217.4	110.8
5	04.5	02.3	65	57.9	29.5	25	111.4	56.7	85	164.8	84.0	45	218.3	111.2
6	05.3	02.7	66	58.8	30.0	26	112.3	57.2	86	165.7	84.4	46	219.2	111.7
7	06.2	03.2	67	59.7	30.4	27	113.2	57.7	87	166.6	84.9	47	220.1	112.1
8	07.1	03.6	68	60.6	30.9	28	114.0	58.1	88	167.5	85.4	48	221.0	112.6
9	08.0	04.1	69	61.5	31.3	29	114.9	58.6	89	168.4	85.8	49	221.9	113.0
10	08.9	04.5	70	62.4	31.8	30	115.8	59.0	90	169.3	86.3	50	222.8	113.5
11	09.8	05.0	71	63.3	32.2	31	116.7	59.5	91	170.2	86.7	51	223.6	114.0
12	10.7	05.4	72	64.2	32.7	32	117.6	59.9	92	171.1	87.2	52	224.5	114.4
13	11.6	05.9	73	65.0	33.1	33	118.5	60.4	93	172.0	87.6	53	225.4	114.9
14	12.5	06.4	74	65.9	33.6	34	119.4	60.8	94	172.9	88.1	54	226.3	115.3
15	13.4	06.8	75	66.8	34.0	35	120.3	61.3	95	173.7	88.5	55	227.2	115.8
16	14.3	07.3	76	67.7	34.5	36	121.2	61.7	96	174.6	89.0	56	228.1	116.2
17	15.1	07.7	77	68.6	35.0	37	122.1	62.2	97	175.5	89.4	57	229.0	116.7
18	16.0	08.2	78	69.5	35.4	38	123.0	62.7	98	176.4	89.9	58	229.9	117.1
19	16.9	08.6	79	70.4	35.9	39	123.8	63.1	99	177.3	90.3	59	230.8	117.6
20	17.8	09.1	80	71.3	36.3	40	124.7	63.6	200	178.2	90.8	60	231.7	118.0
21	18.7	09.5	81	72.2	36.8	41	125.6	64.0	201	179.1	91.3	61	232.6	118.5
22	19.6	10.0	82	73.1	37.2	42	126.5	64.5	02	180.0	91.7	62	233.4	118.9
23	20.5	10.4	83	74.0	37.7	43	127.4	64.9	03	180.9	92.2	63	234.3	119.4
24	21.4	10.9	84	74.8	38.1	44	128.3	65.4	04	181.8	92.6	64	235.2	119.9
25	22.3	11.3	85	75.7	38.6	45	129.2	65.8	05	182.7	93.1	65	236.1	120.3
26	23.2	11.8	86	76.6	39.0	46	130.1	66.3	06	183.5	93.5	66	237.0	120.8
27	24.1	12.3	87	77.5	39.5	47	131.0	66.7	07	184.4	94.0	67	237.9	121.2
28	24.9	12.7	88	78.4	40.0	48	131.9	67.2	08	185.3	94.4	68	238.8	121.7
29	25.8	13.2	89	79.3	40.4	49	132.8	67.6	09	186.2	94.9	69	239.7	122.1
30	26.7	13.6	90	80.2	40.9	50	133.7	68.1	10	187.1	95.3	70	240.6	122.6
31	27.6	14.1	91	81.1	41.3	51	134.5	68.6	211	188.0	95.8	271	241.5	123.0
32	28.5	14.5	92	82.0	41.8	52	135.4	69.0	12	188.9	96.2	72	242.4	123.5
33	29.4	15.0	93	82.9	42.2	53	136.3	69.5	13	189.8	96.7	73	243.2	123.9
34	30.3	15.4	94	83.8	42.7	54	137.2	69.9	14	190.7	97.2	74	244.1	124.4
35	31.2	15.9	95	84.6	43.1	55	138.1	70.4	15	191.6	97.6	75	245.0	124.8
36	32.1	16.3	96	85.5	43.6	56	139.0	70.8	16	192.5	98.1	76	245.9	125.3
37	33.0	16.8	97	86.4	44.0	57	139.9	71.3	17	193.3	98.5	77	246.8	125.8
38	33.9	17.3	98	87.3	44.5	58	140.8	71.7	18	194.2	99.0	78	247.7	126.2
39	34.7	17.7	99	88.2	44.9	59	141.7	72.2	19	195.1	99.4	79	248.6	126.7
40	35.6	18.2	100	89.1	45.4	60	142.6	72.6	20	196.0	99.9	80	249.5	127.1
41	36.5	18.6	101	90.0	45.9	61	143.5	73.1	221	196.9	100.3	281	250.4	127.6
42	37.4	19.1	02	90.9	46.3	62	144.3	73.5	22	197.8	100.8	82	251.3	128.0
43	38.3	19.5	03	91.8	46.8	63	145.2	74.0	23	198.7	101.2	83	252.2	128.5
44	39.2	20.0	04	92.7	47.2	64	146.1	74.5	24	199.6	101.7	84	253.0	128.9
45	40.1	20.4	05	93.6	47.7	65	147.0	74.9	25	200.5	102.1	85	253.9	129.4
46	41.0	20.9	06	94.4	48.1	66	147.9	75.4	26	201.4	102.6	86	254.8	129.8
47	41.9	21.3	07	95.3	48.6	67	148.8	75.8	27	202.3	103.1	87	255.7	130.3
48	42.8	21.8	08	96.2	49.0	68	149.7	76.3	28	203.1	103.5	88	256.6	130.7
49	43.7	22.2	09	97.1	49.5	69	150.6	76.7	29	204.0	104.0	89	257.5	131.2
50	44.6	22.7	10	98.0	49.9	70	151.5	77.2	30	204.9	104.4	90	258.4	131.7
51	45.4	23.2	111	98.9	50.4	171	152.4	77.6	31	205.8	104.9	291	259.3	132.1
52	46.3	23.6	12	99.8	50.8	72	153.3	78.1	32	206.7	105.3	92	260.2	132.6
53	47.2	24.1	13	100.7	51.3	73	154.1	78.5	33	207.6	105.8	93	261.1	133.0
54	48.1	24.5	14	101.6	51.8	74	155.0	79.0	34	208.5	106.2	94	262.0	133.5
55	49.0	25.0	15	102.5	52.2	75	155.9	79.4	35	209.4	106.7	95	262.8	133.9
56	49.9	25.4	16	103.4	52.7	76	156.8	79.9	36	210.3	107.1	96	263.7	134.4
57	50.8	25.9	17	104.2	53.1	77	157.7	80.4	37	211.2	107.6	97	264.6	134.8
58	51.7	26.3	18	105.1	53.6	78	158.6	80.8	38	212.1	108.0	98	265.5	135.3
59	52.6	26.8	19	106.0	54.0	79	159.5	81.3	39	213.0	108.5	99	266.4	135.7
60	53.5	27.2	20	106.9	54.5	80	160.4	81.7	40	213.8	109.0	300	267.3	136.2
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

F 12

for 63 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 28 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.9	28.6	121	106.8	56.8	181	159.8	85.0	241	212.8	113.1
2	01.8	00.9	62	54.7	29.1	22	107.7	57.3	82	160.7	85.4	42	213.7	113.6
3	02.6	01.4	63	55.6	29.6	23	108.6	57.7	83	161.6	85.9	43	214.6	114.1
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.5	30.0	24	109.5	58.2	84	162.5	86.4	44	215.4	114.6
5	04.4	02.3	65	57.4	30.5	25	110.4	58.7	85	163.3	86.9	45	216.3	115.0
6	05.3	02.8	66	58.3	31.0	26	111.3	59.2	86	164.2	87.3	46	217.2	115.5
7	06.2	03.3	67	59.2	31.5	27	112.1	59.6	87	165.1	87.8	47	218.1	116.0
8	07.1	03.8	68	60.0	31.9	28	113.0	60.1	88	166.0	88.3	48	219.0	116.4
9	07.9	04.2	69	60.9	32.4	29	113.9	60.6	89	166.9	88.7	49	219.9	116.9
10	08.8	04.7	70	61.8	32.9	30	114.8	61.0	90	167.8	89.2	50	220.7	117.4
11	09.7	05.2	71	62.7	33.3	31	115.7	61.5	91	168.6	89.7	51	221.6	117.8
12	10.6	05.6	72	63.6	33.8	32	116.5	62.0	92	169.5	90.1	52	222.5	118.3
13	11.5	06.1	73	64.5	34.3	33	117.4	62.4	93	170.4	90.6	53	223.4	118.8
14	12.4	06.6	74	65.3	34.7	34	118.3	62.9	94	171.3	91.1	54	224.3	119.2
15	13.2	07.0	75	66.2	35.2	35	119.2	63.4	95	172.2	91.5	55	225.2	119.7
16	14.1	07.5	76	67.1	35.7	36	120.1	63.8	96	173.1	92.0	56	226.0	120.2
17	15.0	08.0	77	68.0	36.1	37	121.0	64.3	97	173.9	92.5	57	226.9	120.7
18	15.9	08.5	78	68.9	36.6	38	121.8	64.8	98	174.8	93.0	58	227.8	121.1
19	16.8	08.9	79	69.8	37.1	39	122.7	65.3	99	175.7	93.4	59	228.7	121.6
20	17.7	09.4	80	70.6	37.6	40	123.6	65.7	200	176.6	93.9	60	229.6	122.1
21	18.5	09.9	81	71.5	38.0	41	124.5	66.2	201	177.5	94.4	61	230.4	122.5
22	19.4	10.3	82	72.4	38.5	42	125.4	66.7	202	178.4	94.8	62	231.3	123.0
23	20.3	10.8	83	73.3	39.0	43	126.3	67.1	203	179.2	95.3	63	232.2	123.5
24	21.2	11.3	84	74.2	39.4	44	127.1	67.6	204	180.1	95.8	64	233.1	123.9
25	22.1	11.7	85	75.1	39.9	45	128.0	68.1	205	181.0	96.2	65	234.0	124.4
26	23.0	12.2	86	75.9	40.4	46	128.9	68.5	206	181.9	96.7	66	234.9	124.9
27	23.8	12.7	87	76.8	40.8	47	129.8	69.0	207	182.8	97.2	67	235.7	125.3
28	24.7	13.1	88	77.7	41.3	48	130.7	69.5	208	183.7	97.7	68	236.6	125.8
29	25.6	13.6	89	78.6	41.8	49	131.6	70.0	209	184.5	98.1	69	237.5	126.3
30	26.5	14.1	90	79.5	42.3	50	132.4	70.4	210	185.4	98.6	70	238.4	126.8
31	27.4	14.6	91	80.3	42.7	51	133.3	70.9	211	186.3	99.1	71	239.3	127.2
32	28.3	15.0	92	81.2	43.2	52	134.2	71.4	212	187.2	99.5	72	240.2	127.7
33	29.1	15.5	93	82.1	43.7	53	135.1	71.8	213	188.1	100.0	73	241.0	128.2
34	30.0	16.0	94	83.0	44.1	54	136.0	72.3	214	189.0	100.5	74	241.9	128.6
35	30.9	16.4	95	83.9	44.6	55	136.9	72.8	215	189.8	100.9	75	242.8	129.1
36	31.8	16.9	96	84.8	45.1	56	137.7	73.2	216	190.7	101.4	76	243.7	129.6
37	32.7	17.4	97	85.6	45.5	57	138.6	73.7	217	191.6	101.9	77	244.6	130.1
38	33.6	17.8	98	86.5	46.0	58	139.5	74.2	218	192.5	102.3	78	245.5	130.5
39	34.4	18.3	99	87.4	46.5	59	140.4	74.6	219	193.4	102.8	79	246.3	130.9
40	35.3	18.8	100	88.3	46.9	60	141.3	75.1	220	194.2	103.3	80	247.2	131.5
41	36.2	19.2	101	89.2	47.4	61	142.2	75.6	221	195.1	103.8	81	248.1	131.9
42	37.1	19.7	102	90.1	47.9	62	143.0	76.1	222	196.0	104.2	82	249.0	132.4
43	38.0	20.2	103	90.9	48.4	63	143.9	76.5	223	196.9	104.7	83	249.9	132.9
44	38.8	20.7	104	91.8	48.8	64	144.8	77.0	224	197.8	105.2	84	250.8	133.3
45	39.7	21.1	105	92.7	49.3	65	145.7	77.5	225	198.7	105.6	85	251.6	133.8
46	40.6	21.6	106	93.6	49.8	66	146.6	77.9	226	199.5	106.1	86	252.5	134.3
47	41.5	22.1	107	94.5	50.2	67	147.5	78.4	227	200.4	106.6	87	253.4	134.7
48	42.4	22.5	108	95.4	50.7	68	148.3	78.9	228	201.3	107.0	88	254.3	135.2
49	43.3	23.0	109	96.2	51.2	69	149.2	79.3	229	202.2	107.5	89	255.2	135.7
50	44.1	23.5	110	97.1	51.6	70	150.1	79.8	230	203.1	108.0	90	256.1	136.1
51	45.0	23.9	111	98.0	52.1	71	151.0	80.3	231	204.0	108.4	91	256.9	136.6
52	45.9	24.4	112	98.9	52.6	72	151.9	80.7	232	204.8	108.9	92	257.8	137.1
53	46.8	24.9	113	99.8	53.1	73	152.7	81.2	233	205.7	109.4	93	258.7	137.6
54	47.7	25.4	114	100.7	53.5	74	153.6	81.7	234	206.6	109.9	94	259.6	138.0
55	48.6	25.8	115	101.5	54.0	75	154.5	82.2	235	207.5	110.3	95	260.5	138.5
56	49.4	26.3	116	102.4	54.5	76	155.4	82.6	236	208.4	110.8	96	261.4	139.0
57	50.3	26.8	117	103.3	54.9	77	156.3	83.1	237	209.3	111.3	97	262.2	139.4
58	51.2	27.2	118	104.2	55.4	78	157.2	83.6	238	210.1	111.7	98	263.1	139.9
59	52.1	27.7	119	105.1	55.9	79	158.0	84.0	239	211.0	112.2	99	264.0	140.4
60	53.0	28.1	120	106.0	56.3	80	158.9	84.5	240	211.9	112.7	100	264.9	140.8
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 62 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 29 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.4	29.6	121	105.8	58.7	181	158.3	87.8	241	210.8	116.8
2	01.7	01.0	62	54.2	30.1	122	106.7	59.1	182	159.2	88.2	242	211.7	117.3
3	02.6	01.5	63	55.1	30.5	123	107.6	59.6	183	160.1	88.7	243	212.5	117.8
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.0	31.0	124	108.5	60.1	184	160.9	89.2	244	213.4	118.3
5	04.4	02.4	65	56.8	31.5	125	109.3	60.6	185	161.8	89.7	245	214.3	118.8
6	05.2	02.9	66	57.7	32.0	126	110.2	61.1	186	162.7	90.2	246	215.2	119.3
7	06.1	03.4	67	58.6	32.5	127	111.1	61.6	187	163.6	90.7	247	216.0	119.7
8	07.0	03.9	68	59.5	33.0	128	112.0	62.1	188	164.4	91.1	248	216.9	120.2
9	07.9	04.4	69	60.3	33.5	129	112.8	62.5	189	165.3	91.6	249	217.8	120.7
10	08.7	04.8	70	61.2	33.9	130	113.7	63.0	190	166.2	92.1	250	218.7	121.2
11	09.6	05.3	71	62.1	34.4	131	114.6	63.5	191	167.1	92.6	251	219.5	121.7
12	10.5	05.8	72	63.0	34.9	132	115.4	64.0	192	167.9	93.1	252	220.4	122.2
13	11.4	06.3	73	63.8	35.4	133	116.3	64.5	193	168.8	93.6	253	221.3	122.7
14	12.2	06.8	74	64.7	35.9	134	117.2	65.0	194	169.7	94.1	254	222.2	123.1
15	13.1	07.3	75	65.6	36.4	135	118.1	65.4	195	170.6	94.5	255	223.0	123.6
16	14.0	07.8	76	66.5	36.8	136	118.9	65.9	196	171.4	95.0	256	223.9	124.1
17	14.9	08.2	77	67.3	37.3	137	119.8	66.4	197	172.3	95.5	257	224.8	124.6
18	15.7	08.7	78	68.2	37.8	138	120.7	66.9	198	173.2	96.0	258	225.7	125.1
19	16.6	09.2	79	69.1	38.3	139	121.6	67.4	199	174.0	96.5	259	226.5	125.6
20	17.5	09.7	80	70.0	38.8	140	122.4	67.9	200	174.9	97.0	260	227.4	126.1
21	18.4	10.2	81	70.8	39.3	141	123.3	68.4	201	175.8	97.4	261	228.3	126.5
22	19.2	10.7	82	71.7	39.8	142	124.2	68.8	202	176.7	97.9	262	229.2	127.0
23	20.1	11.2	83	72.6	40.2	143	125.1	69.3	203	177.5	98.4	263	230.0	127.5
24	21.0	11.6	84	73.5	40.7	144	125.9	69.8	204	178.4	98.9	264	230.9	128.0
25	21.9	12.1	85	74.3	41.2	145	126.8	70.3	205	179.3	99.4	265	231.8	128.5
26	22.7	12.6	86	75.2	41.7	146	127.7	70.8	206	180.2	99.9	266	232.6	129.0
27	23.6	13.1	87	76.1	42.2	147	128.6	71.3	207	181.0	100.4	267	233.5	129.4
28	24.5	13.6	88	77.0	42.7	148	129.4	71.8	208	181.9	100.8	268	234.4	129.9
29	25.4	14.1	89	77.8	43.1	149	130.3	72.2	209	182.8	101.3	269	235.3	130.4
30	26.2	14.5	90	78.7	43.6	150	131.2	72.7	210	183.7	101.8	270	236.1	130.9
31	27.1	15.0	91	79.6	44.1	151	132.1	73.2	211	184.5	102.3	271	237.0	131.4
32	28.0	15.5	92	80.5	44.6	152	132.9	73.7	212	185.4	102.8	272	237.9	131.9
33	28.9	16.0	93	81.3	45.1	153	133.8	74.2	213	186.3	103.3	273	238.8	132.4
34	29.7	16.5	94	82.2	45.6	154	134.7	74.7	214	187.2	103.7	274	239.6	132.8
35	30.6	17.0	95	83.1	46.1	155	135.6	75.1	215	188.0	104.2	275	240.5	133.3
36	31.5	17.5	96	84.0	46.5	156	136.4	75.6	216	188.9	104.7	276	241.4	133.8
37	32.4	17.9	97	84.8	47.0	157	137.3	76.1	217	189.8	105.2	277	242.3	134.3
38	33.2	18.4	98	85.7	47.5	158	138.2	76.6	218	190.7	105.7	278	243.1	134.8
39	34.1	18.9	99	86.6	48.0	159	139.1	77.1	219	191.5	106.2	279	244.0	135.3
40	35.0	19.4	100	87.5	48.5	160	139.9	77.6	220	192.4	106.7	280	244.8	135.7
41	35.9	19.9	101	88.3	49.0	161	140.8	78.1	221	193.3	107.1	281	245.7	136.2
42	36.7	20.4	102	89.2	49.5	162	141.7	78.5	222	194.2	107.6	282	246.6	136.7
43	37.6	20.8	103	90.1	49.9	163	142.6	79.0	223	195.0	108.1	283	247.5	137.2
44	38.5	21.3	104	91.0	50.4	164	143.4	79.5	224	195.9	108.6	284	248.4	137.7
45	39.4	21.8	105	91.8	50.9	165	144.3	80.0	225	196.8	109.1	285	249.3	138.2
46	40.2	22.3	106	92.7	51.4	166	145.2	80.5	226	197.7	109.6	286	250.2	138.7
47	41.1	22.8	107	93.6	51.9	167	146.1	81.0	227	198.5	110.1	287	251.1	139.1
48	42.0	23.3	108	94.5	52.4	168	146.9	81.4	228	199.4	110.5	288	252.0	139.6
49	42.9	23.8	109	95.3	52.8	169	147.8	81.9	229	200.3	111.0	289	252.8	140.1
50	43.7	24.2	110	96.2	53.3	170	148.7	82.4	230	201.2	111.5	290	253.6	140.6
51	44.6	24.7	111	97.1	53.8	171	149.6	82.9	231	202.0	112.0	291	254.5	141.1
52	45.5	25.2	112	98.0	54.3	172	150.4	83.4	232	202.9	112.5	292	255.4	141.6
53	46.4	25.7	113	98.8	54.8	173	151.3	83.9	233	203.8	113.0	293	256.3	142.0
54	47.2	26.2	114	99.7	55.3	174	152.2	84.4	234	204.7	113.4	294	257.1	142.5
55	48.1	26.7	115	100.6	55.8	175	153.1	84.9	235	205.5	113.9	295	258.0	143.0
56	49.0	27.1	116	101.5	56.2	176	153.9	85.3	236	206.4	114.4	296	258.9	143.5
57	49.9	27.6	117	102.3	56.7	177	154.8	85.8	237	207.3	114.9	297	259.8	144.0
58	50.7	28.1	118	103.2	57.2	178	155.7	86.3	238	208.2	115.4	298	260.6	144.5
59	51.6	28.6	119	104.1	57.7	179	156.6	86.8	239	209.0	115.9	299	261.5	145.0
60	52.5	29.1	120	105.0	58.2	180	157.4	87.3	240	209.9	116.4	300	262.4	145.4
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 61 Degrees.

for 61 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 32 Degrees.

Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.5	61	51.7	32.3	121	102.6	64.1	181	153.5	95.9	241	204.4	127.7	301	255.3	179.0
2	01.7	01.1	62	52.6	32.9	22	103.5	64.7	82	154.3	96.4	42	205.2	128.2	102	256.1	180.0
3	02.5	01.6	63	53.4	33.4	23	104.3	65.2	83	155.2	97.0	43	206.1	128.8	103	256.9	180.6
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.3	33.9	24	105.2	65.7	84	156.0	97.5	44	206.9	129.3	104	257.7	181.2
5	04.2	02.6	65	55.1	34.4	25	106.0	66.2	85	156.9	98.0	45	207.8	129.8	105	258.5	181.8
6	05.1	03.2	66	56.0	35.0	26	106.9	66.8	86	157.7	98.6	46	208.6	130.4	106	259.3	182.4
7	05.9	03.7	67	56.8	35.5	27	107.7	67.3	87	158.6	99.1	47	209.5	130.9	107	260.1	183.0
8	06.8	04.2	68	57.7	36.0	28	108.6	67.8	88	159.4	99.6	48	210.3	131.4	108	260.9	183.6
9	07.6	04.8	69	58.5	36.6	29	109.4	68.4	89	160.3	100.2	49	211.2	131.9	109	261.7	184.2
10	08.5	05.3	70	59.4	37.1	30	110.2	68.9	90	161.1	100.7	50	212.0	132.5	110	262.5	184.8
11	09.3	05.8	71	60.2	37.6	31	111.1	69.4	91	162.0	101.2	51	212.8	133.0	111	263.3	185.4
12	10.2	06.4	72	61.1	38.2	32	111.9	69.9	92	162.8	101.7	52	213.7	133.5	112	264.1	186.0
13	11.0	06.9	73	61.9	38.7	33	112.8	70.5	93	163.7	102.3	53	214.6	134.1	113	264.9	186.6
14	11.9	07.4	74	62.8	39.2	34	113.6	71.0	94	164.5	102.8	54	215.4	134.6	114	265.7	187.2
15	12.7	07.9	75	63.6	39.8	35	114.5	71.5	95	165.4	103.3	55	216.3	135.1	115	266.5	187.8
16	13.6	08.5	76	64.5	40.3	36	115.3	72.1	96	166.2	103.9	56	217.1	135.7	116	267.3	188.4
17	14.4	09.0	77	65.3	40.8	37	116.2	72.6	97	167.1	104.4	57	217.9	136.2	117	268.1	189.0
18	15.3	09.5	78	66.1	41.3	38	117.0	73.1	98	167.9	104.9	58	218.8	136.7	118	268.9	189.6
19	16.1	10.1	79	67.0	41.9	39	117.9	73.7	99	168.8	105.5	59	219.6	137.2	119	269.7	190.2
20	17.0	10.6	80	67.8	42.4	40	118.8	74.2	100	169.6	106.0	60	220.5	137.8	120	270.5	190.8
21	17.8	11.1	81	68.7	42.9	41	119.6	74.7	201	170.5	106.5	201	221.3	138.3	301	271.3	191.4
22	18.7	11.7	82	69.5	43.5	42	120.4	75.2	02	171.3	107.0	62	222.2	138.8	102	272.1	192.0
23	19.5	12.2	83	70.4	44.0	43	121.3	75.8	03	172.2	107.6	63	223.0	139.4	103	272.9	192.6
24	20.4	12.7	84	71.2	44.5	44	122.1	76.3	04	173.0	108.1	64	223.9	139.9	104	273.7	193.2
25	21.2	13.2	85	72.1	45.0	45	123.0	76.8	05	173.8	108.6	65	224.7	140.4	105	274.5	193.8
26	22.0	13.8	86	72.9	45.6	46	123.8	77.4	06	174.7	109.2	66	225.6	141.0	106	275.3	194.4
27	22.9	14.3	87	73.8	46.1	47	124.7	77.9	07	175.5	109.7	67	226.4	141.5	107	276.1	195.0
28	23.7	14.8	88	74.6	46.6	48	125.5	78.4	08	176.4	110.2	68	227.3	142.0	108	276.9	195.6
29	24.6	15.4	89	75.5	47.2	49	126.4	79.0	09	177.2	110.8	69	228.1	142.5	109	277.7	196.2
30	25.4	15.9	90	76.3	47.7	50	127.2	79.5	10	178.1	111.3	70	229.0	143.1	110	278.5	196.8
31	26.3	16.4	91	77.2	48.2	51	128.1	80.0	211	178.9	111.8	211	229.8	143.6	311	279.3	197.4
32	27.1	17.0	92	78.0	48.8	52	128.9	80.5	12	179.8	112.3	72	230.7	144.1	102	280.1	198.0
33	28.0	17.5	93	78.9	49.3	53	129.8	81.1	13	180.6	112.9	73	231.5	144.7	103	280.9	198.6
34	28.8	18.0	94	79.7	49.8	54	130.6	81.6	14	181.5	113.4	74	232.4	145.2	104	281.7	199.2
35	29.7	18.5	95	80.6	50.3	55	131.4	82.1	15	182.3	113.9	75	233.2	145.7	105	282.5	199.8
36	30.5	19.1	96	81.4	50.9	56	132.3	82.7	16	183.2	114.5	76	234.1	146.3	106	283.3	200.4
37	31.4	19.6	97	82.3	51.4	57	133.1	83.2	17	184.0	115.0	77	234.9	146.8	107	284.1	201.0
38	32.2	20.1	98	83.1	51.9	58	134.0	83.7	18	184.9	115.5	78	235.8	147.3	108	284.9	201.6
39	33.1	20.7	99	84.0	52.5	59	134.8	84.2	19	185.7	116.1	79	236.6	147.8	109	285.7	202.2
40	33.9	21.2	100	84.8	53.0	60	135.7	84.8	20	186.6	116.6	80	237.5	148.4	110	286.5	202.8
41	34.8	21.7	101	85.7	53.5	61	136.5	85.3	211	187.4	117.1	211	238.3	148.9	311	287.3	203.4
42	35.6	22.3	02	86.5	54.1	62	137.4	85.8	22	188.3	117.6	82	239.1	149.4	102	288.1	204.0
43	36.5	22.8	03	87.3	54.6	63	138.2	86.4	23	189.1	118.2	83	240.0	150.0	103	288.9	204.6
44	37.3	23.3	04	88.2	55.1	64	139.1	86.9	24	190.0	118.7	84	240.8	150.5	104	289.7	205.2
45	38.2	23.8	05	89.0	55.6	65	139.9	87.4	25	190.8	119.2	85	241.7	151.0	105	290.5	205.8
46	39.0	24.4	06	89.9	56.2	66	140.8	88.0	26	191.6	119.8	86	242.5	151.6	106	291.3	206.4
47	39.9	24.9	07	90.7	56.7	67	141.6	88.5	27	192.5	120.3	87	243.4	152.1	107	292.1	207.0
48	40.7	25.4	08	91.6	57.2	68	142.5	89.0	28	193.4	120.8	88	244.2	152.6	108	292.9	207.6
49	41.6	26.0	09	92.4	57.8	69	143.3	89.6	29	194.2	121.4	89	245.1	153.1	109	293.7	208.2
50	42.4	26.5	10	93.3	58.3	70	144.2	90.1	30	195.1	121.9	90	245.9	153.7	110	294.5	208.8
51	43.3	27.0	11	94.1	58.8	71	145.0	90.6	211	195.9	122.4	211	246.8	154.2	311	295.3	209.4
52	44.1	27.6	12	95.0	59.4	72	145.9	91.1	32	196.7	122.9	92	247.6	154.7	102	296.1	210.0
53	44.9	28.1	13	95.8	59.9	73	146.7	91.7	33	197.6	123.5	93	248.5	155.3	103	296.9	210.6
54	45.8	28.6	14	96.7	60.4	74	147.6	92.2	34	198.4	124.0	94	249.3	155.8	104	297.7	211.2
55	46.6	29.1	15	97.5	60.9	75	148.4	92.8	35	199.3	124.5	95	250.2	156.3	105	298.5	211.8
56	47.5	29.7	16	98.4	61.5	76	149.3	93.3	36	200.1	125.1	96	251.0	156.9	106	299.3	212.4
57	48.3	30.2	17	99.2	62.0	77	150.1	93.8	37	201.0	125.6	97	251.9	157.4	107	300.1	213.0
58	49.2	30.7	18	100.1	62.5	78	151.0	94.3	38	201.8	126.1	98	252.7	157.9	108	300.9	213.6
59	50.0	31.3	19	100.9	63.1	79	151.8	94.9	39	202.7	126.7	99	253.6	158.4	109	301.7	214.2
60	50.9	31.8	20	101.8	63.6	80	152.6	95.4	40	203.5	127.2	300	254.4	159.0	300	302.5	214.8
Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.

for 58 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 31 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.7	62.3	181	155.1	93.2	241	206.6	124.2
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.1	31.9	22	104.6	62.8	82	156.0	93.7	42	207.4	124.6
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	23	105.4	63.3	83	156.9	94.3	43	208.3	125.2
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	33.0	24	106.3	63.9	84	157.7	94.8	44	209.1	125.7
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.7	33.5	25	107.1	64.4	85	158.6	95.3	45	210.0	126.2
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	34.0	26	108.0	64.9	86	159.4	95.8	46	210.9	126.7
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.4	34.5	27	108.9	65.4	87	160.3	96.3	47	211.7	127.2
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	28	109.7	65.9	88	161.1	96.8	48	212.6	127.7
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.1	35.5	29	110.6	66.4	89	162.0	97.3	49	213.4	128.2
10	08.6	05.2	70	60.0	36.1	30	111.4	67.0	90	162.9	97.9	50	214.3	128.8
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.6	131	112.3	67.5	191	163.7	98.4	251	215.1	129.3
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.7	37.1	32	113.1	68.0	92	164.6	98.9	52	216.0	129.8
13	11.1	06.7	73	62.6	37.6	33	114.0	68.5	93	165.4	99.4	53	216.9	130.3
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.4	38.1	34	114.9	69.0	94	166.3	99.9	54	217.7	130.8
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	35	115.7	69.5	95	167.1	100.4	55	218.6	131.3
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.1	39.1	36	116.6	70.0	96	168.0	100.9	56	219.4	131.8
17	14.6	08.8	77	66.0	39.7	37	117.4	70.6	97	168.9	101.5	57	220.2	132.4
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.2	38	118.3	71.1	98	169.7	102.0	58	221.1	132.9
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.7	40.7	39	119.1	71.6	99	170.6	102.5	59	222.0	133.4
20	17.1	10.3	80	68.6	41.2	40	120.0	72.1	100	171.4	103.0	60	222.9	133.9
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.4	41.7	141	120.9	72.6	101	172.3	103.5	61	223.7	134.4
22	18.9	11.3	82	70.3	42.2	42	121.7	73.1	102	173.1	104.0	62	224.6	134.9
23	19.7	11.8	83	71.1	42.7	43	122.6	73.7	103	174.0	104.6	63	225.4	135.5
24	20.6	12.4	84	72.0	43.3	44	123.4	74.2	104	174.9	105.1	64	226.3	136.0
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.8	45	124.3	74.7	105	175.7	105.6	65	227.1	136.5
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.7	44.3	46	125.1	75.2	106	176.6	106.1	66	228.0	137.0
27	23.1	13.9	87	74.6	44.8	47	126.0	75.7	107	177.4	106.6	67	228.9	137.5
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.4	45.3	48	126.9	76.2	108	178.3	107.1	68	229.7	138.0
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	49	127.7	76.7	109	179.1	107.6	69	230.6	138.5
30	25.7	15.5	90	77.1	46.4	50	128.6	77.3	110	180.0	108.2	70	231.4	139.1
31	26.6	16.0	91	78.0	46.9	151	129.4	77.8	111	180.9	108.7	271	232.2	139.6
32	27.4	16.5	92	78.9	47.4	52	130.3	78.3	112	181.7	109.2	72	233.1	140.1
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.7	47.9	53	131.1	78.8	113	182.6	109.7	73	234.0	140.6
34	29.1	17.5	94	80.6	48.4	54	132.0	79.3	114	183.4	110.2	74	234.9	141.1
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.4	48.9	55	132.9	79.8	115	184.3	110.7	75	235.7	141.6
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	56	133.7	80.3	116	185.1	111.2	76	236.6	142.2
37	31.7	19.1	97	83.1	50.0	57	134.6	80.9	117	186.0	111.8	77	237.4	142.7
38	32.6	19.6	98	84.0	50.5	58	135.4	81.4	118	186.9	112.3	78	238.3	143.2
39	33.4	20.1	99	84.9	51.0	59	136.3	81.9	119	187.7	112.8	79	239.1	143.7
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.7	51.5	60	137.1	82.4	120	188.6	113.3	80	240.0	144.2
41	35.1	21.1	101	86.6	52.0	161	138.0	82.9	221	189.4	113.8	281	240.9	144.7
42	36.0	21.6	102	87.4	52.5	62	138.9	83.4	22	190.3	114.3	82	241.7	145.2
43	36.9	22.1	103	88.3	53.0	63	139.7	84.0	23	191.1	114.9	83	242.6	145.8
44	37.7	22.7	104	89.1	53.6	64	140.6	84.5	24	192.0	115.4	84	243.4	146.3
45	38.6	23.2	105	90.0	54.1	65	141.4	85.0	25	192.9	115.9	85	244.3	146.8
46	39.4	23.7	106	90.9	54.6	66	142.3	85.5	26	193.7	116.4	86	245.1	147.3
47	40.3	24.2	107	91.7	55.1	67	143.1	86.0	27	194.6	116.9	87	246.0	147.8
48	41.1	24.7	108	92.6	55.6	68	144.0	86.5	28	195.4	117.4	88	246.9	148.3
49	42.0	25.2	109	93.4	56.1	69	144.9	87.0	29	196.3	117.9	89	247.7	148.8
50	42.9	25.8	110	94.3	56.7	70	145.7	87.6	30	197.1	118.5	90	248.6	149.4
51	43.7	26.3	111	95.1	57.2	171	146.6	88.1	31	198.0	119.0	291	249.4	149.9
52	44.6	26.8	112	96.0	57.7	72	147.4	88.6	32	198.9	119.5	92	250.3	150.4
53	45.4	27.3	113	96.9	58.2	73	148.3	89.1	33	199.7	120.0	93	251.2	150.9
54	46.3	27.8	114	97.7	58.7	74	149.1	89.6	34	200.6	120.5	94	252.0	151.4
55	47.1	28.3	115	98.6	59.2	75	150.0	90.1	35	201.4	121.0	95	252.9	151.9
56	48.0	28.8	116	99.4	59.7	76	150.9	90.6	36	202.3	121.5	96	253.7	152.5
57	48.9	29.4	117	100.3	60.3	77	151.7	91.2	37	203.1	122.1	97	254.6	153.0
58	49.7	29.9	118	101.1	60.8	78	152.6	91.7	38	204.0	122.6	98	255.4	153.5
59	50.6	30.4	119	102.0	61.3	79	153.4	92.2	39	204.9	123.1	99	256.3	154.0
60	51.4	30.9	120	102.9	61.8	80	154.3	92.7	40	205.7	123.6	100	257.1	154.5
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 59 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 34 Degrees.

Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.6	34.1	121	100.3	67.1	181	150.1	101.2	241	199.8	134.8
2	01.7	01.1	62	51.4	34.7	22	101.1	68.1	82	150.9	101.8	42	200.6	135.3
3	02.5	01.7	63	52.2	35.2	23	102.0	68.8	83	151.7	102.3	43	201.5	135.9
4	03.3	02.2	64	53.1	35.8	24	102.8	69.3	84	152.5	102.9	44	202.3	136.4
5	04.1	02.8	65	53.9	36.3	25	103.6	69.9	85	153.4	103.5	45	203.1	137.0
6	05.0	03.4	66	54.7	36.9	26	104.5	70.5	86	154.2	104.0	46	203.9	137.6
7	05.8	03.9	67	55.5	37.5	27	105.3	71.0	87	155.0	104.6	47	204.8	138.1
8	05.6	04.5	68	56.4	38.0	28	106.1	71.6	88	155.9	105.1	48	205.6	138.7
9	07.5	05.0	69	57.2	38.6	29	106.9	72.1	89	156.7	105.7	49	206.4	139.2
10	08.3	05.6	70	58.0	39.1	30	107.8	72.7	90	157.5	106.2	50	207.3	139.8
11	09.1	06.2	71	58.9	39.7	31	108.6	73.3	91	158.3	106.8	51	208.1	140.4
12	09.9	06.7	72	59.7	40.3	32	109.4	73.8	92	159.2	107.4	52	208.9	140.9
13	10.8	07.3	73	60.5	40.8	33	110.3	74.4	93	160.0	107.9	53	209.7	141.5
14	11.6	07.8	74	61.3	41.4	34	111.1	74.9	94	160.8	108.5	54	210.6	142.0
15	12.4	08.4	75	62.2	41.9	35	111.9	75.5	95	161.7	109.0	55	211.4	142.6
16	13.3	08.9	76	63.0	42.5	36	112.7	76.1	96	162.5	109.6	56	212.2	143.2
17	14.1	09.5	77	63.8	43.1	37	113.6	76.6	97	163.3	110.2	57	213.1	143.7
18	14.9	10.1	78	64.7	43.6	38	114.4	77.2	98	164.1	110.7	58	213.9	144.3
19	15.5	10.6	79	65.5	44.2	39	115.2	77.7	99	165.0	111.3	59	214.7	144.8
20	16.6	11.2	80	66.3	44.7	40	116.1	78.2	100	165.8	111.8	60	215.5	145.4
21	17.4	11.7	81	67.1	45.3	41	116.9	78.8	201	166.6	112.4	261	216.4	145.9
22	18.2	12.3	82	68.0	45.9	42	117.7	79.4	202	167.5	113.0	62	217.2	146.5
23	19.1	12.9	83	68.8	46.4	43	118.6	80.0	203	168.3	113.5	63	218.0	147.1
24	19.9	13.4	84	69.6	47.0	44	119.4	80.5	204	169.1	114.1	64	218.9	147.6
25	20.7	14.0	85	70.5	47.5	45	120.2	81.1	205	170.0	114.6	65	219.7	148.2
26	21.6	14.5	86	71.3	48.1	46	121.0	81.6	206	170.8	115.2	66	220.5	148.7
27	22.4	15.1	87	72.1	48.6	47	121.9	82.2	207	171.6	115.8	67	221.4	149.3
28	23.2	15.7	88	73.0	49.2	48	122.7	82.8	208	172.4	116.3	68	222.2	149.9
29	24.0	16.2	89	73.8	49.8	49	123.5	83.3	209	173.3	116.9	69	223.0	150.4
30	24.9	16.8	90	74.6	50.3	50	124.4	83.9	210	174.1	117.4	70	223.8	151.0
31	25.7	17.3	91	75.4	50.9	51	125.2	84.4	211	174.9	118.0	71	224.7	151.5
32	26.5	17.9	92	76.3	51.4	52	126.0	85.0	212	175.8	118.5	72	225.5	152.1
33	27.4	18.5	93	77.1	51.9	53	126.8	85.6	213	176.6	119.1	73	226.3	152.7
34	28.2	19.1	94	77.9	52.6	54	127.7	86.1	214	177.4	119.7	74	227.2	153.2
35	29.0	19.6	95	78.8	53.1	55	128.5	86.7	215	178.2	120.2	75	228.0	153.8
36	29.8	20.1	96	79.6	53.7	56	129.3	87.2	216	179.1	120.8	76	228.8	154.3
37	30.7	20.7	97	80.4	54.2	57	130.2	87.8	217	179.9	121.3	77	229.6	154.9
38	31.5	21.2	98	81.2	54.8	58	131.0	88.4	218	180.7	121.9	78	230.5	155.5
39	32.3	21.8	99	82.1	55.4	59	131.8	88.9	219	181.6	122.5	79	231.3	156.0
40	33.2	22.4	100	82.9	55.9	60	132.6	89.5	220	182.4	123.0	80	232.1	156.6
41	34.0	22.9	101	83.7	56.5	61	133.5	90.0	221	183.2	123.8	231	233.0	157.1
42	34.8	23.5	102	84.6	57.0	62	134.3	90.6	222	184.0	124.1	82	233.8	157.7
43	35.6	24.0	103	85.4	57.6	63	135.1	91.1	223	184.9	124.7	83	234.6	158.3
44	36.5	24.6	104	86.2	58.2	64	136.0	91.7	224	185.7	125.3	84	235.4	158.8
45	37.3	25.2	105	87.0	58.7	65	136.8	92.3	225	186.5	125.8	85	236.3	159.4
46	38.1	25.7	106	87.9	59.3	66	137.6	92.8	226	187.4	126.4	86	237.1	159.9
47	39.0	26.3	107	88.7	59.8	67	138.4	93.4	227	188.2	126.9	87	237.9	160.5
48	39.8	26.8	108	89.5	60.4	68	139.2	93.9	228	189.0	127.5	88	238.8	161.0
49	40.6	27.4	109	90.4	61.0	69	140.1	94.5	229	189.8	128.1	89	239.6	161.6
50	41.4	28.0	110	91.2	61.5	70	140.9	95.1	230	190.7	128.6	90	240.4	162.2
51	42.3	28.5	111	92.0	62.1	71	141.8	95.6	231	191.5	129.2	231	241.2	162.7
52	43.1	29.1	112	92.9	62.6	72	142.6	96.2	232	192.3	129.7	92	242.1	163.3
53	43.9	29.6	113	93.7	63.2	73	143.4	96.7	233	193.2	130.3	93	242.9	163.8
54	44.8	30.2	114	94.5	63.7	74	144.3	97.3	234	194.0	130.9	94	243.7	164.4
55	45.6	30.8	115	95.3	64.3	75	145.1	97.9	235	194.8	131.4	95	244.6	165.0
56	46.4	31.3	116	96.2	64.9	76	145.9	98.4	236	195.7	132.0	96	245.4	165.6
57	47.3	31.9	117	97.0	65.4	77	146.7	99.0	237	196.5	132.5	97	246.2	166.1
58	48.1	32.4	118	97.8	66.0	78	147.6	99.5	238	197.3	133.1	98	247.1	166.6
59	48.9	33.0	119	98.7	66.5	79	148.4	100.1	239	198.1	133.6	99	247.9	167.2
60	49.7	33.6	120	99.5	67.1	80	149.2	100.7	240	199.0	134.2	100	248.7	167.8
Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.

for 36 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 35 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.0	35.0	121	99.1	69.4	151	143.3	103.8	241	197.4	138.2
2	01.6	01.1	62	50.8	35.6	22	99.9	70.0	82	149.1	104.4	42	193.2	133.8
3	02.5	01.7	63	51.6	36.1	23	100.8	70.5	83	149.9	105.0	43	199.1	139.4
4	03.3	02.3	64	52.4	36.7	24	101.6	71.1	84	150.7	105.9	44	199.9	140.0
5	04.1	02.9	65	53.2	37.3	25	102.4	71.7	85	151.5	106.1	45	200.7	140.5
6	04.9	03.4	66	54.1	37.9	26	103.2	72.3	86	152.4	106.7	46	201.5	141.1
7	05.7	04.0	67	54.9	38.4	27	104.0	72.8	87	153.2	107.3	47	202.3	141.7
8	06.6	04.6	68	55.7	39.0	28	104.9	73.4	88	154.0	107.8	48	203.1	142.2
9	07.4	05.2	69	56.5	39.6	29	105.7	74.0	89	154.8	108.4	49	204.0	142.8
10	08.2	05.7	70	57.3	40.2	30	106.5	74.6	90	155.6	109.0	50	204.8	143.4
11	09.0	06.3	71	58.2	40.7	31	107.3	75.1	91	156.5	109.5	51	205.6	144.0
12	09.8	06.9	72	59.0	41.3	32	108.1	75.7	92	157.3	110.1	52	206.4	144.5
13	10.6	07.5	73	59.8	41.9	33	108.9	76.3	93	158.1	110.7	53	207.2	145.1
14	11.5	08.0	74	60.6	42.4	34	109.8	76.9	94	158.9	111.3	54	208.1	145.7
15	12.3	08.6	75	61.4	43.0	35	110.6	77.4	95	159.7	111.8	55	208.9	146.3
16	13.1	09.2	76	62.2	43.6	36	111.4	78.0	96	160.6	112.4	56	209.7	146.8
17	13.9	09.8	77	63.1	44.2	37	112.2	78.6	97	161.4	113.0	57	210.5	147.4
18	14.7	10.3	78	63.9	44.7	38	113.0	79.2	98	162.2	113.6	58	211.3	148.0
19	15.6	10.9	79	64.7	45.3	39	113.8	79.7	99	163.0	114.1	59	212.2	148.5
20	16.4	11.5	80	65.5	45.9	40	114.7	80.3	200	163.8	114.7	60	213.0	149.1
21	17.2	12.0	81	66.4	46.5	41	115.5	80.9	201	164.6	115.3	61	213.8	149.7
22	18.0	12.6	82	67.2	47.0	42	116.3	81.4	202	165.5	115.9	62	214.6	150.3
23	18.8	13.2	83	68.0	47.6	43	117.1	82.0	203	166.3	116.4	63	215.4	150.9
24	19.7	13.8	84	68.8	48.2	44	118.0	82.6	204	167.1	117.0	64	216.3	151.4
25	20.5	14.3	85	69.6	48.8	45	118.5	83.2	205	167.9	117.6	65	217.1	152.0
26	21.3	14.9	86	70.4	49.3	46	119.6	83.7	206	168.7	118.2	66	217.9	152.6
27	22.1	15.5	87	71.3	49.9	47	120.4	84.3	207	169.6	118.7	67	218.7	153.1
28	22.9	16.1	88	72.1	50.5	48	121.2	84.9	208	170.4	119.3	68	219.5	153.7
29	23.8	16.6	89	72.9	51.0	49	122.1	85.5	209	171.2	119.9	69	220.4	154.3
30	24.6	17.2	90	73.7	51.6	50	122.9	86.0	210	172.0	120.5	70	221.2	154.9
31	25.4	17.8	91	74.5	52.2	51	123.7	86.6	211	172.8	121.0	71	221.0	155.4
32	26.2	18.4	92	75.4	52.8	52	124.5	87.2	212	173.7	121.6	72	222.8	156.0
33	27.0	18.9	93	76.2	53.3	53	125.3	87.8	213	174.5	122.2	73	223.6	156.6
34	27.9	19.5	94	77.0	53.9	54	126.1	88.3	214	175.3	122.7	74	224.4	157.2
35	28.7	20.1	95	77.8	54.5	55	127.0	88.9	215	176.1	123.3	75	225.3	157.7
36	29.5	20.6	96	78.6	55.1	56	127.8	89.5	216	176.9	123.9	76	226.1	158.3
37	30.3	21.2	97	79.5	55.6	57	128.6	90.1	217	177.8	124.5	77	226.9	158.9
38	31.1	21.8	98	80.3	56.2	58	129.4	90.6	218	178.6	125.0	78	227.7	159.5
39	31.9	22.4	99	81.1	56.8	59	130.2	91.2	219	179.4	125.6	79	228.5	160.0
40	32.8	22.9	100	81.9	57.4	60	131.1	91.8	220	180.2	126.2	80	229.4	160.6
41	33.6	23.5	101	82.7	57.9	61	131.9	92.3	221	181.0	126.8	81	230.2	161.2
42	34.4	24.1	102	83.6	58.5	62	132.7	92.9	222	181.9	127.3	82	231.0	161.7
43	35.2	24.7	103	84.4	59.1	63	133.5	93.5	223	182.7	127.9	83	231.8	162.3
44	36.0	25.2	104	85.2	59.7	64	134.3	94.1	224	183.5	128.5	84	232.6	162.9
45	36.9	25.8	105	86.0	60.2	65	135.2	94.6	225	184.3	129.1	85	233.5	163.5
46	37.7	26.4	106	86.8	60.8	66	136.0	95.2	226	185.1	129.6	86	234.3	164.0
47	38.5	27.0	107	87.6	61.4	67	136.8	95.8	227	185.9	130.2	87	235.1	164.6
48	39.3	27.5	108	88.5	61.9	68	137.6	96.4	228	186.8	130.8	88	235.9	165.2
49	40.1	28.1	109	89.3	62.5	69	138.4	96.9	229	187.6	131.3	89	236.7	165.8
50	41.0	28.7	110	90.1	63.1	70	139.3	97.5	30	188.4	131.9	90	237.6	166.3
51	41.8	29.2	111	90.9	63.7	71	140.1	98.1	231	189.2	132.5	91	238.4	166.9
52	42.6	29.8	112	91.7	64.2	72	140.9	98.7	32	190.0	133.1	92	239.2	167.5
53	43.4	30.4	113	92.6	64.8	73	141.7	99.2	33	190.9	133.6	93	240.0	168.1
54	44.2	31.0	114	93.4	65.4	74	142.5	99.8	34	191.7	134.2	94	240.8	168.6
55	45.1	31.5	115	94.2	66.0	75	143.4	100.4	35	192.5	134.8	95	241.6	169.2
56	45.9	32.1	116	95.0	66.5	76	144.2	100.9	36	193.3	135.4	96	242.5	169.8
57	46.7	32.7	117	95.8	67.1	77	145.0	101.5	37	194.1	135.9	97	243.5	170.4
58	47.5	33.3	118	96.7	67.7	78	145.8	102.1	38	195.0	136.5	98	244.1	170.9
59	48.3	33.8	119	97.5	68.3	79	146.6	102.7	39	195.8	137.1	99	244.9	171.5
60	49.1	34.4	120	98.3	68.8	80	147.4	103.2	40	196.6	137.7	200	245.7	172.1
Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 36 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.0	00.6	01	49.4	35.9	121	97.9	71.1	181	146.4	106.4	241	195.0	141.7
2	01.6	01.2	62	50.2	36.4	22	98.7	71.7	82	147.2	107.0	42	195.8	142.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	51.0	37.0	23	99.5	72.3	83	148.1	107.6	43	196.6	142.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.8	37.6	24	100.3	72.9	84	148.9	108.2	44	197.4	143.4
5	04.0	02.9	65	52.6	38.2	25	101.1	73.5	85	149.7	108.7	45	198.2	144.0
6	04.9	03.5	66	53.4	38.8	26	101.9	74.1	86	150.5	109.3	46	199.0	144.6
7	05.7	04.1	67	54.2	39.4	27	102.7	74.6	87	151.3	109.9	47	199.8	145.2
8	06.5	04.7	68	55.0	40.0	28	103.6	75.2	88	152.1	110.5	48	200.6	145.8
9	07.3	05.3	69	55.8	40.6	29	104.4	75.8	89	152.9	111.1	49	201.4	146.4
10	08.1	05.9	70	56.6	41.1	30	105.2	76.4	90	153.7	111.7	50	202.3	146.9
11	08.9	06.5	71	57.4	41.7	31	106.0	77.0	91	154.5	112.3	51	203.1	147.5
12	09.7	07.1	72	58.2	42.3	32	106.8	77.6	92	155.3	112.9	52	203.9	148.1
13	10.5	07.6	73	59.1	42.9	33	107.6	78.2	93	156.1	113.4	53	204.7	148.7
14	11.3	08.2	74	59.9	43.5	34	108.4	78.8	94	156.9	114.0	54	205.5	149.3
15	12.1	08.8	75	60.7	44.1	35	109.2	79.4	95	157.8	114.6	55	206.3	149.9
16	12.9	09.4	76	61.5	44.7	36	110.0	79.9	96	158.6	115.2	56	207.1	150.5
17	13.8	10.0	77	62.3	45.3	37	110.8	80.5	97	159.4	115.8	57	207.9	151.1
18	14.6	10.6	78	63.1	45.8	38	111.6	81.1	98	160.2	116.4	58	208.7	151.6
19	15.4	11.2	79	63.9	46.4	39	112.5	81.7	99	161.0	117.0	59	209.5	152.2
20	16.2	11.8	80	64.7	47.0	40	113.3	82.3	200	161.8	117.6	60	210.3	152.8
21	17.0	12.3	81	65.5	47.6	41	114.1	82.9	201	162.6	118.1	61	211.2	153.4
22	17.8	12.9	82	66.3	48.2	42	114.9	83.5	02	163.4	118.7	62	212.0	154.0
23	18.6	13.5	83	67.1	48.8	43	115.7	84.1	03	164.2	119.3	63	212.8	154.6
24	19.4	14.1	84	68.0	49.4	44	116.5	84.6	04	165.0	119.9	64	213.6	155.2
25	20.2	14.7	85	68.8	50.0	45	117.3	85.2	05	165.8	120.5	65	214.4	155.8
26	21.0	15.3	86	69.6	50.5	46	118.1	85.8	06	166.7	121.1	66	215.2	156.4
27	21.8	15.9	87	70.4	51.1	47	118.9	86.4	07	167.5	121.7	67	216.0	156.9
28	22.7	16.5	88	71.2	51.7	48	119.7	87.0	08	168.3	122.3	68	216.8	157.5
29	23.5	17.0	89	72.0	52.3	49	120.5	87.6	09	169.1	122.8	69	217.6	158.1
30	24.3	17.6	90	72.8	52.9	50	121.4	88.2	10	169.9	123.4	70	218.4	158.7
31	25.1	18.2	91	73.6	53.5	51	122.2	88.8	211	170.7	124.0	271	219.2	159.3
32	25.9	18.8	92	74.4	54.1	52	123.0	89.3	12	171.5	124.6	72	220.1	159.9
33	26.7	19.4	93	75.2	54.7	53	123.8	89.9	13	172.3	125.2	73	220.9	160.5
34	27.5	20.0	94	76.0	55.3	54	124.6	90.5	14	173.1	125.8	74	221.7	161.1
35	28.3	20.6	95	76.9	55.9	55	125.4	91.1	15	173.9	126.4	75	222.5	161.6
36	29.1	21.2	96	77.7	56.4	56	126.2	91.7	16	174.7	127.0	76	223.3	162.2
37	29.9	21.7	97	78.5	57.0	57	127.0	92.3	17	175.6	127.5	77	224.1	162.8
38	30.7	22.3	98	79.3	57.6	58	127.8	92.9	18	176.4	128.1	78	224.9	163.4
39	31.6	22.9	99	80.1	58.2	59	128.6	93.5	19	177.2	128.7	79	225.7	164.0
40	32.4	23.5	100	80.9	58.8	60	129.4	94.0	20	178.0	129.3	80	226.5	164.6
41	33.2	24.1	101	81.7	59.4	61	130.3	94.6	221	178.8	129.9	281	227.3	165.2
42	34.0	24.7	02	82.5	60.0	62	131.1	95.2	22	179.6	130.5	82	228.1	165.8
43	34.8	25.3	03	83.3	60.5	63	131.9	95.8	23	180.4	131.1	83	228.9	166.3
44	35.6	25.9	04	84.1	61.1	64	132.7	96.4	24	181.2	131.7	84	229.8	166.9
45	36.4	26.5	05	84.9	61.7	65	133.5	97.0	25	182.0	132.3	85	230.6	167.5
46	37.2	27.0	06	85.8	62.3	66	134.3	97.6	26	182.8	132.8	86	231.4	168.1
47	38.0	27.6	07	86.6	62.9	67	135.1	98.2	27	183.6	133.4	87	232.2	168.7
48	38.8	28.2	08	87.4	63.5	68	135.9	98.7	28	184.5	134.0	88	233.0	169.3
49	39.6	28.8	09	88.2	64.1	69	136.7	99.3	29	185.3	134.6	89	233.8	169.9
50	40.5	29.4	10	89.0	64.7	70	137.5	99.9	30	186.1	135.2	90	234.6	170.5
51	41.3	30.0	11	89.9	65.2	71	138.3	100.5	231	186.9	135.8	291	235.4	171.0
52	42.1	30.6	12	90.6	65.8	72	139.2	101.1	32	187.7	136.4	92	236.2	171.6
53	42.9	31.2	13	91.4	66.4	73	140.0	101.7	33	188.5	137.0	93	237.0	172.2
54	43.7	31.7	14	92.2	67.0	74	140.8	102.3	34	189.3	137.5	94	237.9	172.8
55	44.5	32.3	15	93.0	67.6	75	141.6	102.9	35	190.1	138.1	95	238.7	173.4
56	45.3	32.9	16	93.8	68.2	76	142.4	103.5	36	190.9	138.7	96	239.5	174.0
57	46.1	33.5	17	94.7	68.8	77	143.2	104.0	37	191.7	139.3	97	240.3	174.6
58	46.9	34.1	18	95.5	69.4	78	144.0	104.6	38	192.5	139.9	98	241.1	175.2
59	47.7	34.7	19	96.3	69.9	79	144.8	105.2	39	193.4	140.5	99	241.9	175.7
60	48.5	35.3	20	97.1	70.5	80	145.6	105.8	40	194.2	141.1	100	242.7	176.3
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 54 Degrees,

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 35 Degrees.

Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.0	35.0	121	99.1	69.4	151	148.3	103.8	241	197.4	138.2
2	01.6	01.1	62	50.8	35.6	22	99.9	70.0	82	149.1	104.4	42	198.2	138.8
3	02.5	01.7	63	51.6	36.1	23	100.8	70.5	83	149.9	105.0	43	199.1	139.4
4	03.3	02.3	64	52.4	36.7	24	101.6	71.1	84	150.7	105.5	44	199.9	140.0
5	04.1	02.9	65	53.2	37.3	25	102.4	71.7	85	151.5	106.1	45	200.7	140.5
6	04.9	03.4	66	54.1	37.9	26	103.2	72.3	86	152.4	106.7	46	201.5	141.1
7	05.7	04.0	67	54.9	38.4	27	104.0	72.8	87	153.2	107.3	47	202.3	141.7
8	06.6	04.6	68	55.7	39.0	28	104.9	73.4	88	154.0	107.8	48	203.1	142.2
9	07.4	05.2	69	56.5	39.6	29	105.7	74.0	89	154.8	108.4	49	204.0	142.8
10	08.2	05.7	70	57.3	40.2	30	106.5	74.6	90	155.6	109.0	50	204.8	143.4
11	09.0	06.3	71	58.2	40.7	31	107.3	75.1	91	156.5	109.5	51	205.6	144.0
12	09.8	06.9	72	59.0	41.3	32	108.1	75.7	92	157.3	110.1	52	206.4	144.5
13	10.6	07.5	73	59.8	41.9	33	108.9	76.3	93	158.1	110.7	53	207.2	145.1
14	11.5	08.0	74	60.6	42.4	34	109.8	76.9	94	158.9	111.3	54	208.1	145.7
15	12.3	08.6	75	61.4	43.0	35	110.6	77.4	95	159.7	111.8	55	208.9	146.3
16	13.1	09.2	76	62.2	43.6	36	111.4	78.0	96	160.6	112.4	56	209.7	146.8
17	13.9	09.8	77	63.1	44.2	37	112.2	78.6	97	161.4	113.0	57	210.5	147.4
18	14.7	10.3	78	63.9	44.7	38	113.0	79.2	98	162.2	113.6	58	211.3	148.0
19	15.6	10.9	79	64.7	45.3	39	113.8	79.7	99	163.0	114.1	59	212.2	148.5
20	16.4	11.5	80	65.5	45.9	40	114.7	80.3	100	163.8	114.7	60	213.0	149.1
21	17.2	12.0	81	66.4	46.5	41	115.5	80.9	101	164.6	115.3	61	213.8	149.7
22	18.0	12.6	82	67.2	47.0	42	116.3	81.4	102	165.5	115.9	62	214.6	150.3
23	18.8	13.2	83	68.0	47.6	43	117.1	82.0	103	166.3	116.4	63	215.4	150.9
24	19.7	13.8	84	68.8	48.2	44	118.0	82.6	104	167.1	117.0	64	216.3	151.4
25	20.5	14.3	85	69.6	48.8	45	118.8	83.2	105	167.9	117.6	65	217.1	152.0
26	21.3	14.9	86	70.4	49.3	46	119.6	83.7	106	168.7	118.2	66	217.9	152.6
27	22.1	15.5	87	71.3	49.9	47	120.4	84.3	107	169.6	118.7	67	218.7	153.1
28	22.9	16.1	88	72.1	50.5	48	121.2	84.9	108	170.4	119.3	68	219.5	153.7
29	23.8	16.6	89	72.9	51.0	49	122.1	85.5	109	171.2	119.9	69	220.4	154.3
30	24.6	17.2	90	73.7	51.6	50	122.9	86.0	110	172.0	120.5	70	221.2	154.9
31	25.4	17.8	91	74.5	52.2	51	123.7	86.6	111	172.8	121.0	71	222.0	155.4
32	26.2	18.4	92	75.4	52.8	52	124.5	87.2	112	173.7	121.6	72	222.8	156.0
33	27.0	18.9	93	76.2	53.3	53	125.3	87.8	113	174.5	122.2	73	223.6	156.6
34	27.9	19.5	94	77.0	53.9	54	126.1	88.3	114	175.3	122.7	74	224.4	157.2
35	28.7	20.1	95	77.8	54.5	55	127.0	88.9	115	176.1	123.3	75	225.3	157.7
36	29.5	20.6	96	78.6	55.1	56	127.8	89.5	116	176.9	123.9	76	226.1	158.3
37	30.3	21.2	97	79.5	55.6	57	128.6	90.1	117	177.8	124.5	77	226.9	158.9
38	31.1	21.8	98	80.3	56.2	58	129.4	90.6	118	178.6	125.0	78	227.7	159.5
39	31.9	22.4	99	81.1	56.8	59	130.2	91.2	119	179.4	125.6	79	228.5	160.0
40	32.8	22.9	100	81.9	57.4	60	131.1	91.8	120	180.2	126.2	80	229.4	160.6
41	33.6	23.5	101	82.7	57.9	61	131.9	92.3	121	181.0	126.8	81	230.2	161.2
42	34.4	24.1	102	83.6	58.5	62	132.7	92.9	122	181.9	127.3	82	231.0	161.7
43	35.2	24.7	103	84.4	59.1	63	133.5	93.5	123	182.7	127.9	83	231.8	162.3
44	36.0	25.2	104	85.2	59.7	64	134.3	94.1	124	183.5	128.5	84	232.6	162.9
45	36.9	25.8	105	86.0	60.2	65	135.2	94.6	125	184.3	129.1	85	233.5	163.5
46	37.7	26.4	106	86.8	60.8	66	136.0	95.2	126	185.1	129.6	86	234.3	164.0
47	38.5	27.0	107	87.6	61.4	67	136.8	95.8	127	185.9	130.2	87	235.1	164.6
48	39.3	27.5	108	88.5	61.9	68	137.6	96.4	128	186.8	130.8	88	235.9	165.2
49	40.1	28.1	109	89.3	62.5	69	138.4	96.9	129	187.6	131.3	89	236.7	165.8
50	41.0	28.7	110	90.1	63.1	70	139.3	97.5	130	188.4	131.9	90	237.6	166.3
51	41.8	29.2	111	90.9	63.7	71	140.1	98.1	131	189.2	132.5	91	238.4	166.9
52	42.6	29.8	112	91.7	64.2	72	140.9	98.7	132	190.0	133.1	92	239.2	167.5
53	43.4	30.4	113	92.6	64.8	73	141.7	99.2	133	190.9	133.6	93	240.0	168.0
54	44.2	31.0	114	93.4	65.4	74	142.5	99.8	134	191.7	134.2	94	240.8	168.6
55	45.1	31.5	115	94.2	66.0	75	143.4	100.4	135	192.5	134.8	95	241.6	169.2
56	45.9	32.1	116	95.0	66.5	76	144.2	100.9	136	193.3	135.4	96	242.5	169.8
57	46.7	32.7	117	95.8	67.1	77	145.0	101.5	137	194.1	135.9	97	243.3	170.4
58	47.5	33.3	118	96.7	67.7	78	145.8	102.1	138	195.0	136.5	98	244.1	170.9
59	48.3	33.8	119	97.5	68.3	79	146.6	102.7	139	195.8	137.1	99	244.9	171.5
60	49.1	34.4	120	98.3	68.8	80	147.4	103.2	140	196.6	137.7	100	245.7	172.1
Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.

G g 2

for 55 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 36 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.0	00.6	61	49.4	35.9	121	97.9	71.1	181	146.4	106.4	241	195.0	141.7
2	01.6	01.2	62	50.2	36.4	22	98.7	71.7	82	147.2	107.0	42	195.8	142.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	51.0	37.0	23	99.5	72.3	83	148.1	107.6	43	196.6	142.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.8	37.6	24	100.3	72.9	84	148.9	108.2	44	197.4	143.4
5	04.0	02.9	65	52.6	38.2	25	101.1	73.5	85	149.7	108.7	45	198.2	144.0
6	04.9	03.5	66	53.4	38.8	26	101.9	74.1	86	150.5	109.3	46	199.0	144.6
7	05.7	04.1	67	54.2	39.4	27	102.7	74.6	87	151.3	109.9	47	199.8	145.2
8	06.5	04.7	68	55.0	40.0	28	103.6	75.2	88	152.1	110.5	48	200.6	145.8
9	07.3	05.3	69	55.8	40.6	29	104.4	75.8	89	152.9	111.1	49	201.4	146.4
10	08.1	05.9	70	56.6	41.1	30	105.2	76.4	90	153.7	111.7	50	202.3	146.9
11	08.9	06.5	71	57.4	41.7	131	106.0	77.0	191	154.5	112.3	251	203.1	147.5
12	09.7	07.1	72	58.2	42.3	32	106.8	77.6	92	155.3	112.9	52	203.9	148.1
13	10.5	07.6	73	59.1	42.9	33	107.6	78.2	93	156.1	113.4	53	204.7	148.7
14	11.3	08.2	74	59.9	43.5	34	108.4	78.8	94	156.9	114.0	54	205.5	149.3
15	12.1	08.8	75	60.7	44.1	35	109.2	79.4	95	157.8	114.6	55	206.3	149.9
16	12.9	09.4	76	61.5	44.7	36	110.0	79.9	96	158.6	115.2	56	207.1	150.5
17	13.8	10.0	77	62.3	45.3	37	110.8	80.5	97	159.4	115.8	57	207.9	151.1
18	14.6	10.6	78	63.1	45.9	38	111.6	81.1	98	160.2	116.4	58	208.7	151.6
19	15.4	11.2	79	63.9	46.4	39	112.5	81.7	99	161.0	117.0	59	209.5	152.2
20	16.2	11.8	80	64.7	47.0	40	113.3	82.3	200	161.8	117.6	60	210.3	152.8
21	17.0	12.3	81	65.5	47.6	41	114.1	82.9	201	162.6	118.1	261	211.1	153.4
22	17.8	12.9	82	66.3	48.2	42	114.9	83.5	02	163.4	118.7	62	212.0	154.0
23	18.6	13.5	83	67.1	48.8	43	115.7	84.1	03	164.2	119.3	63	212.8	154.6
24	19.4	14.1	84	68.0	49.4	44	116.5	84.6	04	165.0	119.9	64	213.6	155.2
25	20.2	14.7	85	68.8	50.0	45	117.3	85.2	05	165.8	120.5	65	214.4	155.8
26	21.0	15.3	86	69.6	50.5	46	118.1	85.8	06	166.7	121.1	66	215.2	156.4
27	21.8	15.9	87	70.4	51.1	47	118.9	86.4	07	167.5	121.7	67	216.0	156.9
28	22.7	16.5	88	71.2	51.7	48	119.7	87.0	08	168.3	122.3	68	216.8	157.5
29	23.5	17.0	89	72.0	52.3	49	120.5	87.6	09	169.1	122.8	69	217.6	158.1
30	24.3	17.6	90	72.8	52.9	50	121.4	88.2	10	169.9	123.4	70	218.4	158.7
31	25.1	18.2	91	73.6	53.5	151	122.2	88.8	211	170.7	124.0	271	219.2	159.3
32	25.9	18.8	92	74.4	54.1	52	123.0	89.3	12	171.5	124.6	72	220.1	159.9
33	26.7	19.4	93	75.2	54.7	53	123.8	89.9	13	172.3	125.2	73	220.9	160.5
34	27.5	20.0	94	76.0	55.3	54	124.6	90.5	14	173.1	125.8	74	221.7	161.1
35	28.3	20.6	95	76.9	55.9	55	125.4	91.1	15	173.9	126.4	75	222.5	161.6
36	29.1	21.2	96	77.7	56.4	56	126.2	91.7	16	174.7	127.0	76	223.3	162.2
37	29.9	21.7	97	78.5	57.0	57	127.0	92.3	17	175.6	127.5	77	224.1	162.8
38	30.7	22.3	98	79.3	57.6	58	127.8	92.9	18	176.4	128.1	78	224.9	163.4
39	31.6	22.9	99	80.1	58.2	59	128.6	93.5	19	177.2	128.7	79	225.7	164.0
40	32.4	23.5	100	80.9	58.8	60	129.4	94.0	20	178.0	129.3	80	226.5	164.6
41	33.2	24.1	101	81.7	59.4	161	130.3	94.6	221	178.8	129.9	281	227.3	165.2
42	34.0	24.7	02	82.5	60.0	62	131.1	95.2	22	179.6	130.5	32	228.1	165.8
43	34.8	25.3	03	83.3	60.5	63	131.9	95.8	23	180.4	131.1	83	229.0	166.3
44	35.6	25.9	04	84.1	61.1	64	132.7	96.4	24	181.2	131.7	84	229.8	166.9
45	36.4	26.5	05	84.9	61.7	65	133.5	97.0	25	182.0	132.3	85	230.6	167.5
46	37.2	27.0	06	85.8	62.3	66	134.3	97.6	26	182.8	132.8	86	231.4	168.1
47	38.0	27.6	07	86.6	62.9	67	135.1	98.2	27	183.6	133.4	87	232.2	168.7
48	38.8	28.2	08	87.4	63.5	68	135.9	98.7	28	184.5	134.0	88	233.0	169.3
49	39.6	28.8	09	88.2	64.1	69	136.7	99.3	29	185.3	134.6	89	233.8	169.9
50	40.5	29.4	10	89.0	64.7	70	137.5	99.9	30	186.1	135.2	90	234.6	170.5
51	41.3	30.0	111	89.9	65.2	171	138.3	100.5	231	186.9	135.0	291	235.4	171.0
52	42.1	30.6	12	90.6	65.8	72	139.2	101.1	32	187.7	136.4	92	236.2	171.6
53	42.9	31.2	13	91.4	66.4	73	140.0	101.7	33	188.5	137.0	93	237.0	172.2
54	43.7	31.7	14	92.2	67.0	74	140.8	102.3	34	189.3	137.5	94	237.9	172.8
55	44.5	32.3	15	93.0	67.6	75	141.6	102.9	35	190.1	138.1	95	238.7	173.4
56	45.3	32.9	16	93.8	68.2	76	142.4	103.5	36	190.9	138.7	96	239.5	174.0
57	46.1	33.5	17	94.7	68.8	77	143.2	104.0	37	191.7	139.3	97	240.3	174.6
58	46.9	34.1	18	95.5	69.4	78	144.0	104.6	38	192.5	139.9	98	241.1	175.2
59	47.7	34.7	19	96.3	69.9	79	144.8	105.2	39	193.4	140.5	99	241.9	175.7
60	48.5	35.3	20	97.1	70.5	80	145.6	105.8	40	194.2	141.1	100	242.7	176.3
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 54 Degrees,

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 37 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	48.7	36.7	121	96.6	72.8	181	144.6	108.9	241	192.5	145.0
2	01.6	01.2	62	49.5	37.3	22	97.4	73.4	82	145.4	109.5	42	193.3	145.6
3	02.4	01.8	63	50.3	37.9	23	98.2	74.0	83	146.2	110.1	43	194.1	146.2
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.1	38.5	24	99.0	74.6	84	146.9	110.7	44	194.9	146.8
5	04.0	03.0	65	51.9	39.1	25	99.8	75.2	85	147.7	111.3	45	195.7	147.4
6	04.8	03.6	66	52.7	39.7	26	100.6	75.8	86	148.5	111.9	46	196.5	148.0
7	05.6	04.2	67	53.5	40.3	27	101.4	76.4	87	149.3	112.5	47	197.3	148.6
8	06.4	04.8	68	54.3	40.9	28	102.2	77.0	88	150.1	113.1	48	198.1	149.3
9	07.2	05.4	69	55.1	41.5	29	103.0	77.6	89	150.9	113.7	49	198.9	149.9
10	08.0	06.0	70	55.9	42.1	30	103.8	78.2	90	151.7	114.3	50	199.7	150.5
11	08.8	06.6	71	56.7	42.7	31	104.6	78.8	91	152.5	114.9	51	200.5	151.1
12	09.6	07.2	72	57.5	43.3	32	105.4	79.4	92	153.3	115.5	52	201.3	151.7
13	10.4	07.8	73	58.3	43.9	33	106.2	80.0	93	154.1	116.1	53	202.1	152.3
14	11.2	08.4	74	59.1	44.5	34	107.0	80.6	94	154.9	116.7	54	202.9	152.9
15	12.0	09.0	75	59.9	45.1	35	107.8	81.2	95	155.7	117.3	55	203.7	153.5
16	12.8	09.6	76	60.7	45.7	36	108.6	81.8	96	156.5	117.9	56	204.5	154.1
17	13.6	10.2	77	61.5	46.3	37	109.4	82.4	97	157.3	118.5	57	205.3	154.7
18	14.4	10.8	78	62.3	46.9	38	110.2	83.0	98	158.1	119.1	58	206.1	155.3
19	15.2	11.4	79	63.1	47.5	39	111.0	83.6	99	158.9	119.7	59	206.9	155.9
20	16.0	12.0	80	63.9	48.1	40	111.8	84.2	200	159.7	120.4	60	207.7	156.5
21	16.8	12.6	81	64.7	48.7	41	112.6	84.8	201	160.5	121.0	61	208.5	157.1
22	17.6	13.2	82	65.5	49.3	42	113.4	85.4	02	161.3	121.6	62	209.3	157.7
23	18.4	13.8	83	66.3	50.0	43	114.2	86.0	03	162.1	122.2	63	210.1	158.3
24	19.2	14.4	84	67.1	50.6	44	115.0	86.6	04	162.9	122.8	64	210.9	158.9
25	20.0	15.0	85	67.9	51.2	45	115.8	87.2	05	163.7	123.4	65	211.7	159.5
26	20.8	15.6	86	68.7	51.8	46	116.6	87.8	06	164.5	124.0	66	212.5	160.1
27	21.6	16.2	87	69.5	52.4	47	117.4	88.4	07	165.3	124.6	67	213.3	160.7
28	22.4	16.9	88	70.3	53.0	48	118.2	89.0	08	166.1	125.2	68	214.1	161.3
29	23.2	17.5	89	71.1	53.6	49	119.0	89.6	09	166.9	125.8	69	214.9	161.9
30	24.0	18.1	90	71.9	54.2	50	119.8	90.2	10	167.7	126.4	70	215.7	162.5
31	24.8	18.7	91	72.7	54.8	51	120.6	90.8	211	168.5	127.0	71	216.5	163.1
32	25.6	19.3	92	73.5	55.4	52	121.4	91.4	12	169.3	127.6	72	217.3	163.7
33	26.4	19.9	93	74.3	56.0	53	122.2	92.0	13	170.1	128.2	73	218.1	164.3
34	27.2	20.5	94	75.1	56.6	54	123.0	92.6	14	170.9	128.8	74	218.9	164.9
35	28.0	21.1	95	75.9	57.2	55	123.8	93.2	15	171.7	129.4	75	219.7	165.5
36	28.8	21.7	96	76.7	57.8	56	124.6	93.8	16	172.5	130.0	76	220.5	166.1
37	29.6	22.3	97	77.5	58.4	57	125.4	94.4	17	173.3	130.6	77	221.3	166.7
38	30.4	22.9	98	78.3	59.0	58	126.2	95.0	18	174.1	131.2	78	222.1	167.3
39	31.2	23.5	99	79.1	59.6	59	127.0	95.6	19	174.9	131.8	79	222.9	167.9
40	31.9	24.1	100	79.9	60.2	60	127.8	96.2	20	175.7	132.4	80	223.7	168.5
41	32.7	24.7	101	80.7	60.8	61	128.6	96.8	211	176.5	133.0	81	224.5	169.1
42	33.5	25.3	02	81.5	61.4	62	129.4	97.4	22	177.3	133.6	82	225.3	169.7
43	34.3	25.9	03	82.3	62.0	63	130.2	98.0	23	178.1	134.2	83	226.1	170.3
44	35.1	26.5	04	83.1	62.6	64	131.0	98.6	24	178.9	134.8	84	226.9	170.9
45	35.9	27.1	05	83.9	63.2	65	131.8	99.2	25	179.7	135.4	85	227.7	171.5
46	36.7	27.7	06	84.7	63.8	66	132.6	99.8	26	180.5	136.0	86	228.5	172.1
47	37.5	28.3	07	85.5	64.4	67	133.4	100.4	27	181.3	136.6	87	229.3	172.7
48	38.3	28.9	08	86.3	65.0	68	134.2	101.0	28	182.1	137.2	88	230.1	173.3
49	39.1	29.5	09	87.1	65.6	69	135.0	101.6	29	182.9	137.8	89	230.9	173.9
50	39.9	30.1	10	87.9	66.2	70	135.8	102.2	30	183.7	138.4	90	231.7	174.5
51	40.7	30.7	11	88.7	66.8	71	136.6	102.8	231	184.5	139.0	91	232.5	175.1
52	41.5	31.3	12	89.5	67.4	72	137.4	103.4	32	185.3	139.6	92	233.3	175.7
53	42.3	31.9	13	90.3	68.0	73	138.2	104.0	33	186.1	140.2	93	234.1	176.3
54	43.1	32.5	14	91.1	68.6	74	139.0	104.6	34	186.9	140.8	94	234.9	176.9
55	43.9	33.1	15	91.9	69.2	75	139.8	105.2	35	187.7	141.4	95	235.7	177.5
56	44.7	33.7	16	92.7	69.8	76	140.6	105.8	36	188.5	142.0	96	236.5	178.1
57	45.5	34.3	17	93.5	70.4	77	141.4	106.4	37	189.3	142.6	97	237.3	178.7
58	46.3	34.9	18	94.3	71.0	78	142.2	107.0	38	190.1	143.2	98	238.1	179.3
59	47.1	35.5	19	95.1	71.6	79	143.0	107.6	39	190.9	143.8	99	238.9	179.9
60	47.9	36.1	20	95.9	72.2	80	143.8	108.2	40	191.7	144.4	100	239.7	180.5
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 53 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 38 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	48.1	37.6	121	95.3	74.5	181	142.6	111.4	241	189.9	148.4			
2	01.6	01.2	62	48.9	38.2	22	96.1	75.1	82	143.4	112.1	42	190.7	149.0			
3	02.4	01.8	63	49.6	38.8	23	96.9	75.7	83	144.2	112.7	43	191.5	149.6			
4	03.2	02.5	64	50.4	39.4	24	97.7	76.3	84	145.0	113.3	44	192.3	150.2			
5	03.9	03.1	65	51.2	40.0	25	98.5	77.0	85	145.8	113.9	45	193.1	150.8			
6	04.7	03.7	66	52.0	40.6	26	99.3	77.6	86	146.6	114.5	46	193.9	151.5			
7	05.5	04.3	67	52.8	41.2	27	100.1	78.2	87	147.4	115.1	47	194.6	152.1			
8	06.3	04.9	68	53.6	41.9	28	100.9	78.8	88	148.1	115.7	48	195.4	152.7			
9	07.1	05.5	69	54.4	42.5	29	101.7	79.4	89	148.9	116.4	49	196.2	153.3			
10	07.9	06.2	70	55.2	43.1	30	102.4	80.0	90	149.7	117.0	50	197.0	153.9			
11	08.7	06.8	71	55.9	43.7	31	103.2	80.7	91	150.5	117.6	51	197.8	154.5			
12	09.5	07.4	72	56.7	44.3	32	104.0	81.3	92	151.3	118.2	52	198.6	155.1			
13	10.2	08.0	73	57.5	44.9	33	104.8	81.9	93	152.1	118.8	53	199.4	155.8			
14	11.0	08.6	74	58.3	45.6	34	105.6	82.5	94	152.9	119.4	54	200.2	156.4			
15	11.8	09.2	75	59.1	46.2	35	106.4	83.1	95	153.7	120.1	55	200.9	157.0			
16	12.6	09.9	76	59.9	46.8	36	107.2	83.7	96	154.5	120.7	56	201.7	157.6			
17	13.4	10.5	77	60.7	47.4	37	108.0	84.3	97	155.2	121.3	57	202.5	158.2			
18	14.2	11.1	78	61.5	48.0	38	108.7	85.0	98	156.0	121.9	58	203.3	158.8			
19	15.0	11.7	79	62.3	48.6	39	109.5	85.6	99	156.8	122.5	59	204.1	159.5			
20	15.8	12.3	80	63.0	49.3	40	110.3	86.2	100	157.6	123.1	60	204.9	160.1			
21	16.5	12.9	81	63.7	49.9	41	111.1	86.8	101	158.4	123.7	61	205.7	160.7			
22	17.3	13.5	82	64.6	50.5	42	111.9	87.4	102	159.2	124.4	62	206.5	161.3			
23	18.1	14.2	83	65.4	51.1	43	112.7	88.0	103	160.0	125.0	63	207.2	161.9			
24	18.9	14.8	84	66.2	51.7	44	113.5	88.7	104	160.8	125.6	64	208.0	162.5			
25	19.7	15.4	85	67.0	52.3	45	114.3	89.3	105	161.5	126.2	65	208.8	163.2			
26	20.5	16.0	86	67.8	52.9	46	115.0	89.9	106	162.3	126.8	66	209.6	163.8			
27	21.3	16.6	87	68.6	53.6	47	115.8	90.5	107	163.1	127.4	67	210.4	164.4			
28	22.1	17.2	88	69.3	54.2	48	116.6	91.1	108	163.9	128.1	68	211.2	165.0			
29	22.9	17.9	89	70.1	54.8	49	117.4	91.7	109	164.7	128.7	69	212.0	165.6			
30	23.6	18.5	90	70.9	55.4	50	118.2	92.3	110	165.5	129.3	70	212.8	166.2			
31	24.4	19.1	91	71.7	56.0	51	119.0	93.0	111	166.3	129.9	71	213.6	166.8			
32	25.2	19.7	92	72.5	56.6	52	119.8	93.6	112	167.1	130.5	72	214.3	167.5			
33	26.0	20.3	93	73.3	57.3	53	120.6	94.2	113	167.8	131.1	73	215.1	168.1			
34	26.8	20.9	94	74.1	57.9	54	121.4	94.8	114	168.6	131.8	74	215.9	168.7			
35	27.6	21.5	95	74.9	58.5	55	122.1	95.4	115	169.4	132.4	75	216.7	169.3			
36	28.4	22.2	96	75.6	59.1	56	122.9	96.0	116	170.2	133.0	76	217.5	169.9			
37	29.2	22.8	97	76.4	59.7	57	123.7	96.7	117	171.0	133.6	77	218.3	170.5			
38	29.9	23.4	98	77.2	60.3	58	124.5	97.3	118	171.8	134.2	78	219.1	171.2			
39	30.7	24.0	99	78.0	61.0	59	125.3	97.9	119	172.6	134.8	79	219.9	171.8			
40	31.5	24.6	100	78.8	61.6	60	126.1	98.5	120	173.4	135.5	80	220.6	172.4			
41	32.3	25.2	101	79.6	62.2	61	126.9	99.1	121	174.2	136.1	81	221.4	173.0			
42	33.1	25.9	102	80.4	62.8	62	127.7	99.7	122	174.9	136.7	82	222.2	173.6			
43	33.9	26.5	103	81.2	63.4	63	128.4	100.4	123	175.7	137.3	83	223.0	174.2			
44	34.7	27.1	104	82.0	64.0	64	129.2	101.0	124	176.5	137.9	84	223.8	174.8			
45	35.5	27.7	105	82.7	64.6	65	130.0	101.6	125	177.3	138.5	85	224.6	175.5			
46	36.2	28.3	106	83.5	65.3	66	130.8	102.2	126	178.1	139.1	86	225.4	176.1			
47	37.0	28.9	107	84.3	65.9	67	131.6	102.8	127	178.9	139.8	87	226.2	176.7			
48	37.8	29.6	108	85.1	66.5	68	132.4	103.4	128	179.7	140.4	88	226.9	177.3			
49	38.6	30.2	109	85.9	67.1	69	133.2	104.0	129	180.5	141.0	89	227.7	177.9			
50	39.4	30.8	110	86.7	67.7	70	134.0	104.7	130	181.2	141.6	90	228.5	178.5			
51	40.2	31.4	111	87.5	68.3	71	134.7	105.3	131	182.0	142.2	91	229.3	179.2			
52	41.0	32.0	112	88.3	69.0	72	135.5	105.9	132	182.8	142.8	92	230.1	179.8			
53	41.8	32.6	113	89.0	69.6	73	136.3	106.5	133	183.6	143.4	93	230.9	180.4			
54	42.6	33.2	114	89.8	70.2	74	137.1	107.1	134	184.4	144.1	94	231.7	181.0			
55	43.3	33.9	115	90.6	70.8	75	137.9	107.7	135	185.2	144.7	95	232.5	181.6			
56	44.1	34.5	116	91.4	71.4	76	138.7	108.4	136	186.0	145.3	96	233.3	182.2			
57	44.9	35.1	117	92.2	72.0	77	139.5	109.0	137	186.8	145.9	97	234.0	182.9			
58	45.7	35.7	118	93.0	72.6	78	140.3	109.6	138	187.5	146.5	98	234.8	183.5			
59	46.5	36.3	119	93.8	73.3	79	141.1	110.2	139	188.3	147.1	99	235.6	184.1			
60	47.3	36.9	120	94.6	73.9	80	141.8	110.8	140	189.1	147.8	100	236.4	184.7			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 52 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 39 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	47.4	38.4	121	94.0	76.1	181	140.7	113.9	241	187.3	151.7
2	01.6	01.3	62	48.2	39.0	22	94.8	76.8	82	141.4	114.5	42	188.1	152.3
3	02.3	01.9	63	49.0	39.6	23	95.6	77.4	83	142.2	115.2	43	188.8	152.9
4	03.1	02.5	64	49.7	40.3	24	96.4	78.0	84	143.0	115.8	44	189.6	153.6
5	03.9	03.1	65	50.5	40.9	25	97.1	78.7	85	143.8	116.4	45	190.4	154.2
6	04.7	03.8	66	51.3	41.5	26	97.9	79.3	86	144.5	117.1	46	191.2	154.8
7	05.4	04.4	67	52.1	42.2	27	98.7	79.9	87	145.3	117.7	47	192.0	155.4
8	06.2	05.0	68	52.8	42.8	28	99.5	80.6	88	146.1	118.3	48	192.7	156.1
9	07.0	05.7	69	53.6	43.4	29	100.3	81.2	89	146.9	118.9	49	193.5	156.7
10	07.8	06.3	70	54.4	44.1	30	101.0	81.8	90	147.7	119.6	50	194.3	157.3
11	08.5	06.9	71	55.2	44.7	31	101.8	82.4	91	148.4	120.2	51	195.1	158.0
12	09.3	07.6	72	56.0	45.3	32	102.6	83.1	92	149.2	120.8	52	195.8	158.6
13	10.1	08.2	73	56.7	45.9	33	103.4	83.7	93	150.0	121.5	53	196.6	159.2
14	10.9	08.8	74	57.5	46.6	34	104.1	84.3	94	150.8	122.1	54	197.4	159.8
15	11.7	09.4	75	58.3	47.2	35	104.9	85.0	95	151.5	122.7	55	198.2	160.5
16	12.4	10.1	76	59.1	47.8	36	105.7	85.6	96	152.3	123.3	56	198.9	161.1
17	13.2	10.7	77	59.8	48.5	37	106.5	86.2	97	153.1	124.0	57	199.7	161.7
18	14.0	11.3	78	60.6	49.1	38	107.2	86.8	98	153.9	124.6	58	200.5	162.4
19	14.8	12.0	79	61.4	49.7	39	108.0	87.5	99	154.7	125.2	59	201.3	163.0
20	15.5	12.6	80	62.2	50.3	40	108.8	88.1	100	155.4	125.9	60	202.1	163.6
21	16.3	13.2	81	62.9	51.0	41	109.6	88.7	201	156.2	126.5	261	202.8	164.3
22	17.1	13.8	82	63.7	51.6	42	110.4	89.4	02	157.0	127.1	62	203.6	164.9
23	17.9	14.5	83	64.5	52.2	43	111.1	90.0	03	157.8	127.8	63	204.4	165.5
24	18.7	15.1	84	65.3	52.9	44	111.9	90.6	04	158.5	128.4	64	205.2	166.1
25	19.4	15.7	85	66.1	53.5	45	112.7	91.3	05	159.3	129.0	65	205.9	166.8
26	20.2	16.4	86	66.8	54.1	46	113.5	91.9	06	160.1	129.6	66	206.7	167.4
27	21.0	17.0	87	67.6	54.8	47	114.2	92.5	07	160.9	130.3	67	207.5	168.0
28	21.8	17.6	88	68.4	55.4	48	115.0	93.1	08	161.6	130.9	68	208.3	168.7
29	22.5	18.3	89	69.2	56.0	49	115.8	93.8	09	162.4	131.5	69	209.1	169.3
30	23.3	18.9	90	69.9	56.6	50	116.6	94.4	10	163.2	132.2	70	209.8	169.9
31	24.1	19.5	91	70.7	57.3	51	117.3	95.0	11	164.0	132.8	271	210.6	170.5
32	24.9	20.1	92	71.5	57.9	52	118.1	95.7	12	164.8	133.4	72	211.4	171.2
33	25.6	20.8	93	72.3	58.5	53	118.9	96.3	13	165.5	134.0	73	212.2	171.8
34	26.4	21.4	94	73.1	59.2	54	119.7	96.9	14	166.3	134.7	74	212.9	172.4
35	27.2	22.0	95	73.8	59.8	55	120.5	97.5	15	167.1	135.3	75	213.7	173.1
36	28.0	22.7	96	74.6	60.4	56	121.2	98.2	16	167.9	135.9	76	214.5	173.7
37	28.8	23.3	97	75.4	61.0	57	122.0	98.8	17	168.6	136.6	77	215.3	174.3
38	29.5	23.9	98	76.2	61.7	58	122.8	99.4	18	169.4	137.2	78	216.0	175.0
39	30.3	24.5	99	76.9	62.3	59	123.6	100.1	19	170.2	137.8	79	216.8	175.6
40	31.1	25.2	100	77.7	62.9	60	124.3	100.7	20	171.0	138.5	80	217.6	176.2
41	31.9	25.8	101	78.5	63.6	101	125.1	101.3	21	171.7	139.1	281	218.4	176.8
42	32.6	26.4	102	79.3	64.2	62	125.9	101.9	22	172.5	139.7	82	219.2	177.5
43	33.4	27.1	103	80.0	64.8	63	126.7	102.6	23	173.3	140.3	83	219.9	178.1
44	34.2	27.7	104	80.8	65.4	64	127.5	103.2	24	174.1	141.0	84	220.7	178.7
45	35.0	28.3	105	81.6	66.1	65	128.2	103.8	25	174.9	141.6	85	221.5	179.4
46	35.7	28.9	106	82.4	66.7	66	129.0	104.5	26	175.6	142.2	86	222.3	180.0
47	36.5	29.6	107	83.2	67.3	67	129.8	105.1	27	176.4	142.9	87	223.0	180.6
48	37.3	30.2	108	83.9	68.0	68	130.6	105.7	28	177.2	143.5	88	223.8	181.2
49	38.1	30.8	109	84.7	68.6	69	131.3	106.4	29	178.0	144.1	89	224.6	181.9
50	38.9	31.5	110	85.5	69.2	70	132.1	107.0	30	178.7	144.7	90	225.4	182.5
51	39.6	32.1	111	86.3	69.9	171	132.9	107.6	31	179.5	145.4	291	226.1	183.1
52	40.4	32.7	112	87.0	70.5	72	133.7	108.2	32	180.3	146.0	92	226.9	183.8
53	41.2	33.4	113	87.8	71.1	73	134.4	108.9	33	181.1	146.6	93	227.7	184.4
54	42.0	34.0	114	88.6	71.7	74	135.2	109.5	34	181.9	147.3	94	228.5	185.0
55	42.7	34.6	115	89.4	72.4	75	136.0	110.1	35	182.6	147.9	95	229.3	185.6
56	43.5	35.2	116	90.1	73.0	76	136.8	110.8	36	183.4	148.5	96	230.0	186.3
57	44.3	35.9	117	90.9	73.6	77	137.6	111.4	37	184.2	149.1	97	230.8	186.9
58	45.1	36.5	118	91.7	74.3	78	138.3	112.0	38	185.0	149.8	98	231.6	187.5
59	45.9	37.1	119	92.5	74.9	79	139.1	112.6	39	185.7	150.4	99	232.4	188.2
60	46.6	37.8	120	93.3	75.5	80	139.9	113.3	40	186.5	151.0	300	233.1	188.8
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 51 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 40 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.0	61	46.7	39.2	121	92.7	77.8	181	138.7	116.3	241	184.6	154.9
2	01.5	01.3	62	47.5	39.9	22	93.5	78.4	82	139.4	117.0	42	185.4	155.6
3	02.3	01.9	63	48.3	40.5	23	94.2	79.1	83	140.2	117.6	43	186.1	156.2
4	03.1	02.6	64	49.0	41.1	24	95.0	79.7	84	141.0	118.3	44	186.9	156.8
5	03.8	03.2	65	49.8	41.8	25	95.7	80.3	85	141.7	118.9	45	187.7	157.5
6	04.6	03.9	66	50.6	42.4	26	96.5	81.0	86	142.5	119.6	46	188.4	158.1
7	05.4	04.5	67	51.3	43.1	27	97.3	81.6	87	143.2	120.2	47	189.2	158.8
8	06.1	05.1	68	52.1	43.7	28	98.1	82.3	88	144.0	120.8	48	190.0	159.4
9	06.9	05.8	69	52.9	44.4	29	98.8	82.9	89	144.8	121.5	49	190.7	160.1
10	07.7	06.4	70	53.6	45.0	30	99.6	83.6	90	145.5	122.1	50	191.5	160.7
11	08.4	07.1	71	54.4	45.6	31	100.4	84.2	191	146.3	122.8	51	192.3	161.3
12	09.2	07.7	72	55.2	46.3	32	101.1	84.8	92	147.1	123.4	52	193.0	162.0
13	10.0	08.4	73	55.9	46.9	33	101.9	85.5	93	147.8	124.1	53	193.8	162.6
14	10.7	09.0	74	56.7	47.0	34	102.6	86.1	94	148.6	124.7	54	194.6	163.3
15	11.5	09.6	75	57.5	48.2	35	103.4	86.8	95	149.4	125.3	55	195.3	163.9
16	12.3	10.3	76	58.2	48.9	36	104.2	87.4	96	150.1	126.0	56	196.1	164.6
17	13.0	10.9	77	59.0	49.5	37	104.9	88.1	97	150.9	126.6	57	196.9	165.2
18	13.8	11.6	78	59.8	50.1	38	105.7	88.7	98	151.7	127.3	58	197.6	165.9
19	14.6	12.2	79	60.5	50.8	39	106.5	89.3	99	152.4	127.9	59	198.4	166.5
20	15.2	12.9	80	61.3	51.4	40	107.2	90.0	100	153.2	128.6	60	199.2	167.1
21	16.1	13.5	81	62.0	52.1	41	108.0	90.6	201	154.0	129.2	61	199.9	167.8
22	16.9	14.1	82	62.8	52.7	42	108.8	91.3	22	154.7	129.8	62	200.7	168.4
23	17.6	14.8	83	63.6	53.4	43	109.5	91.9	03	155.5	130.5	63	201.5	169.1
24	18.4	15.4	84	64.3	54.0	44	110.3	92.6	04	156.3	131.1	64	202.2	169.7
25	19.2	16.1	85	65.1	54.6	45	111.1	93.2	05	157.0	131.8	65	203.0	170.3
26	19.9	16.7	86	65.9	55.3	46	111.8	93.8	06	157.8	132.4	66	203.8	171.0
27	20.7	17.4	87	66.6	55.9	47	112.6	94.5	07	158.6	133.1	67	204.5	171.6
28	21.4	18.0	88	67.4	56.6	48	113.4	95.1	08	159.3	133.7	68	205.3	172.3
29	22.2	18.6	89	68.2	57.2	49	114.1	95.8	09	160.1	134.3	69	206.1	172.9
30	23.0	19.3	90	68.9	57.9	50	114.9	96.4	10	160.9	135.0	70	206.8	173.6
31	23.7	19.9	91	69.7	58.5	51	115.7	97.1	211	161.6	135.6	71	207.6	174.2
32	24.5	20.6	92	70.5	59.1	52	116.4	97.7	12	162.4	136.3	72	208.4	174.8
33	25.3	21.2	93	71.2	59.8	53	117.2	98.3	13	163.2	136.9	73	209.1	175.5
34	26.0	21.9	94	72.0	60.4	54	118.0	99.0	14	163.9	137.6	74	209.9	176.1
35	26.8	22.5	95	72.8	61.1	55	118.7	99.6	15	164.7	138.2	75	210.6	176.8
36	27.6	23.1	96	73.5	61.7	56	119.5	100.3	16	165.5	138.8	76	211.4	177.4
37	28.3	23.8	97	74.3	62.4	57	120.3	100.9	17	166.2	139.5	77	212.2	178.1
38	29.1	24.4	98	75.1	63.0	58	121.0	101.6	18	167.0	140.1	78	213.0	178.7
39	29.9	25.1	99	75.8	63.6	59	121.8	102.2	19	167.8	140.8	79	213.7	179.3
40	30.6	25.7	100	76.6	64.3	60	122.6	102.8	20	168.5	141.4	80	214.5	180.0
41	31.4	26.4	101	77.4	64.9	61	123.3	103.5	221	169.3	142.1	281	215.3	180.6
42	32.2	27.0	102	78.1	65.6	62	124.1	104.1	22	170.1	142.7	82	216.0	181.3
43	32.9	27.6	103	78.9	66.2	63	124.9	104.8	23	170.8	143.3	83	216.8	181.9
44	33.7	28.3	104	79.7	66.8	64	125.6	105.4	24	171.6	144.0	84	217.6	182.6
45	34.5	28.9	105	80.4	67.5	65	126.4	106.1	25	172.4	144.6	85	218.3	183.2
46	35.2	29.6	106	81.2	68.1	66	127.2	106.7	26	173.1	145.3	86	219.1	183.8
47	36.0	30.2	107	82.0	68.8	67	127.9	107.3	27	173.9	145.9	87	219.9	184.5
48	36.8	30.9	108	82.7	69.4	68	128.7	108.0	28	174.7	146.6	88	220.6	185.1
49	37.5	31.5	109	83.5	70.1	69	129.5	108.6	29	175.4	147.2	89	221.4	185.8
50	38.3	32.1	110	84.2	70.7	70	130.2	109.3	30	176.2	147.8	90	222.2	186.4
51	39.1	32.8	111	85.0	71.3	71	131.0	109.9	331	177.0	148.5	291	222.9	187.1
52	39.8	33.4	112	85.8	72.0	72	131.8	110.6	32	177.7	149.1	92	223.7	187.7
53	40.6	34.1	113	86.6	72.6	73	132.5	111.2	33	178.5	149.8	93	224.4	188.3
54	41.4	34.7	114	87.3	73.3	74	133.3	111.9	34	179.3	150.4	94	225.2	189.0
55	42.1	35.4	115	88.1	73.9	75	134.1	112.5	35	180.0	151.1	95	226.0	189.6
56	42.9	36.0	116	88.9	74.6	76	134.8	113.1	36	180.8	151.7	96	226.7	190.3
57	43.7	36.6	117	89.6	75.2	77	135.6	113.8	37	181.6	152.3	97	227.5	190.9
58	44.4	37.3	118	90.4	75.8	78	136.4	114.4	38	182.3	153.0	98	228.3	191.6
59	45.2	37.9	119	91.2	76.5	79	137.1	115.1	39	183.1	153.6	99	229.0	192.2
60	45.0	38.6	120	91.9	77.1	80	137.9	115.7	40	183.8	154.3	100	229.8	192.8
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 50 Degrees.

TABLE II: Difference of Latitude and Departure for 41 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.7	61	46.0	40.0	121	91.3	79.4	181	136.6	118.7	241	181.9	158.1	301	227.2	194.4
2	01.5	01.3	62	46.8	40.7	22	92.1	80.0	82	137.4	119.4	42	182.6	158.8	102	228.0	195.2
3	02.3	02.0	63	47.5	41.3	23	92.8	80.7	83	138.1	120.1	43	183.4	159.4	103	228.7	195.9
4	03.0	02.6	64	48.3	42.0	24	93.6	81.4	84	138.9	120.7	44	184.1	160.1	104	229.4	196.6
5	03.8	03.3	65	49.1	42.6	25	94.3	82.0	85	139.6	121.4	45	184.9	160.7	105	230.1	197.3
6	04.5	03.9	66	49.8	43.3	26	95.1	82.7	86	140.4	122.0	46	185.7	161.4	106	230.8	198.0
7	05.3	04.6	67	50.6	44.0	27	95.8	83.3	87	141.1	122.7	47	186.4	162.0	107	231.5	198.7
8	06.1	05.2	68	51.3	44.6	28	96.6	84.0	88	141.9	123.3	48	187.2	162.7	108	232.2	199.4
9	06.8	05.9	69	52.1	45.3	29	97.4	84.6	89	142.6	124.0	49	187.9	163.4	109	232.9	200.1
10	07.5	06.6	70	52.8	45.9	30	98.1	85.3	90	143.4	124.7	50	188.7	164.0	110	233.6	200.8
11	08.3	07.2	71	53.6	46.6	31	98.9	85.9	91	144.1	125.3	51	189.4	164.6	111	234.3	201.5
12	09.1	07.9	72	54.3	47.2	32	99.6	86.6	92	144.9	126.0	52	190.2	165.3	112	235.0	202.2
13	09.8	08.5	73	55.1	47.9	33	100.4	87.3	93	145.7	126.6	53	190.9	166.0	113	235.7	202.9
14	10.6	09.2	74	55.8	48.5	34	101.1	87.9	94	146.4	127.3	54	191.7	166.6	114	236.4	203.6
15	11.3	09.8	75	56.6	49.2	35	101.9	88.6	95	147.2	127.9	55	192.5	167.3	115	237.1	204.3
16	12.1	10.5	76	57.4	49.9	36	102.6	89.2	96	147.9	128.6	56	193.2	168.0	116	237.8	205.0
17	12.8	11.2	77	58.1	50.5	37	103.4	89.9	97	148.7	129.2	57	194.0	168.6	117	238.5	205.7
18	13.6	11.8	78	58.9	51.2	38	104.1	90.5	98	149.4	129.9	58	194.7	169.3	118	239.2	206.4
19	14.3	12.5	79	59.6	51.8	39	104.9	91.2	99	150.2	130.6	59	195.5	169.9	119	239.9	207.1
20	15.1	13.1	80	60.4	52.5	40	105.7	91.8	100	150.9	131.2	60	196.2	170.5	120	240.6	207.8
21	15.8	13.8	81	61.1	53.1	41	106.4	92.5	101	151.7	131.9	61	197.0	171.2	121	241.3	208.5
22	16.6	14.4	82	61.9	53.8	42	107.2	93.2	102	152.5	132.5	62	197.7	171.9	122	242.0	209.2
23	17.4	15.1	83	62.6	54.5	43	107.9	93.8	103	153.2	133.2	63	198.5	172.5	123	242.7	209.9
24	18.1	15.7	84	63.4	55.1	44	108.7	94.5	104	154.0	133.8	64	199.2	173.2	124	243.4	210.6
25	18.9	16.4	85	64.2	55.8	45	109.4	95.1	105	154.7	134.5	65	200.0	173.9	125	244.1	211.3
26	19.6	17.1	86	64.9	56.4	46	110.2	95.8	106	155.5	135.1	66	200.8	174.5	126	244.8	212.0
27	20.4	17.7	87	65.7	57.1	47	110.9	96.4	107	156.2	135.8	67	201.5	175.2	127	245.5	212.7
28	21.1	18.4	88	66.4	57.7	48	111.7	97.1	108	157.0	136.5	68	202.3	175.8	128	246.2	213.4
29	21.9	19.0	89	67.2	58.4	49	112.5	97.8	109	157.7	137.1	69	203.0	176.5	129	246.9	214.1
30	22.6	19.7	90	67.9	59.0	50	113.2	98.4	110	158.5	137.8	70	203.8	177.1	130	247.6	214.8
31	23.4	20.3	91	68.7	59.7	51	114.0	99.1	111	159.2	138.4	71	204.5	177.8	131	248.3	215.5
32	24.2	21.0	92	69.4	60.4	52	114.7	99.7	112	160.0	139.1	72	205.3	178.4	132	249.0	216.2
33	24.9	21.6	93	70.2	61.0	53	115.5	100.4	113	160.8	139.7	73	206.0	179.1	133	249.7	216.9
34	25.7	22.3	94	70.9	61.7	54	116.2	101.0	114	161.5	140.4	74	206.8	179.8	134	250.4	217.6
35	26.4	23.0	95	71.7	62.3	55	117.0	101.7	115	162.3	141.1	75	207.5	180.4	135	251.1	218.3
36	27.2	23.6	96	72.5	63.0	56	117.7	102.3	116	163.0	141.7	76	208.3	181.1	136	251.8	219.0
37	27.9	24.3	97	73.2	63.6	57	118.5	103.0	117	163.8	142.4	77	209.1	181.7	137	252.5	219.7
38	28.7	24.9	98	74.0	64.3	58	119.2	103.7	118	164.5	143.0	78	209.8	182.4	138	253.2	220.4
39	29.4	25.6	99	74.7	64.9	59	120.0	104.3	119	165.3	143.7	79	210.6	183.0	139	253.9	221.1
40	30.2	26.2	100	75.5	65.6	60	120.8	105.0	120	166.0	144.3	80	211.3	183.7	140	254.6	221.8
41	30.9	26.9	101	76.2	66.3	61	121.5	105.6	121	166.8	145.0	81	212.1	184.4	141	255.3	222.5
42	31.7	27.6	102	77.0	66.9	62	122.3	106.3	122	167.5	145.6	82	212.8	185.0	142	256.0	223.2
43	32.5	28.2	103	77.7	67.6	63	123.0	106.9	123	168.3	146.3	83	213.6	185.7	143	256.7	223.9
44	33.2	28.9	104	78.5	68.2	64	123.8	107.6	124	169.1	147.0	84	214.3	186.3	144	257.4	224.6
45	34.0	29.5	105	79.2	68.9	65	124.5	108.2	125	169.8	147.6	85	215.1	187.0	145	258.1	225.3
46	34.7	30.2	106	80.0	69.5	66	125.3	108.9	126	170.6	148.3	86	215.8	187.6	146	258.8	226.0
47	35.5	30.8	107	80.8	70.2	67	126.0	109.6	127	171.3	148.9	87	216.6	188.3	147	259.5	226.7
48	36.2	31.5	108	81.5	70.9	68	126.8	110.2	128	172.1	149.6	88	217.4	188.9	148	260.2	227.4
49	37.0	32.1	109	82.3	71.5	69	127.5	110.9	129	172.8	150.2	89	218.1	189.6	149	260.9	228.1
50	37.7	32.8	110	83.0	72.2	70	128.3	111.5	130	173.6	150.9	90	218.9	190.3	150	261.6	228.8
51	38.5	33.5	111	83.8	72.8	71	129.1	112.2	131	174.3	151.5	91	219.6	190.9	151	262.3	229.5
52	39.2	34.1	112	84.5	73.5	72	129.8	112.8	132	175.1	152.2	92	220.4	191.6	152	263.0	230.2
53	40.0	34.8	113	85.3	74.1	73	130.6	113.5	133	175.8	152.9	93	221.1	192.2	153	263.7	230.9
54	40.8	35.4	114	86.0	74.8	74	131.3	114.2	134	176.6	153.5	94	221.9	192.9	154	264.4	231.6
55	41.5	36.1	115	86.8	75.4	75	132.1	114.8	135	177.4	154.2	95	222.6	193.5	155	265.1	232.3
56	42.3	36.7	116	87.5	76.1	76	132.8	115.5	136	178.1	154.8	96	223.4	194.2	156	265.8	233.0
57	43.0	37.4	117	88.3	76.8	77	133.6	116.1	137	178.9	155.5	97	224.1	194.8	157	266.5	233.7
58	43.8	38.1	118	89.1	77.4	78	134.3	116.8	138	179.6	156.1	98	224.9	195.5	158	267.2	234.4
59	44.5	38.7	119	89.8	78.1	79	135.1	117.4	139	180.4	156.8	99	225.7	196.2	159	267.9	235.1
60	45.3	39.4	120	90.6	78.7	80	135.8	118.1	140	181.1	157.5	100	226.4	196.8	160	268.6	235.8
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

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for 49 Degrees.



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 42 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	45.3	40.8	121	89.9	81.0	181	134.5	121.1	241	179.1	161.3
2	01.5	01.3	62	46.1	41.5	22	90.7	81.6	82	135.3	121.8	42	179.8	161.9
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.8	42.2	23	91.4	82.3	83	136.0	122.5	43	180.6	162.6
4	03.0	02.7	64	47.6	42.8	24	92.1	83.0	84	136.7	123.1	44	181.3	163.3
5	03.7	03.3	65	48.3	43.5	25	92.9	83.6	85	137.5	123.8	45	182.1	163.9
6	04.5	04.0	66	49.0	44.2	26	93.6	84.3	86	138.2	124.5	46	182.8	164.6
7	05.2	04.7	67	49.8	44.8	27	94.4	85.0	87	139.0	125.1	47	183.6	165.3
8	05.9	05.4	68	50.5	45.5	28	95.1	85.6	88	139.7	125.8	48	184.3	165.9
9	06.7	06.0	69	51.3	46.1	29	95.9	86.3	89	140.5	126.5	49	185.1	166.6
10	07.4	06.7	70	52.0	46.8	30	96.6	87.0	90	141.2	127.1	50	185.8	167.3
11	08.2	07.4	71	52.8	47.5	31	97.4	87.7	91	141.9	127.8	51	186.5	168.0
12	08.9	08.0	72	53.5	48.2	32	98.1	88.3	92	142.7	128.5	52	187.3	168.6
13	09.7	08.7	73	54.2	48.8	33	98.8	89.0	93	143.4	129.1	53	188.0	169.3
14	10.4	09.4	74	55.0	49.5	34	99.6	89.7	94	144.2	129.8	54	188.8	170.0
15	11.1	10.0	75	55.7	50.2	35	100.3	90.3	95	144.9	130.5	55	189.5	170.6
16	11.9	10.7	76	56.5	50.8	36	101.1	91.0	96	145.7	131.1	56	190.2	171.3
17	12.6	11.4	77	57.2	51.5	37	101.8	91.7	97	146.4	131.8	57	191.0	172.0
18	13.4	12.0	78	58.0	52.1	38	102.6	92.3	98	147.1	132.5	58	191.7	172.6
19	14.1	12.7	79	58.7	52.9	39	103.3	93.0	99	147.9	133.2	59	192.5	173.3
20	14.9	13.4	80	59.5	53.5	40	104.0	93.7	100	148.6	133.8	60	193.2	174.0
21	15.6	14.1	81	60.2	54.2	41	104.8	94.3	101	149.4	134.5	61	194.0	174.6
22	16.3	14.7	82	60.9	54.9	42	105.5	95.0	102	150.1	135.2	62	194.7	175.3
23	17.1	15.4	83	61.7	55.5	43	106.3	95.7	103	150.9	135.8	63	195.4	176.0
24	17.8	16.1	84	62.4	56.2	44	107.0	96.4	104	151.6	136.5	64	196.2	176.7
25	18.6	16.7	85	63.2	56.9	45	107.8	97.0	105	152.3	137.2	65	196.9	177.3
26	19.3	17.4	86	63.9	57.5	46	108.5	97.7	106	153.1	137.8	66	197.7	178.0
27	20.1	18.1	87	64.7	58.2	47	109.2	98.4	107	153.8	138.5	67	198.4	178.7
28	20.8	18.7	88	65.4	58.9	48	110.0	99.0	108	154.6	139.2	68	199.2	179.3
29	21.6	19.4	89	66.1	59.6	49	110.7	99.7	109	155.3	139.8	69	199.9	180.0
30	22.3	20.1	90	66.9	60.2	50	111.4	100.4	110	156.1	140.5	70	200.6	180.7
31	23.0	20.7	91	67.6	60.9	51	112.2	101.0	111	156.8	141.2	71	201.4	181.3
32	23.8	21.4	92	68.4	61.6	52	113.0	101.7	112	157.5	141.9	72	202.1	182.0
33	24.5	22.1	93	69.1	62.2	53	113.7	102.4	113	158.3	142.5	73	202.9	182.7
34	25.3	22.8	94	69.9	62.9	54	114.4	103.0	114	159.0	143.2	74	203.6	183.3
35	26.0	23.4	95	70.6	63.6	55	115.2	103.7	115	159.8	143.9	75	204.4	184.0
36	26.8	24.1	96	71.3	64.2	56	115.9	104.4	116	160.5	144.5	76	205.1	184.7
37	27.5	24.8	97	72.1	64.9	57	116.7	105.1	117	161.3	145.2	77	205.9	185.3
38	28.2	25.4	98	72.8	65.6	58	117.4	105.7	118	162.0	145.9	78	206.6	186.0
39	29.0	26.1	99	73.6	66.2	59	118.2	106.4	119	162.7	146.5	79	207.3	186.7
40	29.7	26.8	100	74.3	66.9	60	118.9	107.1	120	163.5	147.2	80	208.1	187.4
41	30.5	27.4	101	75.0	67.6	61	119.6	107.7	121	164.2	147.9	81	208.8	188.0
42	31.2	28.1	102	75.8	68.3	62	120.4	108.4	122	165.0	148.5	82	209.6	188.7
43	32.0	28.8	103	76.5	68.9	63	121.1	109.1	123	165.7	149.2	83	210.3	189.4
44	32.7	29.4	104	77.3	69.6	64	121.9	109.7	124	166.5	149.9	84	211.1	190.0
45	33.4	30.1	105	78.0	70.3	65	122.6	110.4	125	167.2	150.6	85	211.8	190.7
46	34.2	30.8	106	78.8	70.9	66	123.3	111.1	126	168.0	151.2	86	212.5	191.4
47	34.9	31.4	107	79.5	71.6	67	124.1	111.7	127	168.7	151.9	87	213.3	192.0
48	35.7	32.1	108	80.3	72.3	68	124.8	112.4	128	169.4	152.6	88	214.0	192.7
49	36.4	32.8	109	81.0	72.9	69	125.6	113.1	129	170.2	153.2	89	214.8	193.4
50	37.2	33.5	110	81.7	73.6	70	126.3	113.8	130	170.9	153.9	90	215.5	194.0
51	37.9	34.2	111	82.5	74.3	71	127.0	114.4	131	171.7	154.6	91	216.3	194.7
52	38.6	34.8	112	83.2	74.9	72	127.8	115.1	132	172.4	155.2	92	217.0	195.4
53	39.4	35.5	113	84.0	75.6	73	128.6	115.8	133	173.2	155.9	93	217.7	196.1
54	40.1	36.1	114	84.7	76.3	74	129.3	116.4	134	173.9	156.6	94	218.5	196.7
55	40.9	36.8	115	85.5	77.0	75	130.1	117.1	135	174.6	157.2	95	219.2	197.4
56	41.6	37.5	116	86.2	77.6	76	130.8	117.8	136	175.4	157.9	96	220.0	198.1
57	42.4	38.1	117	86.9	78.3	77	131.5	118.4	137	176.1	158.6	97	220.7	198.7
58	43.1	38.8	118	87.7	79.0	78	132.3	119.1	138	176.9	159.3	98	221.5	199.4
59	43.8	39.5	119	88.4	80.6	79	133.0	119.8	139	177.6	159.9	99	222.2	200.1
60	44.6	40.1	120	89.2	81.3	80	133.8	120.4	140	178.4	160.6	100	222.9	200.7
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 48 Degrees.

for 48 Degrees.

# II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 43 Degree.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	44.6	41.6	121	88.5	82.5	181	132.4	123.4	241	176.3	164.4
2	01.5	01.4	62	45.3	42.3	22	89.2	83.2	82	133.1	124.1	42	177.0	165.0
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.1	43.0	23	90.0	83.9	83	133.8	124.8	43	177.7	165.7
4	02.9	02.7	64	46.8	43.6	24	90.7	84.6	84	134.6	125.5	44	178.5	166.4
5	03.7	03.4	65	47.5	44.3	25	91.4	85.2	85	135.3	126.2	45	179.2	167.1
6	04.4	04.1	66	48.3	45.0	26	92.2	85.9	86	136.0	126.9	46	179.9	167.8
7	05.1	04.8	67	49.0	45.7	27	92.9	86.6	87	136.8	127.5	47	180.6	168.5
8	05.9	05.5	68	49.7	46.4	28	93.6	87.3	88	137.5	128.2	48	181.4	169.1
9	06.6	06.1	69	50.5	47.1	29	94.3	88.0	89	138.2	128.9	49	182.1	169.8
10	07.3	06.8	70	51.2	47.7	30	95.1	88.7	90	139.0	129.6	50	182.8	170.5
11	08.0	07.5	71	51.9	48.4	31	95.8	89.3	91	139.7	130.3	51	183.6	171.2
12	08.8	08.2	72	52.7	49.1	32	96.5	90.0	92	140.4	130.9	52	184.3	171.9
13	09.5	08.9	73	53.4	49.8	33	97.3	90.7	93	141.2	131.6	53	185.0	172.5
14	10.2	09.5	74	54.1	50.5	34	98.0	91.4	94	141.9	132.3	54	185.8	173.2
15	11.0	10.2	75	54.9	51.1	35	98.7	92.1	95	142.6	133.0	55	186.5	173.9
16	11.7	10.9	76	55.6	51.8	36	99.5	92.8	96	143.3	133.7	56	187.2	174.6
17	12.4	11.6	77	56.3	52.5	37	100.2	93.4	97	144.1	134.4	57	188.0	175.3
18	13.2	12.3	78	57.0	53.2	38	100.9	94.1	98	144.8	135.0	58	188.7	176.0
19	13.9	13.0	79	57.8	53.9	39	101.7	94.8	99	145.5	135.7	59	189.4	176.6
20	14.6	13.6	80	58.5	54.6	40	102.4	95.5	100	146.3	136.4	60	190.2	177.3
21	15.4	14.3	81	59.2	55.2	41	103.1	96.2	101	147.0	137.1	61	190.9	178.0
22	16.1	15.0	82	60.0	55.9	42	103.9	96.8	102	147.7	137.8	62	191.6	178.7
23	16.8	15.7	83	60.7	56.6	43	104.6	97.5	103	148.5	138.4	63	192.3	179.4
24	17.6	16.4	84	61.4	57.3	44	105.3	98.2	104	149.2	139.1	64	193.1	180.0
25	18.3	17.0	85	62.2	58.0	45	106.0	98.9	105	149.9	139.8	65	193.8	180.7
26	19.0	17.7	86	62.9	58.7	46	106.8	99.6	106	150.7	140.5	66	194.5	181.4
27	19.7	18.4	87	63.6	59.3	47	107.5	100.3	107	151.4	141.2	67	195.3	182.1
28	20.5	19.1	88	64.4	60.0	48	108.2	100.9	108	152.1	141.9	68	196.0	182.8
29	21.2	19.8	89	65.1	60.7	49	109.0	101.6	109	152.9	142.5	69	196.7	183.5
30	21.9	20.5	90	65.8	61.4	50	109.7	102.3	110	153.6	143.2	70	197.5	184.1
31	22.7	21.1	91	66.6	62.1	51	110.4	103.0	111	154.3	143.9	71	198.2	184.8
32	23.4	21.8	92	67.3	62.7	52	111.2	103.7	112	155.0	144.6	72	198.9	185.5
33	24.1	22.5	93	68.0	63.4	53	111.9	104.3	113	155.8	145.3	73	199.7	186.2
34	24.9	23.2	94	68.7	64.1	54	112.6	105.0	114	156.5	145.9	74	200.4	186.9
35	25.6	23.9	95	69.5	64.8	55	113.4	105.7	115	157.2	146.6	75	201.1	187.5
36	26.3	24.6	96	70.2	65.5	56	114.1	106.4	116	158.0	147.3	76	201.9	188.2
37	27.1	25.2	97	70.9	66.2	57	114.8	107.1	117	158.7	148.0	77	202.6	188.9
38	27.8	25.9	98	71.7	66.8	58	115.6	107.8	118	159.4	148.7	78	203.3	189.6
39	28.5	26.6	99	72.4	67.5	59	116.3	108.4	119	160.2	149.4	79	204.0	190.3
40	29.3	27.3	100	73.1	68.2	60	117.0	109.1	120	160.9	150.0	80	204.8	191.0
41	30.0	28.0	101	73.9	68.9	61	117.7	109.8	121	161.6	150.7	81	205.5	191.6
42	30.7	28.6	102	74.6	69.6	62	118.5	110.5	122	162.4	151.4	82	206.2	192.3
43	31.4	29.3	103	75.3	70.2	63	119.2	111.2	123	163.1	152.1	83	207.0	193.0
44	32.2	30.0	104	76.1	70.9	64	119.9	111.8	124	163.8	152.8	84	207.7	193.7
45	32.9	30.7	105	76.8	71.6	65	120.7	112.5	125	164.6	153.4	85	208.4	194.4
46	33.6	31.4	106	77.5	72.3	66	121.4	113.2	126	165.3	154.1	86	209.2	195.1
47	34.4	32.1	107	78.3	73.0	67	122.1	113.9	127	166.0	154.8	87	209.9	195.7
48	35.1	32.7	108	79.0	73.7	68	122.9	114.6	128	166.7	155.5	88	210.6	196.4
49	35.8	33.4	109	79.7	74.3	69	123.6	115.3	129	167.5	156.2	89	211.4	197.1
50	36.6	34.1	110	80.4	75.0	70	124.3	115.9	130	168.2	156.9	90	212.1	197.8
51	37.3	34.8	111	81.2	75.7	71	125.1	116.6	131	168.9	157.5	91	212.8	198.5
52	38.0	35.5	112	81.9	76.4	72	125.8	117.3	132	169.7	158.2	92	213.6	199.1
53	38.8	36.1	113	82.6	77.1	73	126.5	118.0	133	170.4	158.9	93	214.3	199.8
54	39.5	36.8	114	83.4	77.7	74	127.3	118.7	134	171.1	159.6	94	215.0	200.5
55	40.2	37.5	115	84.1	78.4	75	128.0	119.3	135	171.9	160.3	95	215.7	201.2
56	41.0	38.2	116	84.8	79.1	76	128.7	120.0	136	172.6	161.0	96	216.5	201.9
57	41.7	38.9	117	85.6	79.8	77	129.4	120.7	137	173.3	161.6	97	217.2	202.6
58	42.4	39.6	118	86.3	80.5	78	130.2	121.4	138	174.1	162.3	98	217.9	203.2
59	43.1	40.2	119	87.0	81.2	79	130.9	122.1	139	174.8	163.0	99	218.7	203.9
60	43.9	40.9	120	87.8	81.8	80	131.6	122.8	140	175.5	163.7	100	219.4	204.6
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

H h 2

for 47 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 44 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.9	42.4	121	87.0	84.1	181	132.2	125.7	241	173.4	167.4			
2	01.4	01.4	62	44.6	43.1	22	87.8	84.7	82	130.9	126.4	42	174.1	168.1			
3	02.2	02.1	63	45.3	43.8	23	88.5	85.4	83	131.6	127.1	43	174.8	168.8			
4	02.9	02.8	64	46.0	44.5	24	89.2	86.1	84	132.4	127.8	44	175.5	169.5			
5	03.6	03.5	65	46.8	45.2	25	89.9	86.8	85	133.1	128.5	45	176.2	170.2			
6	04.3	04.2	66	47.5	45.8	26	90.6	87.5	86	133.8	129.2	46	177.0	170.9			
7	05.0	04.9	67	48.2	46.5	27	91.4	88.2	87	134.5	129.9	47	177.7	171.6			
8	05.8	05.6	68	48.9	47.2	28	92.1	88.9	88	135.2	130.6	48	178.4	172.3			
9	06.5	06.3	69	49.6	47.9	29	92.8	89.6	89	136.0	131.3	49	179.1	173.0			
10	07.2	06.9	70	50.4	48.6	30	93.5	90.3	90	136.7	132.0	50	179.8	173.7			
11	07.9	07.6	71	51.1	49.3	31	94.2	91.0	91	137.4	132.7	51	180.6	174.4			
12	08.6	08.3	72	51.8	50.0	32	95.0	91.7	92	138.1	133.4	52	181.3	175.1			
13	09.4	09.0	73	52.5	50.7	33	95.7	92.4	93	138.8	134.1	53	182.0	175.7			
14	10.1	09.7	74	53.2	51.4	34	96.4	93.1	94	139.6	134.8	54	182.7	176.4			
15	10.8	10.4	75	54.0	52.1	35	97.1	93.8	95	140.3	135.5	55	183.4	177.1			
16	11.5	11.1	76	54.7	52.8	36	97.8	94.5	96	141.0	136.2	56	184.2	177.8			
17	12.2	11.8	77	55.4	53.5	37	98.5	95.2	97	141.7	136.8	57	184.9	178.5			
18	12.9	12.5	78	56.1	54.2	38	99.3	95.9	98	142.4	137.5	58	185.6	179.2			
19	13.7	13.2	79	56.8	54.9	39	100.0	96.6	99	143.1	138.2	59	186.3	179.9			
20	14.4	13.9	80	57.5	55.6	40	100.7	97.3	200	143.9	138.9	60	187.0	180.6			
21	15.1	14.6	81	58.3	56.3	41	101.4	97.9	201	144.6	139.6	61	187.7	181.3			
22	15.8	15.3	82	59.0	57.0	42	102.1	98.6	02	145.3	140.3	62	188.5	182.0			
23	16.5	16.0	83	59.7	57.7	43	102.9	99.3	03	146.0	141.0	63	189.2	182.7			
24	17.3	16.7	84	60.4	58.4	44	103.6	100.0	04	146.7	141.7	64	189.9	183.4			
25	18.0	17.4	85	61.1	59.0	45	104.3	100.7	05	147.5	142.4	65	190.6	184.1			
26	18.7	18.1	86	61.9	59.7	46	105.0	101.4	06	148.2	143.1	66	191.3	184.8			
27	19.4	18.8	87	62.6	60.4	47	105.7	102.1	07	148.9	143.8	67	192.1	185.5			
28	20.1	19.5	88	63.3	61.1	48	106.5	102.8	08	149.6	144.5	68	192.8	186.2			
29	20.9	20.1	89	64.0	61.8	49	107.2	103.5	09	150.3	145.2	69	193.5	186.9			
30	21.6	20.8	90	64.7	62.5	50	107.9	104.2	10	151.1	145.9	70	194.2	187.6			
31	22.3	21.5	91	65.5	63.2	51	108.6	104.9	211	151.8	146.6	271	194.9	188.3			
32	23.0	22.2	92	66.2	63.9	52	109.3	105.6	12	152.5	147.3	72	195.7	188.9			
33	23.7	22.9	93	66.9	64.6	53	110.1	106.3	13	153.2	148.0	73	196.4	189.6			
34	24.5	23.6	94	67.6	65.3	54	110.8	107.0	14	153.9	148.7	74	197.1	190.3			
35	25.2	24.3	95	68.3	66.0	55	111.5	107.7	15	154.7	149.3	75	197.8	191.0			
36	25.9	25.0	96	69.1	66.7	56	112.2	108.4	16	155.4	150.0	76	198.5	191.7			
37	26.6	25.7	97	69.8	67.4	57	112.9	109.1	17	156.1	150.7	77	199.3	192.4			
38	27.3	26.4	98	70.5	68.1	58	113.7	109.8	18	156.8	151.4	78	200.0	193.1			
39	28.1	27.1	99	71.2	68.8	59	114.4	110.5	19	157.5	152.1	79	200.7	193.8			
40	28.8	27.8	100	71.9	69.5	60	115.1	111.1	20	158.3	152.8	80	201.4	194.5			
41	29.5	28.5	101	72.7	70.2	161	115.8	111.8	221	159.0	153.5	281	202.1	195.2			
42	30.2	29.2	02	73.4	70.9	62	116.5	112.5	22	159.7	154.2	82	202.9	195.9			
43	30.9	29.9	03	74.1	71.5	63	117.3	113.2	23	160.4	154.9	83	203.6	196.6			
44	31.7	30.6	04	74.8	72.2	64	118.0	113.9	24	161.1	155.6	84	204.3	197.3			
45	32.4	31.3	05	75.5	72.9	65	118.7	114.6	25	161.9	156.3	85	205.0	198.0			
46	33.1	32.0	06	76.3	73.6	66	119.4	115.3	26	162.6	157.0	86	205.7	198.7			
47	33.8	32.6	07	77.0	74.3	67	120.1	116.0	27	163.3	157.7	87	206.5	199.4			
48	34.5	33.3	08	77.7	75.0	68	120.8	116.7	28	164.0	158.4	88	207.2	200.1			
49	35.2	34.0	09	78.4	75.7	69	121.6	117.4	29	164.7	159.1	89	207.9	200.8			
50	36.0	34.7	10	79.1	76.4	70	122.3	118.1	30	165.4	159.8	90	208.6	201.5			
51	36.7	35.4	11	79.8	77.1	171	123.0	118.8	231	166.2	160.5	291	209.3	202.2			
52	37.4	36.1	12	80.6	77.8	72	123.7	119.5	32	166.9	161.2	92	210.0	202.9			
53	38.1	36.8	13	81.3	78.5	73	124.4	120.2	33	167.6	161.8	93	210.8	203.5			
54	38.8	37.5	14	82.0	79.2	74	125.2	120.9	34	168.3	162.6	94	211.5	204.2			
55	39.6	38.2	15	82.7	79.9	75	125.9	121.6	35	169.0	163.2	95	212.2	204.9			
56	40.3	38.9	16	83.4	80.6	76	126.6	122.3	36	169.8	163.9	96	212.9	205.6			
57	41.0	39.6	17	84.2	81.3	77	127.3	123.0	37	170.5	164.6	97	213.6	206.3			
58	41.7	40.3	18	84.9	82.0	78	128.0	123.6	38	171.2	165.3	98	214.4	207.0			
59	42.4	41.0	19	85.6	82.7	79	128.8	124.3	39	171.9	166.0	99	215.1	207.7			
60	43.2	41.7	20	86.3	83.4	80	129.5	125.0	40	172.6	166.7	300	215.8	208.4			
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 46 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 45 Degrees.

Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.6	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	22	86.3	86.3	82	128.7	128.7	42	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	23	87.0	87.0	83	129.4	129.4	43	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	24	87.7	87.7	84	130.1	130.1	44	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	25	88.4	88.4	85	130.8	130.8	45	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	26	89.1	89.1	86	131.5	131.5	46	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	27	89.8	89.8	87	132.2	132.2	47	174.7	174.7
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	28	90.5	90.5	88	132.9	132.9	48	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	29	91.2	91.2	89	133.6	133.6	49	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	30	91.9	91.9	90	134.4	134.4	50	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	31	92.6	92.6	91	135.1	135.1	51	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	32	93.3	93.3	92	135.8	135.8	52	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	33	94.0	94.0	93	136.5	136.5	53	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	34	94.8	94.8	94	137.2	137.2	54	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	35	95.5	95.5	95	137.9	137.9	55	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	36	96.2	96.2	96	138.6	138.6	56	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	37	96.9	96.9	97	139.3	139.3	57	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	38	97.6	97.6	98	140.0	140.0	58	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	39	98.3	98.3	99	140.7	140.7	59	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	40	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	60	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	41	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	61	184.6	184.6
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	42	100.4	100.4	202	142.8	142.8	62	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	43	101.1	101.1	203	143.5	143.5	63	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	44	101.8	101.8	204	144.2	144.2	64	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	45	102.5	102.5	205	145.0	145.0	65	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	46	103.2	103.2	206	145.7	145.7	66	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	47	103.9	103.9	207	146.4	146.4	67	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	48	104.7	104.7	208	147.1	147.1	68	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	49	105.4	105.4	209	147.8	147.8	69	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	50	106.1	106.1	210	148.5	148.5	70	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	51	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	71	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	52	107.5	107.5	212	149.9	149.9	72	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	53	108.2	108.2	213	150.6	150.6	73	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	54	108.9	108.9	214	151.3	151.3	74	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	55	109.6	109.6	215	152.0	152.0	75	194.5	194.5
36	25.5	25.5	96	67.9	67.9	56	110.3	110.3	216	152.7	152.7	76	195.2	195.2
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	57	111.0	111.0	217	153.4	153.4	77	195.9	195.9
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	58	111.7	111.7	218	154.1	154.1	78	196.6	196.6
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	59	112.4	112.4	219	154.9	154.9	79	197.3	197.3
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	60	113.1	113.1	220	155.6	155.6	80	198.0	198.0
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	61	113.8	113.8	221	156.3	156.3	81	198.7	198.7
42	29.7	29.7	102	72.1	72.1	62	114.6	114.6	222	157.0	157.0	82	199.4	199.4
43	30.4	30.4	103	72.8	72.8	63	115.3	115.3	223	157.7	157.7	83	200.1	200.1
44	31.1	31.1	104	73.5	73.5	64	116.0	116.0	224	158.4	158.4	84	200.8	200.8
45	31.8	31.8	105	74.2	74.2	65	116.7	116.7	225	159.1	159.1	85	201.5	201.5
46	32.5	32.5	106	75.0	75.0	66	117.4	117.4	226	159.8	159.8	86	202.2	202.2
47	33.2	33.2	107	75.7	75.7	67	118.1	118.1	227	160.5	160.5	87	202.9	202.9
48	33.9	33.9	108	76.4	76.4	68	118.8	118.8	228	161.2	161.2	88	203.6	203.6
49	34.6	34.6	109	77.1	77.1	69	119.5	119.5	229	161.9	161.9	89	204.4	204.4
50	35.4	35.4	110	77.8	77.8	70	120.2	120.2	230	162.6	162.6	90	205.1	205.1
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	71	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	91	205.8	205.8
52	36.8	36.8	112	79.2	79.2	72	121.6	121.6	232	164.0	164.0	92	206.5	206.5
53	37.5	37.5	113	79.9	79.9	73	122.3	122.3	233	164.8	164.8	93	207.2	207.2
54	38.2	38.2	114	80.6	80.6	74	123.0	123.0	234	165.5	165.5	94	207.9	207.9
55	38.9	38.9	115	81.3	81.3	75	123.7	123.7	235	166.2	166.2	95	208.6	208.6
56	39.6	39.6	116	82.0	82.0	76	124.5	124.5	236	166.9	166.9	96	209.3	209.3
57	40.3	40.3	117	82.7	82.7	77	125.2	125.2	237	167.6	167.6	97	210.0	210.0
58	41.0	41.0	118	83.4	83.4	78	125.9	125.9	238	168.3	168.3	98	210.7	210.7
59	41.7	41.7	119	84.1	84.1	79	126.6	126.6	239	169.0	169.0	99	211.4	211.4
60	42.4	42.4	120	84.9	84.9	80	127.3	127.3	240	169.7	169.7	300	212.1	212.1

for 45 Degrees.

TABLE III.

Of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to every Point  
and Quarter-Point of the Compass.

Points.	Sines.	Co-fines.	Tangents.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	Points.
0	0.00000	10.00000	0.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	8
0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.69080	9.99947	8.69132	11.30868	10.00052	11.30921	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.99130	9.99790	8.99340	11.00660	10.00210	11.00870	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.16652	9.99527	9.17125	10.82875	10.00473	10.83348	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	9.29024	9.99157	9.29866	10.70134	10.00843	10.70976	7
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.38557	9.98679	9.39878	10.60122	10.01321	10.61443	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.46282	9.98088	9.48194	10.51806	10.01912	10.53718	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.52749	9.97384	9.55365	10.44635	10.02616	10.47251	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	9.58284	9.96562	9.61722	10.38278	10.03438	10.41716	6
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.63099	9.95616	9.67483	10.32517	10.04384	10.36901	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.67339	9.94543	9.72796	10.27204	10.05457	10.32661	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.71105	9.93335	9.77770	10.22230	10.06665	10.28895	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	9.74474	9.91985	9.82489	10.17511	10.08015	10.25526	5
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.77503	9.90483	9.87020	10.12980	10.09517	10.22497	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.80236	9.88819	9.91417	10.08583	10.11181	10.19764	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.82708	9.86979	9.95729	10.04271	10.13021	10.17292	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	9.84948	9.84948	10.00000	10.00000	10.15052	10.15052	4
	Co-fines.	Sines.	Co-tang.	Tangents.	Co-secant	Secant.	

TABLE IV.  
A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.
1	0.00000	21	1.32222	41	1.61278	61	1.78533	81	1.90849
2	30103	22	34242	42	62325	62	79239	82	91381
3	47712	23	36173	43	63347	63	79934	83	91908
4	60206	24	38021	44	64345	64	80618	84	92428
5	69397	25	39794	45	65321	65	81291	85	92942
6	77815	26	41497	46	66276	66	81954	86	93450
7	84510	27	43136	47	67210	67	82607	87	93952
8	90309	28	44716	48	68124	68	83251	88	94448
9	95424	29	46240	49	69020	69	83885	89	94939
10	1.00000	30	47712	50	69897	70	84510	90	95424
11	1.04139	31	49136	51	1.70757	71	1.85126	91	1.95904
12	07918	32	50515	52	71600	72	85733	92	96379
13	11394	33	51851	53	72428	73	86332	93	96848
14	14613	34	53148	54	73139	74	86923	94	97313
15	17609	35	54407	55	74036	75	87506	95	97772
16	20412	36	55630	56	74819	76	88081	96	98227
17	23045	37	56820	57	75587	77	88649	97	98677
18	25527	38	57978	58	76343	78	89209	98	99123
19	27875	39	59106	59	77085	79	89763	99	99564
20	30103	40	60206	60	77815	80	90309	100	1.00000

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.00000	2.00043	2.00087	2.00130	2.00173	2.00217	2.00260	2.00303	2.00346	2.00389
00432	00475	00518	00561	00604	00647	00689	00732	00775	00817
00860	00903	00945	00988	01030	01072	01115	01157	01199	01242
01284	01326	01368	01410	01452	01494	01536	01578	01620	01662
01703	01745	01787	01828	01870	01912	01953	01995	02036	02078
02119	02160	02202	02243	02284	02325	02366	02407	02449	02490
02531	02572	02612	02653	02694	02735	02776	02816	02857	02898
02938	02979	03019	03060	03100	03141	03181	03222	03262	03302
03342	03383	03423	03463	03503	03543	03583	03623	03663	03703
03743	03782	03822	03862	03902	03941	03981	04021	04060	04100
2.04139	2.04179	2.04218	2.04258	2.04297	2.04336	2.04376	2.04415	2.04454	2.04493
04532	04571	04610	04650	04689	04727	04766	04805	04844	04883
04922	04961	04999	05038	05077	05115	05154	05192	05231	05269
05308	05346	05385	05423	05461	05500	05538	05576	05614	05652
05690	05729	05767	05805	05843	05881	05918	05956	05994	06032
06070	06108	06145	06183	06221	06258	06296	06333	06371	06408
06446	06483	06521	06558	06595	06633	06670	06707	06744	06781
06819	06856	06893	06930	06967	07004	07041	07078	07115	07151
07188	07225	07262	07298	07335	07372	07408	07445	07482	07518
07555	07591	07628	07664	07700	07737	07773	07809	07846	07883
2.07918	2.07954	2.07990	2.08027	2.08063	2.08099	2.08135	2.08171	2.08207	2.08243
08279	08314	08350	08386	08422	08458	08493	08529	08565	08600
08636	08672	08707	08743	08778	08814	08849	08884	08920	08955
08991	09026	09061	09096	09132	09167	09202	09237	09272	09307
09342	09377	09412	09447	09482	09517	09552	09587	09621	09656
09691	09726	09760	09795	09830	09864	09899	09934	09968	10003
10037	10072	10106	10140	10175	10209	10243	10278	10312	10346
10380	10415	10449	10483	10517	10551	10585	10619	10653	10687
10721	10755	10789	10823	10857	10890	10924	10958	10992	11025
11059	11093	11126	11160	11193	11227	11261	11294	11327	11361
2.11394	2.11428	2.11461	2.11494	2.11528	2.11561	2.11594	2.11628	2.11661	2.11694
11727	11760	11793	11826	11860	11893	11926	11959	11992	12024
12057	12090	12123	12156	12189	12222	12254	12287	12320	12352
12385	12418	12450	12483	12516	12548	12581	12613	12646	12678
12710	12743	12775	12808	12840	12872	12905	12937	12969	13001
13033	13066	13098	13130	13162	13194	13226	13258	13290	13322
13354	13386	13418	13450	13481	13513	13545	13577	13609	13640
13672	13704	13735	13767	13799	13830	13862	13893	13925	13956
13988	14019	14051	14082	14114	14145	14176	14208	14239	14270
14301	14333	14364	14395	14426	14457	14489	14520	14551	14582
2.14613	2.14644	2.14675	2.14706	2.14737	2.14768	2.14799	2.14829	2.14860	2.14891
14922	14953	14983	15014	15045	15076	15106	15137	15168	15198
15229	15259	15290	15320	15351	15381	15412	15442	15473	15503
15534	15564	15594	15625	15655	15685	15715	15746	15776	15806
15836	15866	15897	15927	15957	15987	16017	16047	16077	16107
16137	16167	16197	16227	16256	16286	16316	16346	16376	16406
16435	16465	16495	16524	16554	16584	16613	16643	16673	16702
16732	16761	16791	16820	16850	16879	16909	16938	16967	16997
17026	17056	17085	17114	17143	17173	17202	17231	17260	17289
17319	17348	17377	17406	17435	17464	17493	17522	17551	17580
2.17609	2.17638	2.17667	2.17696	2.17725	2.17754	2.17782	2.17811	2.17840	2.17869
17898	17926	17955	17984	18013	18041	18070	18099	18127	18156
18184	18213	18241	18270	18298	18327	18355	18384	18412	18441
18469	18498	18526	18554	18583	18611	18639	18667	18696	18724
18752	18780	18808	18837	18865	18893	18921	18949	18977	19005
19033	19061	19089	19117	19145	19173	19201	19229	19257	19285
19312	19340	19368	19396	19424	19451	19479	19507	19535	19563
19590	19618	19645	19673	19700	19728	19756	19783	19811	19838
19866	19893	19921	19948	19976	20003	20030	20058	20085	20112
20140	20167	20194	20222	20249	20276	20303	20330	20358	20385

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N <sup>o</sup>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
160	2.20412	2.20439	2.20466	2.20493	2.20520	2.20548	2.20575	2.20602	2.20629	2.20656
61	2.20683	2.20710	2.20737	2.20763	2.20790	2.20817	2.20844	2.20871	2.20898	2.20925
62	2.20951	2.20978	2.21005	2.21032	2.21059	2.21085	2.21112	2.21139	2.21165	2.21191
63	2.21219	2.21245	2.21272	2.21299	2.21325	2.21352	2.21378	2.21405	2.21431	2.21457
64	2.21484	2.21511	2.21537	2.21564	2.21590	2.21617	2.21643	2.21669	2.21696	2.21722
65	2.21748	2.21775	2.21801	2.21827	2.21854	2.21880	2.21906	2.21932	2.21958	2.21985
66	2.22011	2.22037	2.22063	2.22089	2.22115	2.22141	2.22167	2.22194	2.22220	2.22246
67	2.22272	2.22298	2.22324	2.22350	2.22376	2.22401	2.22427	2.22453	2.22479	2.22505
68	2.22531	2.22557	2.22583	2.22608	2.22634	2.22660	2.22686	2.22712	2.22737	2.22763
69	2.22789	2.22814	2.22840	2.22866	2.22891	2.22917	2.22943	2.22968	2.22994	2.23020
170	2.23045	2.23070	2.23096	2.23121	2.23147	2.23172	2.23198	2.23223	2.23249	2.23274
71	2.23300	2.23325	2.23350	2.23376	2.23401	2.23426	2.23452	2.23477	2.23502	2.23528
72	2.23553	2.23578	2.23603	2.23629	2.23654	2.23679	2.23704	2.23729	2.23754	2.23779
73	2.23805	2.23830	2.23855	2.23880	2.23905	2.23930	2.23955	2.23980	2.24005	2.24030
74	2.24055	2.24080	2.24105	2.24130	2.24155	2.24180	2.24204	2.24229	2.24254	2.24279
75	2.24304	2.24329	2.24353	2.24378	2.24403	2.24428	2.24452	2.24477	2.24502	2.24527
76	2.24551	2.24576	2.24601	2.24625	2.24650	2.24674	2.24699	2.24724	2.24748	2.24773
77	2.24797	2.24822	2.24846	2.24871	2.24895	2.24920	2.24944	2.24969	2.24993	2.25018
78	2.25042	2.25066	2.25091	2.25115	2.25139	2.25164	2.25188	2.25212	2.25237	2.25261
79	2.25285	2.25310	2.25334	2.25358	2.25382	2.25406	2.25431	2.25455	2.25479	2.25503
180	2.25527	2.25551	2.25575	2.25600	2.25624	2.25648	2.25672	2.25696	2.25720	2.25744
81	2.25768	2.25792	2.25816	2.25840	2.25864	2.25888	2.25912	2.25935	2.25959	2.25983
82	2.26007	2.26031	2.26055	2.26079	2.26102	2.26126	2.26150	2.26174	2.26198	2.26222
83	2.26245	2.26269	2.26293	2.26316	2.26340	2.26364	2.26387	2.26411	2.26435	2.26459
84	2.26482	2.26505	2.26529	2.26553	2.26576	2.26600	2.26623	2.26647	2.26670	2.26694
85	2.26717	2.26741	2.26764	2.26788	2.26811	2.26834	2.26858	2.26881	2.26905	2.26928
86	2.26951	2.26975	2.26998	2.27021	2.27045	2.27068	2.27091	2.27114	2.27138	2.27161
87	2.27184	2.27207	2.27231	2.27254	2.27277	2.27300	2.27323	2.27346	2.27370	2.27393
88	2.27416	2.27439	2.27462	2.27485	2.27508	2.27531	2.27554	2.27577	2.27600	2.27623
89	2.27646	2.27669	2.27692	2.27715	2.27738	2.27761	2.27784	2.27807	2.27830	2.27853
190	2.27875	2.27898	2.27921	2.27944	2.27967	2.27989	2.28012	2.28035	2.28058	2.28081
91	2.28103	2.28126	2.28149	2.28171	2.28194	2.28217	2.28240	2.28262	2.28285	2.28308
92	2.28330	2.28353	2.28375	2.28398	2.28421	2.28443	2.28466	2.28488	2.28511	2.28533
93	2.28556	2.28578	2.28601	2.28623	2.28646	2.28668	2.28691	2.28713	2.28735	2.28758
94	2.28780	2.28803	2.28825	2.28847	2.28870	2.28892	2.28914	2.28937	2.28959	2.28981
95	2.29003	2.29026	2.29048	2.29070	2.29092	2.29115	2.29137	2.29159	2.29181	2.29203
96	2.29226	2.29248	2.29270	2.29292	2.29314	2.29336	2.29358	2.29380	2.29402	2.29424
97	2.29447	2.29469	2.29491	2.29513	2.29535	2.29557	2.29579	2.29601	2.29623	2.29645
98	2.29667	2.29688	2.29710	2.29732	2.29754	2.29776	2.29798	2.29820	2.29842	2.29864
99	2.29885	2.29907	2.29929	2.29951	2.29973	2.29994	3.00016	3.00038	3.00060	3.00082
200	2.30103	2.30125	2.30146	2.30168	2.30190	2.30211	2.30233	2.30255	2.30276	2.30298
01	2.30320	2.30341	2.30363	2.30384	2.30406	2.30428	2.30449	2.30471	2.30492	2.30514
02	2.30535	2.30557	2.30578	2.30600	2.30621	2.30643	2.30664	2.30685	2.30707	2.30728
03	2.30750	2.30771	2.30792	2.30814	2.30835	2.30856	2.30878	2.30899	2.30920	2.30941
04	2.30963	2.30984	2.31006	2.31027	2.31048	2.31069	2.31091	2.31112	2.31133	2.31154
05	2.31175	2.31197	2.31218	2.31239	2.31260	2.31281	2.31302	2.31323	2.31344	2.31365
06	2.31387	2.31408	2.31429	2.31450	2.31471	2.31492	2.31513	2.31534	2.31555	2.31576
07	2.31597	2.31618	2.31639	2.31660	2.31681	2.31702	2.31723	2.31744	2.31765	2.31786
08	2.31806	2.31827	2.31848	2.31869	2.31890	2.31911	2.31931	2.31952	2.31973	2.31994
09	2.32015	2.32035	2.32056	2.32077	2.32098	2.32118	2.32139	2.32160	2.32181	2.32202
210	2.32222	2.32243	2.32263	2.32284	2.32305	2.32325	2.32346	2.32366	2.32387	2.32407
11	2.32428	2.32449	2.32469	2.32490	2.32510	2.32531	2.32552	2.32572	2.32593	2.32613
12	2.32634	2.32654	2.32675	2.32695	2.32715	2.32736	2.32756	2.32777	2.32797	2.32817
13	2.32838	2.32858	2.32879	2.32899	2.32919	2.32940	2.32960	2.32980	2.33001	2.33021
14	2.33041	2.33062	2.33082	2.33102	2.33122	2.33143	2.33163	2.33183	2.33203	2.33224
15	2.33244	2.33264	2.33284	2.33304	2.33325	2.33345	2.33365	2.33385	2.33405	2.33426
16	2.33446	2.33466	2.33486	2.33506	2.33526	2.33546	2.33566	2.33586	2.33606	2.33626
17	2.33646	2.33666	2.33686	2.33706	2.33726	2.33746	2.33766	2.33786	2.33806	2.33826
18	2.33846	2.33866	2.33886	2.33905	2.33925	2.33945	2.33965	2.33985	2.34005	2.34025
19	2.34044	2.34064	2.34084	2.34104	2.34124	2.34143	2.34163	2.34183	2.34203	2.34223



TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N <sup>o</sup>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	2.34242	2.34261	2.34282	2.34301	2.34321	2.34341	2.34361	2.34380	2.34400	2.34420
21	34439	34459	34479	34498	34518	34537	34557	34577	34596	34616
22	34635	34655	34674	34694	34713	34733	34753	34772	34792	34811
23	34830	34850	34869	34889	34908	34928	34947	34967	34986	35005
24	35025	35044	35064	35083	35102	35122	35141	35160	35180	35199
25	35218	35238	35257	35276	35295	35315	35334	35353	35372	35391
26	35411	35430	35449	35468	35488	35507	35526	35545	35564	35583
27	35603	35622	35641	35660	35679	35698	35717	35736	35755	35774
28	35793	35813	35832	35851	35870	35889	35908	35927	35946	35965
29	35984	36003	36021	36040	36059	36078	36097	36116	36135	36154
30	2.36173	2.36192	2.36211	2.36230	2.36249	2.36267	2.36286	2.36305	2.36324	2.36343
31	36361	36380	36399	36418	36436	36455	36474	36493	36511	36530
32	36549	36568	36586	36605	36624	36642	36661	36680	36698	36717
33	36736	36754	36773	36791	36810	36829	36847	36866	36884	36903
34	36921	36940	36959	36977	36996	37014	37033	37051	37070	37088
35	37107	37125	37144	37162	37181	37199	37218	37236	37254	37273
36	37291	37310	37328	37346	37365	37383	37401	37420	37438	37457
37	37475	37493	37511	37530	37548	37566	37585	37603	37621	37639
38	37658	37676	37694	37712	37731	37749	37767	37785	37803	37821
39	37840	37858	37876	37894	37912	37931	37949	37967	37985	38003
40	2.38021	2.38039	2.38057	2.38075	2.38093	2.38112	2.38130	2.38148	2.38166	2.38184
41	38202	38220	38238	38256	38274	38292	38310	38328	38346	38364
42	38382	38399	38417	38435	38453	38471	38489	38507	38525	38543
43	38561	38578	38596	38614	38632	38650	38668	38686	38703	38721
44	38739	38757	38775	38792	38810	38828	38846	38863	38881	38899
45	38917	38934	38952	38970	38987	39005	39023	39041	39058	39076
46	39094	39111	39129	39146	39164	39182	39199	39217	39235	39252
47	39270	39287	39305	39322	39340	39357	39375	39393	39410	39428
48	39445	39462	39480	39498	39515	39533	39550	39568	39585	39603
49	39620	39637	39655	39672	39690	39707	39724	39742	39759	39777
50	2.39749	2.39767	2.39784	2.39802	2.39820	2.39838	2.39856	2.39874	2.39892	2.39910
51	39928	39945	39963	39980	40000	40017	40034	40051	40068	40085
52	40103	40120	40137	40154	40171	40188	40205	40222	40239	40256
53	40273	40290	40307	40324	40341	40358	40375	40392	40409	40426
54	40443	40460	40477	40494	40511	40528	40545	40562	40579	40596
55	40613	40630	40647	40664	40681	40698	40715	40732	40749	40766
56	40783	40800	40817	40834	40851	40868	40885	40902	40919	40936
57	40953	40970	40987	41004	41021	41038	41055	41072	41089	41106
58	41123	41140	41157	41174	41191	41208	41225	41242	41259	41276
59	41293	41310	41327	41344	41361	41378	41395	41412	41429	41446
60	2.41463	2.41480	2.41497	2.41514	2.41531	2.41547	2.41564	2.41581	2.41597	2.41614
61	41631	41648	41665	41682	41699	41716	41733	41750	41767	41784
62	41801	41818	41835	41852	41869	41886	41903	41920	41937	41954
63	41971	41988	41999	42016	42033	42050	42067	42084	42101	42118
64	42135	42152	42169	42186	42203	42220	42237	42254	42271	42288
65	42305	42322	42339	42356	42373	42390	42407	42424	42441	42458
66	42475	42492	42509	42526	42543	42560	42577	42594	42611	42628
67	42645	42662	42679	42696	42713	42730	42747	42764	42781	42798
68	42815	42832	42849	42866	42883	42899	42916	42933	42950	42967
69	42984	42999	43016	43033	43050	43067	43084	43101	43118	43135
70	2.43152	2.43169	2.43186	2.43203	2.43220	2.43237	2.43254	2.43271	2.43288	2.43305
71	43322	43339	43356	43373	43390	43407	43424	43441	43458	43475
72	43492	43509	43526	43543	43560	43577	43594	43611	43628	43645
73	43662	43679	43696	43713	43730	43747	43764	43781	43798	43815
74	43832	43849	43866	43883	43900	43917	43934	43951	43968	43985
75	43999	44016	44033	44050	44067	44084	44101	44118	44135	44152
76	44169	44186	44203	44220	44237	44254	44271	44288	44305	44322
77	44339	44356	44373	44390	44407	44424	44441	44458	44475	44492
78	44509	44526	44543	44560	44577	44594	44611	44628	44645	44662
79	44679	44696	44713	44730	44747	44764	44781	44798	44815	44832



TABLE IV.

## A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N <sup>o</sup>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
880	2.94448	2.94453	2.94458	2.94463	2.94467	2.94473	2.94478	2.94483	2.94488	2.94493
81	94496	94503	94507	94512	94517	94522	94527	94532	94537	94542
82	94547	94551	94557	94562	94567	94571	94576	94581	94586	94591
83	94596	94601	94606	94611	94616	94621	94626	94630	94635	94640
84	94645	94650	94655	94660	94665	94670	94675	94680	94685	94689
85	94694	94699	94704	94709	94714	94719	94724	94729	94734	94738
86	94743	94748	94753	94758	94763	94768	94773	94778	94783	94787
87	94792	94797	94802	94807	94812	94817	94822	94827	94832	94836
88	94841	94846	94851	94856	94861	94866	94871	94876	94880	94885
89	94890	94895	94900	94905	94910	94915	94919	94924	94929	94934
900	2.94939	2.94944	2.94949	2.94954	2.94959	2.94963	2.94968	2.94973	2.94978	2.94983
91	94988	94993	94998	95002	95007	95012	95017	95022	95027	95032
92	95036	95041	95046	95051	95056	95061	95066	95071	95075	95080
93	95085	95090	95095	95100	95105	95110	95114	95119	95124	95129
94	95134	95139	95143	95148	95153	95158	95163	95168	95173	95177
95	95182	95187	95192	95197	95202	95207	95211	95216	95221	95226
96	95231	95236	95240	95245	95250	95255	95260	95265	95270	95274
97	95279	95284	95289	95294	95299	95303	95308	95313	95318	95323
98	95328	95332	95337	95342	95347	95352	95357	95361	95366	95371
99	95376	95381	95386	95390	95395	95400	95405	95410	95415	95419
1000	2.95424	2.95429	2.95434	2.95439	2.95444	2.95448	2.95453	2.95458	2.95463	2.95468
01	95472	95477	95482	95487	95492	95497	95501	95506	95511	95516
02	95521	95525	95530	95535	95540	95545	95550	95554	95559	95564
03	95569	95574	95578	95583	95588	95593	95598	95602	95607	95612
04	95617	95622	95626	95631	95636	95641	95646	95650	95655	95660
05	95665	95670	95674	95679	95684	95689	95694	95698	95703	95708
06	95713	95718	95722	95727	95732	95737	95742	95746	95751	95756
07	95761	95766	95770	95775	95780	95785	95789	95794	95799	95804
08	95809	95813	95818	95823	95828	95832	95837	95842	95847	95852
09	95856	95861	95866	95871	95875	95880	95885	95890	95895	95900
100	2.95904	2.95909	2.95914	2.95918	2.95923	2.95928	2.95933	2.95938	2.95942	2.95947
11	95952	95957	95961	95966	95971	95976	95980	95985	95990	95995
12	95999	96004	96009	96014	96019	96023	96028	96033	96038	96042
13	96047	96052	96057	96061	96066	96071	96076	96080	96085	96090
14	96095	96099	96104	96109	96114	96118	96123	96128	96133	96137
15	96142	96147	96152	96156	96161	96166	96171	96175	96180	96185
16	96190	96194	96199	96204	96209	96213	96218	96223	96227	96232
17	96237	96242	96246	96251	96256	96261	96265	96270	96275	96280
18	96284	96289	96294	96298	96303	96308	96313	96317	96322	96327
19	96332	96336	96341	96346	96350	96355	96360	96365	96369	96374
200	2.96379	2.96384	2.96388	2.96393	2.96398	2.96402	2.96407	2.96412	2.96417	2.96421
21	96426	96431	96435	96440	96445	96450	96454	96459	96464	96468
22	96473	96478	96483	96487	96492	96497	96501	96506	96511	96515
23	96520	96525	96530	96534	96539	96544	96548	96553	96558	96562
24	96567	96572	96577	96581	96586	96591	96595	96600	96605	96609
25	96614	96619	96624	96628	96633	96638	96642	96647	96652	96656
26	96661	96666	96670	96675	96680	96685	96689	96694	96699	96703
27	96708	96713	96717	96722	96727	96731	96736	96741	96745	96750
28	96755	96759	96764	96769	96774	96778	96783	96788	96792	96797
29	96802	96806	96811	96816	96820	96825	96830	96834	96839	96844
300	2.96848	2.96853	2.96858	2.96862	2.96867	2.96872	2.96876	2.96881	2.96886	2.96890
31	96895	96900	96904	96909	96914	96918	96923	96928	96932	96937
32	96942	96946	96951	96956	96960	96965	96970	96974	96979	96984
33	96988	96993	96997	97002	97007	97011	97016	97021	97025	97030
34	97035	97039	97044	97049	97053	97058	97063	97067	97072	97077
35	97081	97086	97090	97095	97100	97104	97109	97114	97118	97123
36	97128	97132	97137	97142	97146	97151	97155	97160	97165	97169
37	97174	97179	97183	97188	97192	97197	97202	97206	97211	97216
38	97220	97225	97230	97234	97239	97243	97248	97253	97257	97262
39	97267	97271	97276	97280	97285	97290	97294	97299	97304	97308

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N <sup>o</sup>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
940	2.97313	2.97317	2.97322	2.97327	2.97331	2.97336	2.97340	2.97345	2.97350	2.97354
41	97359	97364	97368	97373	97377	97382	97387	97391	97396	97400
42	97405	97410	97414	97419	97424	97428	97433	97437	97442	97447
43	97451	97456	97460	97465	97470	97474	97479	97483	97488	97493
44	97497	97502	97506	97511	97516	97520	97525	97529	97534	97539
45	97543	97548	97552	97557	97562	97566	97571	97575	97580	97585
46	97589	97594	97598	97603	97607	97612	97617	97621	97626	97630
47	97635	97640	97644	97649	97653	97658	97663	97667	97672	97676
48	97681	97685	97690	97695	97699	97704	97708	97713	97717	97722
49	97727	97731	97736	97740	97745	97749	97754	97759	97763	97768
950	2.97772	2.97777	2.97782	2.97786	2.97791	2.97795	2.97800	2.97804	2.97809	2.97813
51	97818	97823	97827	97832	97836	97841	97845	97850	97855	97859
52	97864	97868	97873	97877	97882	97886	97891	97896	97900	97905
53	97909	97914	97918	97923	97928	97932	97937	97941	97946	97950
54	97955	97959	97964	97968	97973	97978	97982	97987	97991	97996
55	98000	98005	98009	98014	98019	98023	98028	98032	98037	98041
56	98046	98050	98055	98059	98064	98068	98073	98078	98082	98087
57	98091	98096	98100	98105	98109	98114	98118	98123	98127	98132
58	98137	98141	98146	98150	98155	98159	98164	98168	98173	98177
59	98182	98186	98191	98195	98200	98204	98209	98214	98218	98223
960	2.98227	2.98232	2.98236	2.98241	2.98245	2.98250	2.98254	2.98259	2.98263	2.98268
61	98272	98277	98281	98286	98290	98295	98299	98304	98308	98313
62	98318	98322	98327	98331	98336	98340	98345	98349	98354	98358
63	98363	98367	98372	98376	98381	98385	98390	98394	98399	98403
64	98408	98412	98417	98421	98426	98430	98435	98439	98444	98448
65	98453	98457	98462	98466	98471	98475	98480	98484	98489	98493
66	98498	98502	98507	98511	98516	98520	98525	98529	98534	98538
67	98543	98547	98552	98556	98561	98565	98570	98574	98579	98583
68	98588	98592	98597	98601	98605	98610	98614	98619	98623	98628
69	98632	98637	98641	98646	98650	98655	98659	98664	98668	98673
970	2.98677	2.98682	2.98686	2.98691	2.98695	2.98700	2.98704	2.98709	2.98713	2.98717
71	98722	98726	98731	98735	98740	98744	98749	98753	98758	98762
72	98767	98771	98776	98780	98784	98789	98793	98798	98802	98807
73	98811	98816	98820	98825	98829	98834	98838	98843	98847	98851
74	98856	98860	98865	98869	98874	98878	98883	98887	98892	98896
75	98900	98905	98909	98914	98918	98923	98927	98932	98936	98941
76	98945	98949	98954	98958	98963	98967	98972	98976	98981	98985
77	98989	98994	98998	99003	99007	99012	99016	99021	99025	99029
78	99034	99038	99043	99047	99052	99056	99061	99065	99069	99074
79	99078	99083	99087	99092	99096	99100	99105	99109	99114	99118
980	2.99123	2.99127	2.99131	2.99136	2.99140	2.99145	2.99149	2.99154	2.99158	2.99162
81	99167	99171	99176	99180	99185	99189	99193	99198	99202	99207
82	99211	99216	99220	99224	99229	99233	99238	99242	99247	99251
83	99255	99260	99264	99269	99273	99277	99282	99286	99291	99295
84	99300	99304	99308	99313	99317	99322	99326	99330	99335	99339
85	99344	99348	99352	99357	99361	99366	99370	99374	99379	99383
86	99388	99392	99396	99401	99405	99410	99414	99419	99423	99427
87	99432	99436	99441	99445	99449	99454	99458	99463	99467	99471
88	99476	99480	99484	99489	99493	99498	99502	99506	99511	99515
89	99520	99524	99528	99533	99537	99542	99546	99550	99555	99559
990	2.99564	2.99568	2.99572	2.99577	2.99581	2.99585	2.99590	2.99594	2.99599	2.99603
91	99607	99612	99616	99621	99625	99629	99634	99638	99642	99647
92	99651	99656	99660	99664	99669	99673	99677	99682	99686	99691
93	99695	99699	99704	99708	99712	99717	99721	99726	99730	99734
94	99739	99743	99747	99752	99756	99760	99765	99769	99774	99778
95	99782	99787	99791	99795	99800	99804	99808	99813	99817	99822
96	99826	99830	99835	99839	99843	99848	99852	99856	99861	99865
97	99870	99874	99878	99883	99887	99891	99896	99900	99904	99909
98	99913	99917	99922	99926	99930	99935	99939	99944	99948	99952
99	99957	99961	99965	99970	99974	99978	99983	99987	99991	99996

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. o Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
o	00.00000	10.00000	00.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	63
1	6.46373	00000	6.46373	13.53627	10.00000	13.53627	59
2	76476	00000	76476	23524	00000	23524	58
3	94085	00000	94085	05915	00000	05915	57
4	7.06579	00000	7.06579	12.93421	00000	12.93421	56
5	16270	00000	16270	83730	00000	83730	55
6	24188	00000	24188	75812	00000	75812	54
7	30882	00000	30882	69118	00000	69118	53
8	36682	00000	36682	63318	00000	63318	52
9	41797	00000	41797	58203	00000	58203	51
10	46373	00000	46373	53627	00000	53627	50
11	7.50512	10.00000	7.50512	12.49488	10.00000	12.49488	49
12	54291	00000	54291	45709	00000	45709	48
13	57767	00000	57767	42233	00000	42233	47
14	60985	00000	60985	39014	00000	39014	46
15	63982	00000	63982	36018	00000	36018	45
16	66784	9.99999	66785	33215	00001	33216	44
17	69417	99999	69418	30582	00001	30583	43
18	71900	99999	71900	28100	00001	28100	42
19	74248	99999	74248	25752	00001	25752	41
20	76475	99999	76476	23524	00001	23525	40
21	7.78594	9.99999	7.78595	12.21405	10.00001	12.21406	39
22	80615	99999	80615	19385	00001	19385	38
23	82545	99999	82546	17454	00001	17455	37
24	84393	99999	84394	15606	00001	15607	36
25	86166	99999	86167	13833	00001	13834	35
26	87870	99999	87871	12129	00001	12130	34
27	89509	99999	89510	10490	00001	10491	33
28	91088	99999	91089	08911	00001	08912	32
29	92612	99999	92613	07387	00001	07388	31
30	94084	99998	94086	05914	00002	05915	30
31	7.95508	9.99998	7.95510	12.04490	10.00002	12.04492	29
32	96887	99998	96889	03111	00002	03113	28
33	98223	99998	98225	01775	00002	01777	27
34	99520	99998	99522	00478	00002	00480	26
35	8.00779	99998	8.00781	11.99219	00002	11.99221	25
36	02002	99998	02004	97996	00002	97998	24
37	03192	99997	03194	96806	00003	96808	23
38	04350	99997	04353	95647	00003	95650	22
39	05478	99997	05481	94519	00003	94522	21
40	06578	99997	06581	93419	00003	93422	20
41	8.07650	9.99997	8.07653	11.92347	10.00003	11.92350	19
42	08696	99997	08700	91300	00003	91304	18
43	09718	99996	09722	90278	00004	90282	17
44	10717	99996	10720	89280	00004	89283	16
45	11693	99996	11696	88304	00004	88307	15
46	12647	99996	12651	87349	00004	87356	14
47	13581	99996	13585	86415	00004	86419	13
48	14495	99996	14500	85500	00004	85505	12
49	15391	99996	15395	84605	00004	84609	11
50	16268	99995	16273	83727	00005	83732	10
51	8.17128	9.99995	8.17133	11.82867	10.00005	11.82872	9
52	17971	99995	17976	82024	00005	82029	8
53	18799	99995	18804	81196	00005	81202	7
54	19610	99995	19616	80384	00005	80390	6
55	20407	99994	20413	79587	00006	79593	5
56	21189	99994	21195	78805	00006	78811	4
57	21958	99994	21964	78036	00006	78042	3
58	22713	99994	22720	77280	00006	77287	2
59	23456	99994	23462	76538	00006	76544	1
60	24186	99993	24192	75808	00007	75814	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 1 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.24186	9.99993	8.24192	11.75308	10.00007	11.75314	50
1	24903	99993	24910	75090	00007	75097	59
2	25609	99993	25616	74384	00007	74391	58
3	26304	99993	26312	73688	00007	73696	57
4	26988	99993	26996	73004	00007	73012	56
5	27661	99992	27669	72331	00008	72339	55
6	28324	99992	28332	71666	00008	71676	54
7	28977	99992	28986	71014	00008	71023	53
8	29621	99992	29629	70371	00008	70379	52
9	30255	99991	30263	69737	00009	69745	51
10	8.30879	9.99991	8.30888	11.69112	10.00009	11.69122	50
11	31495	99991	31505	68495	00009	68505	49
12	32103	99991	32112	67888	00009	67897	48
13	32702	99990	32711	67289	00010	67298	47
14	33292	99990	33302	66698	00010	66708	46
15	33875	99990	33886	66114	00010	66125	45
16	34450	99989	34461	65539	00011	65550	44
17	35018	99989	35029	64971	00011	64982	43
18	35578	99989	35590	64410	00011	64422	42
19	36132	99989	36143	63857	00011	63868	41
20	8.36678	9.99988	8.36689	11.63311	10.00012	11.63322	40
21	37217	99988	37229	62771	00012	62783	39
22	37750	99988	37762	62238	00012	62250	38
23	38276	99987	38289	61711	00013	61724	37
24	38796	99987	38809	61191	00013	61204	36
25	39310	99987	39323	60677	00013	60690	35
26	39818	99986	39832	60168	00014	60182	34
27	40320	99986	40334	59666	00014	59680	33
28	40816	99986	40830	59170	00014	59184	32
29	41307	99985	41321	58679	00015	58693	31
30	8.41792	9.99985	8.41807	11.58193	10.00015	11.58208	30
31	42272	99985	42287	57713	00015	57728	29
32	42746	99984	42762	57238	00016	57254	28
33	43216	99984	43232	56768	00016	56784	27
34	43680	99984	43696	56304	00016	56320	26
35	44139	99983	44156	55844	00017	55861	25
36	44594	99983	44611	55389	00017	55406	24
37	45044	99983	45061	54939	00017	54956	23
38	45489	99982	45507	54493	00018	54510	22
39	45930	99982	45948	54052	00018	54070	21
40	8.46367	9.99982	8.46385	11.53615	10.00018	11.53633	20
41	46799	99981	46817	53183	00019	53201	19
42	47226	99981	47245	52755	00019	52774	18
43	47650	99981	47669	52331	00019	52350	17
44	48069	99980	48089	51911	00020	51931	16
45	48485	99980	48505	51495	00020	51515	15
46	48896	99979	48917	51083	00021	51104	14
47	49304	99979	49325	50675	00021	50696	13
48	49708	99979	49729	50271	00021	50292	12
49	50108	99978	50130	49870	00022	49892	11
50	8.50505	9.99978	8.50527	11.49473	10.00022	11.49495	10
51	50897	99977	50920	49080	00023	49103	9
52	51287	99977	51310	48690	00023	48713	8
53	51673	99977	51696	48304	00023	48327	7
54	52055	99976	52079	47921	00024	47945	6
55	52434	99976	52459	47541	00024	47566	5
56	52810	99975	52835	47165	00025	47190	4
57	53183	99975	53208	46792	00025	46817	3
58	53552	99974	53578	46422	00026	46448	2
59	53919	99974	53945	46055	00026	46081	1
60	54282	99974	54308	45692	00026	45718	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 2 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.54282	9.99974	8.54308	11.45692	10.00026	11.45718	60
1	54642	99973	54669	45331	00027	45358	59
2	54999	99973	55027	44973	00027	45001	58
3	55354	99972	55382	44618	00028	44646	57
4	55705	99971	55734	44266	00028	44295	56
5	56054	99971	56083	43917	00029	43946	55
6	56400	99971	56429	43571	00029	43600	54
7	56743	99970	56773	43227	00030	43257	53
8	57084	99970	57114	42886	00030	42916	52
9	57421	99969	57452	42548	00031	42579	51
10	57757	9.99969	8.57788	11.42212	10.00031	11.42243	50
11	58089	99968	58121	41879	00032	41911	49
12	58419	99968	58451	41549	00032	41581	48
13	58747	99968	58779	41221	00032	41253	47
14	59072	99967	59105	40895	00033	40928	46
15	59395	99967	59428	40572	00033	40605	45
16	59715	99966	59749	40251	00034	40285	44
17	60033	99966	60068	39932	00034	39967	43
18	60349	99965	60384	39616	00035	39651	42
19	60662	99965	60698	39302	00035	39333	41
20	6.60973	9.99964	8.61009	11.38991	10.00036	11.39027	40
21	61282	99964	61319	38651	00036	38718	39
22	61589	99963	61626	38374	00037	38411	38
23	61894	99962	61931	38069	00038	38106	37
24	62196	99962	62234	37766	00038	37804	36
25	62497	99961	62535	37465	00039	37503	35
26	62795	99961	62834	37166	00039	37205	34
27	63091	99960	63131	36869	00040	36909	33
28	63385	99960	63426	36574	00040	36615	32
29	63678	99959	63718	36282	00041	36322	31
30	8.63988	9.99959	8.64009	11.35991	10.00041	11.36032	30
31	64256	99958	64298	35702	00042	35744	29
32	64543	99958	64585	35415	00042	35457	28
33	64827	99957	64870	35130	00043	35173	27
34	65110	99956	65154	34846	00044	34890	26
35	65391	99956	65435	34565	00044	34609	25
36	65670	99955	65715	34285	00045	34330	24
37	65947	99955	65993	34007	00045	34053	23
38	66223	99954	66269	33731	00046	33777	22
39	66497	99954	66543	33457	00046	33503	21
40	8.66769	9.99953	8.66816	11.33184	10.00047	11.33231	20
41	67033	99952	67087	32913	00048	32961	19
42	67308	99952	67356	32644	00048	32692	18
43	67575	99951	67624	32376	00049	32425	17
44	67841	99951	67890	32110	00049	32159	16
45	68104	99950	68154	31846	00050	31896	15
46	68367	99949	68417	31583	00051	31633	14
47	68627	99949	68678	31322	00051	31373	13
48	68886	99948	68938	31062	00052	31114	12
49	69144	99948	69196	30804	00052	30856	11
50	8.69400	9.99947	8.69453	11.30547	10.00053	11.30600	10
51	69654	99946	69703	30292	00054	30346	9
52	69907	99946	69962	30038	00054	30093	8
53	70159	99945	70214	29786	00055	29841	7
54	70409	99944	70465	29535	00056	29591	6
55	70658	99944	70714	29286	00056	29342	5
56	70905	99943	70962	29038	00057	29095	4
57	71151	99942	71208	28792	00058	28849	3
58	71395	99942	71453	28547	00058	28605	2
59	71638	99941	71697	28303	00059	28362	1
60	71880	99940	71940	28060	00059	28120	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 3 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	M.
0	8.71880	9.99940	8.71940	11.28060	10.00060	11.28120	60
1	72120	99940	72181	27819	00060	27880	59
2	72360	99939	72420	27580	00061	27640	58
3	72597	99938	72659	27341	00062	27403	57
4	72834	99938	72896	27104	00062	27166	56
5	73069	99937	73132	26868	00063	26931	55
6	73303	99936	73366	26634	00064	26697	54
7	73535	99936	73600	26400	00064	26465	53
8	73767	99935	73832	26168	00065	26233	52
9	73997	99934	74063	25937	00066	26003	51
10	8.74226	9.99934	8.74292	11.25708	10.00066	11.25774	50
11	74454	99933	74521	25479	00067	25546	49
12	74680	99932	74748	25252	00068	25320	48
13	74906	99932	74974	25026	00068	25094	47
14	75130	99931	75199	24801	00069	24870	46
15	75353	99930	75423	24577	00070	24647	45
16	75575	99929	75645	24355	00071	24425	44
17	75796	99929	75867	24133	00071	24204	43
18	76015	99928	76087	23913	00072	23985	42
19	76234	99927	76306	23694	00073	23766	41
20	8.76451	9.99927	8.76525	11.23475	10.00073	11.23549	40
21	76667	99926	76742	23258	00074	23332	39
22	76883	99925	76958	23042	00075	23117	38
23	77097	99924	77173	22827	00076	22903	37
24	77310	99924	77387	22613	00076	22690	36
25	77522	99923	77600	22400	00077	22478	35
26	77733	99922	77811	22189	00078	22267	34
27	77943	99921	78022	21978	00079	22057	33
28	78152	99921	78232	21768	00079	21848	32
29	78361	99920	78441	21559	00080	21639	31
30	8.78566	9.99919	8.78649	11.21351	10.00081	11.21432	30
31	78774	99918	78855	21145	00082	21226	29
32	78979	99917	79061	20939	00083	21021	28
33	79183	99917	79266	20734	00083	20817	27
34	79386	99916	79470	20530	00084	20614	26
35	79588	99915	79673	20327	00085	20412	25
36	79789	99914	79875	20125	00086	20211	24
37	79990	99913	80076	19924	00087	20010	23
38	80189	99913	80277	19723	00087	19811	22
39	80388	99912	80476	19524	00088	19612	21
40	8.80585	9.99911	8.80674	11.19326	10.00089	11.19415	20
41	80782	99910	80872	19128	00090	19218	19
42	80978	99909	81068	18932	00091	19022	18
43	81173	99909	81264	18736	00091	18827	17
44	81367	99908	81459	18541	00092	18633	16
45	81560	99907	81653	18347	00093	18440	15
46	81752	99906	81846	18154	00094	18248	14
47	81944	99905	82038	17962	00095	18056	13
48	82134	99904	82230	17770	00096	17866	12
49	82324	99904	82420	17580	00096	17676	11
50	8.82513	9.99903	8.82610	11.17390	10.00097	11.17487	10
51	82701	99902	82799	17201	00098	17299	9
52	82888	99901	82987	17013	00099	17112	8
53	83073	99900	83175	16825	00100	16925	7
54	83261	99899	83361	16639	00101	16739	6
55	83446	99898	83547	16453	00102	16554	5
56	83630	99898	83732	16268	00102	16370	4
57	83813	99897	83916	16084	00103	16187	3
58	83996	99896	84100	15900	00104	16004	2
59	84177	99895	84282	15718	00105	15823	1
60	84358	99894	84464	15536	00106	15642	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 4 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.34358	9.99394	8.84464	11.15536	10.00106	11.15642	60
1	84539	99893	84646	15354	00107	15461	59
2	84713	99892	84826	15174	00108	15282	58
3	84897	99891	85006	14994	00109	15103	57
4	85075	99890	85185	14815	00109	14925	56
5	85252	99890	85363	14637	00110	14748	55
6	85429	99889	85540	14460	00111	14571	54
7	85605	99888	85717	14283	00112	14395	53
8	85780	99887	85893	14107	00113	14220	52
9	85955	99886	86069	13931	00114	14045	51
10	8.86128	9.99345	8.86243	11.13757	10.00115	11.13872	50
11	86301	99884	86417	13583	00116	13699	49
12	86474	99883	86591	13409	00117	13526	48
13	86645	99882	86763	13237	00118	13355	47
14	86816	99881	86935	13065	00119	13184	46
15	86987	99880	87106	12894	00120	13013	45
16	87156	99879	87277	12723	00121	12844	44
17	87325	99879	87447	12553	00121	12675	43
18	87494	99878	87616	12384	00122	12506	42
19	87661	99877	87785	12215	00123	12339	41
20	8.87829	9.99376	8.87953	11.12047	10.00124	11.12171	40
21	87995	99875	88120	11880	00125	12005	39
22	88161	99874	88287	11713	00126	11839	38
23	88326	99873	88453	11547	00127	11674	37
24	88490	99872	88618	11382	00128	11510	36
25	88654	99871	88783	11217	00129	11346	35
26	88817	99870	88948	11052	00130	11183	34
27	88980	99869	89111	10889	00131	11020	33
28	89142	99868	89274	10726	00132	10858	32
29	89304	99867	89437	10563	00133	10696	31
30	8.89464	9.99866	8.89595	11.10402	10.00134	11.10536	30
31	89625	99865	89700	10240	00135	10375	29
32	89784	99864	89920	10080	00136	10216	28
33	89943	99863	90080	9920	00137	10057	27
34	90102	99862	90240	9760	00138	9898	26
35	90260	99861	90399	9601	00139	9740	25
36	90417	99860	90557	9443	00140	9583	24
37	90574	99859	90715	9285	00141	9426	23
38	90731	99858	90872	9127	00142	9270	22
39	90885	99857	91029	8971	00143	9115	21
40	9.91040	9.99850	9.91185	11.08815	10.00144	11.08960	20
41	91195	99856	91340	8860	00145	89605	19
42	91349	99854	91495	8705	00146	88651	18
43	91502	99853	91650	8550	00147	87698	17
44	91655	99852	91803	8397	00148	86745	16
45	91807	99851	91957	8243	00149	85793	15
46	91959	99850	92110	8090	00150	84841	14
47	92110	99849	92262	7938	00151	83890	13
48	92261	99847	92414	7786	00152	82939	12
49	92411	99846	92566	7635	00154	81989	11
50	9.92561	9.99845	9.92716	11.07234	10.00155	11.07439	10
51	92710	99844	92766	7484	00156	81040	9
52	92859	99843	92919	7334	00157	80141	8
53	93007	99842	93075	7185	00158	79243	7
54	93154	99841	93233	7037	00159	78346	6
55	93301	99840	93392	6890	00160	77450	5
56	93448	99839	93550	6743	00161	76555	4
57	93594	99838	93708	6597	00162	75660	3
58	93740	99837	93865	6452	00163	74766	2
59	93885	99836	94023	6307	00164	73873	1
60	94030	99835	94181	6163	00166	72980	0
Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Co-secant.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 5 Degrees.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.94030	9.99834	8.94195	11.05805	10.00160	11.05900	60
1	94174	99833	94340	05660	00107	05726	59
2	94317	99832	94485	05515	00168	05683	58
3	94461	99831	94630	05370	00169	05539	57
4	94603	99830	94773	05227	00170	05397	56
5	94746	99829	94917	05083	00171	05254	55
6	94887	99828	95060	04940	00172	05113	54
7	95029	99827	95202	04798	00173	04971	53
8	95170	99825	95344	04656	00175	04830	52
9	95310	99824	95486	04514	00176	04690	51
10	8.95450	9.99823	8.95627	11.04373	10.00177	11.04550	50
11	95589	99822	95767	04233	00178	04411	49
12	95728	99821	95908	04092	00179	04272	48
13	95867	99820	96047	03953	00180	04133	47
14	96005	99819	96187	03813	00181	03995	46
15	96143	99817	96325	03675	00183	03857	45
16	96280	99816	96464	03536	00184	03720	44
17	96417	99815	96602	03398	00185	03583	43
18	96553	99814	96739	03261	00186	03447	42
19	96689	99813	96877	03123	00187	03311	41
20	8.96825	9.99812	8.97013	11.02987	10.00188	11.03175	40
21	96960	99810	97150	02850	00190	03040	39
22	97095	99809	97285	02715	00191	02905	38
23	97229	99808	97421	02579	00192	02771	37
24	97363	99807	97556	02444	00193	02637	36
25	97496	99806	97691	02309	00194	02504	35
26	97629	99804	97825	02175	00196	02371	34
27	97762	99803	97959	02041	00197	02238	33
28	97894	99802	98092	01908	00198	02106	32
29	98026	99801	98225	01775	00199	01974	31
30	8.98157	9.99800	8.98358	11.01642	10.00200	11.01843	30
31	98288	99798	98490	01510	00202	01712	29
32	98419	99797	98622	01378	00203	01581	28
33	98549	99796	98753	01247	00204	01451	27
34	98679	99795	98884	01116	00205	01321	26
35	98808	99793	99015	00985	00207	01192	25
36	98937	99792	99145	00855	00208	01063	24
37	99066	99791	99275	00725	00209	00934	23
38	99194	99790	99405	00595	00210	00806	22
39	99322	99788	99534	00466	00212	00678	21
40	8.99450	9.99787	8.99662	11.00335	10.00213	11.00550	20
41	99577	99786	99791	00209	00214	00423	19
42	99704	99785	99919	00081	00215	00296	18
43	99830	99783	9.00046	10.99954	00217	00170	17
44	99956	99782	00174	99826	00218	00044	16
45	9.00082	99781	00301	99699	00219	10.99918	15
46	00207	99780	00427	99573	00220	99793	14
47	00332	99778	00553	99447	00222	99668	13
48	00456	99777	00679	99321	00223	99544	12
49	00581	99776	00805	99195	00224	99419	11
50	9.00704	9.99775	9.00930	10.99070	10.00225	10.99296	10
51	00828	99773	01055	98945	00227	99172	9
52	00951	99772	01179	98821	00228	99049	8
53	01074	99771	01303	98697	00229	98926	7
54	01196	99769	01427	98573	00231	98804	6
55	01318	99768	01550	98450	00232	98682	5
56	01440	99767	01673	98327	00233	98560	4
57	01561	99765	01796	98204	00235	98439	3
58	01682	99764	01918	98082	00230	98318	2
59	01803	99763	02040	97960	00237	98197	1
60	01923	99761	02162	97838	00239	98077	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 6 Degs.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.01923	9.99761	9.02162	10.97838	10.00239	10.98077	50
1	02043	99760	02283	97717	00240	97957	59
2	02163	99759	02404	97596	00241	97837	58
3	02283	99757	02525	97475	00243	97717	57
4	02402	99756	02645	97355	00244	97598	56
5	02520	99755	02766	97234	00245	97480	55
6	02639	99753	02885	97115	00247	97361	54
7	02757	99752	03005	96995	00248	97243	53
8	02874	99751	03124	96876	00249	97126	52
9	02992	99749	03242	96758	00251	97008	51
10	9.03109	9.99748	9.03361	10.96639	10.00252	10.96891	50
11	03226	99747	03479	96521	00253	96774	49
12	03342	99745	03597	96403	00255	96658	48
13	03458	99744	03714	96286	00256	96542	47
14	03574	99742	03832	96168	00258	96426	46
15	03690	99741	03948	96052	00259	96310	45
16	03805	99740	04065	95935	00260	96195	44
17	03920	99738	04181	95819	00262	96080	43
18	04034	99737	04297	95703	00263	95966	42
19	04149	99736	04413	95587	00264	95851	41
20	9.04262	9.99734	9.04528	10.95472	10.00266	10.95738	40
21	04376	99733	04643	95357	00267	95624	39
22	04490	99731	04758	95242	00269	95510	38
23	04603	99730	04873	95127	00270	95397	37
24	04715	99728	04987	95013	00272	95285	36
25	04828	99727	05101	94899	00273	95172	35
26	04940	99726	05214	94786	00274	95060	34
27	05052	99724	05328	94672	00276	94948	33
28	05164	99723	05441	94559	00277	94836	32
29	05275	99721	05553	94447	00279	94725	31
30	9.05386	9.99720	9.05665	10.94334	10.00280	10.94614	30
31	05497	99718	05778	94222	00282	94503	29
32	05607	99717	05890	94110	00283	94393	28
33	05717	99716	06002	93998	00284	94283	27
34	05827	99714	06113	93887	00286	94173	26
35	05937	99713	06224	93776	00287	94063	25
36	06046	99711	06335	93665	00289	93954	24
37	06155	99710	06445	93555	00290	93845	23
38	06264	99708	06556	93444	00292	93736	22
39	06372	99707	06666	93334	00293	93628	21
40	9.06481	9.99705	9.06775	10.93225	10.00295	10.93519	20
41	06589	99704	06885	93115	00296	93411	19
42	06696	99702	06994	93006	00298	93304	18
43	06804	99701	07103	92897	00299	93196	17
44	06911	99699	07211	92789	00301	93089	16
45	07018	99698	07320	92680	00302	92982	15
46	07124	99696	07428	92572	00304	92876	14
47	07231	99695	07536	92464	00305	92769	13
48	07337	99693	07643	92357	00307	92663	12
49	07442	99692	07751	92249	00308	92558	11
50	9.07548	9.99690	9.07858	10.92142	10.00310	10.92452	10
51	07653	99689	07964	92036	00311	92347	9
52	07758	99687	08071	91929	00313	92242	8
53	07863	99686	08177	91823	00314	92137	7
54	07968	99684	08283	91717	00316	92032	6
55	08072	99683	08389	91611	00317	91928	5
56	08176	99681	08495	91505	00319	91824	4
57	08280	99680	08600	91400	00320	91720	3
58	08383	99678	08705	91295	00322	91617	2
59	08486	99677	08810	91190	00323	91514	1
60	08589	99675	08914	91086	00325	91411	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

83 Degree.

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N°	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	2.91381	2.91387	2.91392	2.91397	2.91403	2.91408	2.91413	2.91418	2.91424	2.91429
21	91434	91440	91445	91450	91455	91461	91466	91471	91477	91482
22	91487	91492	91498	91503	91508	91514	91519	91524	91529	91533
23	91540	91545	91551	91556	91561	91566	91572	91577	91582	91588
24	91593	91598	91603	91609	91614	91619	91624	91630	91635	91640
25	91645	91651	91656	91661	91666	91672	91677	91682	91687	91693
26	91698	91703	91709	91714	91719	91724	91730	91735	91740	91745
27	91751	91756	91761	91766	91772	91777	91782	91787	91793	91798
28	91803	91808	91814	91819	91824	91829	91834	91840	91845	91850
29	91855	91861	91866	91871	91876	91882	91887	91892	91897	91903
30	2.91908	2.91913	2.91918	2.91924	2.91929	2.91934	2.91939	2.91944	2.91950	2.91955
31	91960	91965	91971	91976	91981	91986	91991	91997	92002	92007
32	92012	92018	92023	92028	92033	92038	92044	92049	92054	92059
33	92065	92070	92075	92080	92085	92091	92096	92101	92106	92111
34	92117	92122	92127	92132	92137	92143	92148	92153	92158	92163
35	92169	92174	92179	92184	92189	92195	92200	92205	92210	92215
36	92221	92226	92231	92236	92241	92247	92252	92257	92262	92267
37	92273	92278	92283	92288	92293	92298	92304	92309	92314	92319
38	92324	92330	92335	92340	92345	92350	92356	92361	92366	92371
39	92376	92381	92387	92392	92397	92402	92407	92412	92417	92423
40	2.92428	2.92433	2.92438	2.92443	2.92448	2.92453	2.92459	2.92464	2.92469	2.92474
41	92480	92485	92490	92495	92500	92505	92511	92516	92521	92526
42	92531	92536	92542	92547	92552	92557	92562	92567	92572	92578
43	92583	92588	92593	92598	92603	92609	92614	92619	92624	92629
44	92634	92639	92645	92650	92655	92660	92665	92670	92675	92681
45	92686	92691	92696	92701	92706	92711	92716	92722	92727	92732
46	92737	92742	92747	92752	92758	92763	92768	92773	92778	92783
47	92788	92793	92799	92804	92809	92814	92819	92824	92829	92834
48	92840	92845	92850	92855	92860	92865	92870	92875	92881	92886
49	92891	92896	92901	92906	92911	92916	92921	92927	92932	92937
50	2.92942	2.92947	2.92952	2.92957	2.92962	2.92967	2.92972	2.92977	2.92982	2.92988
51	92993	92998	93003	93008	93013	93018	93024	93029	93034	93039
52	93044	93049	93054	93059	93064	93069	93075	93080	93085	93090
53	93095	93100	93105	93110	93115	93120	93125	93131	93136	93141
54	93146	93151	93156	93161	93166	93171	93176	93181	93186	93192
55	93197	93202	93207	93212	93217	93222	93227	93232	93237	93242
56	93247	93252	93258	93263	93268	93273	93278	93283	93288	93293
57	93298	93303	93308	93313	93318	93323	93328	93334	93339	93344
58	93349	93354	93359	93364	93369	93374	93379	93384	93389	93394
59	93399	93404	93409	93414	93420	93425	93430	93435	93440	93445
60	2.93450	2.93455	2.93460	2.93465	2.93470	2.93475	2.93480	2.93485	2.93490	2.93495
61	93500	93505	93510	93515	93520	93526	93531	93536	93541	93546
62	93551	93556	93561	93566	93571	93576	93581	93586	93591	93596
63	93601	93606	93611	93616	93621	93626	93631	93636	93641	93646
64	93651	93656	93661	93666	93671	93676	93682	93687	93692	93697
65	93702	93707	93712	93717	93722	93727	93732	93737	93742	93747
66	93752	93757	93762	93767	93772	93777	93782	93787	93792	93797
67	93802	93807	93812	93817	93822	93827	93832	93837	93842	93847
68	93852	93857	93862	93867	93872	93877	93882	93887	93892	93897
69	93902	93907	93912	93917	93922	93927	93932	93937	93942	93947
70	2.93952	2.93957	2.93962	2.93967	2.93972	2.93977	2.93982	2.93987	2.93992	2.93997
71	94002	94007	94012	94017	94022	94027	94032	94037	94042	94047
72	94052	94057	94062	94067	94072	94077	94082	94087	94092	94097
73	94101	94106	94111	94117	94122	94127	94132	94137	94141	94146
74	94151	94156	94161	94166	94171	94176	94181	94186	94191	94196
75	94201	94206	94211	94216	94221	94226	94231	94236	94240	94246
76	94251	94256	94261	94266	94271	94276	94281	94286	94290	94296
77	94301	94306	94311	94316	94321	94326	94331	94336	94340	94346
78	94351	94356	94361	94366	94371	94376	94381	94386	94390	94396
79	94399	94404	94409	94414	94419	94424	94429	94433	94438	94443

TABLE V. of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 8 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.14356	9.99575	9.14780	10.85280	10.00425	10.85044	60
1	14445	99574	14872	85123	00426	85555	59
2	14535	99572	14963	85037	00428	85465	58
3	14624	99570	15054	84946	00430	85376	57
4	14714	99568	15145	84855	00432	85286	56
5	14803	99566	15236	84764	00434	85197	55
6	14891	99565	15327	84673	00435	85109	54
7	14980	99563	15417	84583	00437	85020	53
8	15069	99561	15508	84492	00439	84931	52
9	15157	99559	15598	84402	00441	84843	51
10	9.15245	9.99557	9.15688	10.84312	10.00443	10.84755	50
11	15333	99556	15777	84223	00444	84667	49
12	15421	99554	15867	84133	00445	84579	48
13	15508	99552	15956	84044	00448	84492	47
14	15596	99550	16046	83954	00450	84404	46
15	15683	99548	16135	83865	00452	84317	45
16	15770	99546	16224	83776	00454	84230	44
17	15857	99545	16312	83688	00455	84143	43
18	15944	99543	16401	83599	00457	84055	42
19	16030	99541	16489	83511	00459	83970	41
20	9.16116	9.99539	9.16577	10.83423	10.00461	10.83904	40
21	16203	99537	16665	83335	00463	83797	39
22	16289	99535	16753	83247	00465	83711	38
23	16374	99533	16841	83159	00467	83626	37
24	16460	99532	16928	83072	00468	83540	36
25	16545	99530	17016	82984	00470	83455	35
26	16631	99528	17103	82897	00472	83369	34
27	16716	99526	17190	82810	00474	83284	33
28	16801	99524	17277	82723	00476	83199	32
29	16886	99522	17363	82637	00478	83114	31
30	9.16970	9.99520	9.17450	10.82550	10.00480	10.83030	30
31	17055	99518	17536	8244	00482	82945	29
32	17139	99517	17622	82358	00483	82861	28
33	17223	99515	17708	82272	00485	82777	27
34	17307	99513	17794	82186	00487	82693	26
35	17391	99511	17880	82100	00489	82609	25
36	17474	99509	17965	82015	00491	82526	24
37	17558	99507	18051	81929	00493	82442	23
38	17641	99505	18136	81844	00495	82359	22
39	17724	99503	18221	81759	00497	82276	21
40	9.17807	9.99501	9.18309	10.81694	10.00499	10.82193	20
41	17890	99499	18391	81609	00501	82110	19
42	17973	99497	18475	81525	00503	82027	18
43	18055	99495	18560	81440	00505	81945	17
44	18137	99494	18644	81356	00506	81863	16
45	18220	99492	18728	81272	00508	81780	15
46	18302	99490	18812	81188	00510	81698	14
47	18383	99488	18896	81104	00512	81617	13
48	18465	99486	18979	81021	00514	81535	12
49	18547	99484	19063	80937	00516	81453	11
50	9.18628	9.99482	9.19146	10.80554	10.00518	10.81372	10
51	18709	99480	19229	80771	00520	81291	9
52	18790	99478	19312	80688	00522	81210	8
53	18871	99476	19395	80605	00524	81129	7
54	18952	99474	19478	80522	00526	81048	6
55	19033	99472	19561	80439	00528	80967	5
56	19113	99470	19643	80357	00530	80887	4
57	19193	99468	19725	80275	00532	80807	3
58	19273	99466	19807	80193	00534	80727	2
59	19353	99464	19889	80111	00536	80647	1
60	19433	99462	19971	80029	00538	80567	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 9 Degrs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.19433	9.99462	9.19971	10.80029	10.00538	10.80567	60
1	19513	99460	20053	79947	00540	80487	59
2	19593	99458	20134	79866	00542	80408	58
3	19672	99456	20216	79784	00544	80328	57
4	19751	99454	20297	79703	00546	80249	56
5	19830	99452	20378	79622	00548	80170	55
6	19909	99450	20459	79541	00550	80091	54
7	19988	99448	20540	79460	00552	80012	53
8	20067	99446	20621	79379	00554	79933	52
9	20145	99444	20701	79299	00556	79855	51
10	9.20223	9.99442	9.20782	10.79218	10.00558	10.79777	50
11	20302	99440	20862	79138	00560	79698	49
12	20380	99438	20942	79058	00562	79620	48
13	20458	99436	21022	78978	00564	79542	47
14	20535	99434	21102	78898	00566	79465	46
15	20613	99432	21182	78818	00568	79387	45
16	20691	99429	21261	78739	00571	79309	44
17	20768	99427	21341	78659	00573	79232	43
18	20845	99425	21420	78580	00575	79155	42
19	20922	99423	21499	78501	00577	79078	41
20	9.20999	9.99421	9.21578	10.78422	10.00579	10.79001	40
21	21076	99419	21657	78343	00581	78924	39
22	21153	99417	21736	78264	00583	78847	38
23	21229	99415	21814	78186	00585	78771	37
24	21306	99413	21893	78107	00587	78694	36
25	21382	99411	21971	78029	00589	78618	35
26	21458	99409	22049	77951	00591	78542	34
27	21534	99407	22127	77873	00593	78466	33
28	21610	99404	22205	77795	00596	78390	32
29	21685	99402	22283	77717	00598	78315	31
30	9.21761	9.99400	9.22361	10.77639	10.00600	10.78239	30
31	21836	99398	22438	77562	00602	78164	29
32	21912	99396	22516	77484	00604	78088	28
33	21987	99394	22593	77407	00606	78013	27
34	22062	99392	22670	77330	00608	77938	26
35	22137	99390	22747	77253	00610	77863	25
36	22211	99388	22824	77176	00612	77789	24
37	22286	99385	22901	77099	00615	77714	23
38	22361	99383	22977	77023	00617	77639	22
39	22435	99381	23054	76946	00619	77565	21
40	9.22509	9.99379	9.23130	10.76870	10.00621	10.77491	20
41	22583	99377	23206	76794	00623	77417	19
42	22657	99375	23283	76717	00625	77343	18
43	22731	99372	23359	76641	00628	77269	17
44	22805	99370	23435	76565	00630	77195	16
45	22879	99368	23510	76490	00632	77122	15
46	22952	99366	23586	76414	00634	77048	14
47	23025	99364	23661	76339	00636	76975	13
48	23098	99362	23737	76263	00638	76902	12
49	23171	99359	23812	76188	00641	76829	11
50	9.23244	9.99357	9.23887	10.76113	10.00642	10.76756	10
51	23317	99355	23962	76038	00645	76683	9
52	23390	99353	24037	75963	00647	76610	8
53	23462	99351	24112	75888	00649	76538	7
54	23535	99349	24186	75814	00652	76465	6
55	23607	99346	24261	75739	00654	76393	5
56	23679	99344	24335	75665	00656	76321	4
57	23752	99342	24410	75590	00658	76248	3
58	23823	99340	24484	75516	00660	76177	2
59	23895	99337	24558	75442	00663	76105	1
60	23967	99335	24632	75368	00665	76033	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 10 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	23907	999335	9.24632	10.75368	10.00665	10.76033	60
1	24039	99933	24706	75294	00667	75961	59
2	24110	99931	24779	75221	00669	75890	58
3	24181	99928	24853	75147	00672	75819	57
4	24253	99926	24926	75074	00674	75747	56
5	24324	99924	25000	75000	00676	75676	55
6	24395	99922	25073	74927	00678	75605	54
7	24466	99919	25146	74854	00681	75534	53
8	24536	99917	25219	74781	00683	75464	52
9	24607	99915	25292	74708	00685	75393	51
10	24677	99913	9.25365	10.74635	10.00687	10.75323	50
11	24748	99910	25437	74563	00690	75252	49
12	24818	99908	25510	74490	00692	75182	48
13	24888	99906	25582	74418	00694	75112	47
14	24958	99904	25655	74345	00696	75042	46
15	25028	99901	25727	74273	00699	74972	45
16	25098	99899	25799	74201	00701	74902	44
17	25168	99897	25871	74129	00703	74832	43
18	25237	99894	25943	74057	00706	74763	42
19	25307	99892	26015	73985	00708	74693	41
20	25376	99890	9.26086	10.73914	10.00710	10.74624	40
21	25445	99888	26158	73842	00712	74555	39
22	25514	99885	26229	73771	00715	74486	38
23	25583	99883	26301	73699	00717	74417	37
24	25652	99881	26372	73628	00719	74348	36
25	25721	99878	26443	73557	00722	74279	35
26	25790	99876	26514	73486	00724	74210	34
27	25858	99874	26585	73415	00726	74142	33
28	25927	99871	26655	73345	00729	74073	32
29	25995	99869	26726	73274	00731	74005	31
30	26063	99867	9.26797	10.73203	10.00733	10.73937	30
31	26131	99864	26867	73133	00736	73869	29
32	26199	99862	26937	73063	00738	73801	28
33	26267	99860	27008	72992	00740	73733	27
34	26335	99857	27078	72922	00743	73665	26
35	26403	99855	27148	72852	00745	73597	25
36	26470	99852	27218	72782	00748	73530	24
37	26538	99850	27288	72712	00750	73462	23
38	26605	99848	27357	72643	00752	73395	22
39	26672	99845	27427	72573	00755	73328	21
40	26739	99843	9.27496	10.72504	10.00757	10.73261	20
41	26805	99841	27566	72434	00759	73194	19
42	26873	99838	27635	72365	00762	73127	18
43	26940	99836	27704	72296	00764	73060	17
44	27007	99833	27773	72227	00767	72993	16
45	27073	99831	27842	72158	00769	72927	15
46	27140	99829	27911	72089	00771	72860	14
47	27206	99826	27980	72020	00774	72794	13
48	27273	99824	28049	71951	00776	72727	12
49	27339	99821	28117	71882	00779	72661	11
50	27405	99819	9.28186	10.71814	10.00781	10.72595	10
51	27471	99817	28254	71746	00783	72529	9
52	27537	99814	28323	71677	00786	72463	8
53	27602	99812	28391	71609	00788	72397	7
54	27668	99809	28459	71541	00791	72332	6
55	27734	99807	28527	71473	00793	72266	5
56	27799	99804	28595	71405	00795	72201	4
57	27864	99801	28662	71338	00798	72136	3
58	27930	99800	28730	71270	00800	72070	2
59	27995	99797	28798	71202	00803	72005	1
60	28060	99795	28865	71135	00805	71940	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

79 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 1 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.24186	9.99993	8.24192	11.75808	10.00007	11.75814	50
1	24903	99993	24910	75009	00007	75097	59
2	25609	99993	25616	74384	00007	74391	58
3	26304	99993	26312	73688	00007	73696	57
4	26988	99993	26996	73004	00007	73012	56
5	27661	99992	27669	72331	00008	72339	55
6	28324	99992	28332	71666	00008	71676	54
7	28977	99992	28986	71014	00008	71023	53
8	29621	99992	29629	70371	00008	70379	52
9	30255	99991	30263	69737	00009	69745	51
10	8.30879	9.99991	8.30888	11.69112	10.00009	11.69121	50
11	31495	99991	31505	68495	00009	68505	49
12	32103	99991	32112	67888	00009	67897	48
13	32702	99990	32711	67289	00010	67298	47
14	33292	99990	33302	66698	00010	66708	46
15	33875	99990	33886	66114	00010	66125	45
16	34450	99989	34461	65539	00011	65550	44
17	35018	99989	35029	64971	00011	64982	43
18	35578	99989	35590	64410	00011	64422	42
19	36132	99989	36143	63857	00011	63868	41
20	8.36678	9.99988	8.36689	11.63311	10.00012	11.63322	40
21	37217	99988	37229	63271	00012	63283	39
22	37750	99988	37762	62738	00012	62750	38
23	38276	99987	38289	62211	00013	62224	37
24	38796	99987	38809	61691	00013	61704	36
25	39310	99987	39323	61177	00013	61190	35
26	39818	99986	39832	60668	00014	60682	34
27	40320	99986	40334	60168	00014	60182	33
28	40816	99986	40830	59666	00014	59680	32
29	41307	99985	41321	59170	00015	59184	31
30	8.41792	9.99985	8.41807	11.58193	10.00015	11.58208	30
31	42272	99985	42287	57713	00015	57728	29
32	42746	99984	42762	57238	00016	57254	28
33	43216	99984	43232	56768	00016	56784	27
34	43680	99984	43696	56304	00016	56320	26
35	44139	99983	44156	55844	00017	55861	25
36	44594	99983	44611	55389	00017	55406	24
37	45044	99983	45061	54939	00017	54956	23
38	45489	99982	45507	54493	00018	54510	22
39	45930	99982	45948	54052	00018	54070	21
40	8.46367	9.99982	8.46385	11.53615	10.00018	11.53633	20
41	46799	99981	46817	53183	00019	53201	19
42	47226	99981	47245	52755	00019	52774	18
43	47650	99981	47669	52331	00019	52350	17
44	48069	99980	48089	51911	00020	51931	16
45	48485	99980	48505	51495	00020	51515	15
46	48896	99979	48917	51083	00021	51104	14
47	49304	99979	49325	50675	00021	50696	13
48	49708	99979	49729	50271	00021	50292	12
49	50108	99978	50130	49870	00022	49892	11
50	8.50505	9.99978	8.50527	11.49473	10.00022	11.49495	10
51	50897	99977	50920	49080	00023	49103	9
52	51287	99977	51310	48690	00023	48713	8
53	51673	99977	51696	48304	00023	48327	7
54	52055	99976	52079	47921	00024	47945	6
55	52434	99976	52459	47541	00024	47566	5
56	52810	99975	52835	47165	00025	47190	4
57	53183	99975	53208	46792	00025	46817	3
58	53552	99974	53578	46422	00026	46448	2
59	53919	99974	53945	46055	00026	46081	1
60	54282	99974	54308	45692	00026	45718	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	



TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 12 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9.31738	9.99040	9.32747	10.67253	10.00960	10.68212	60
1	31347	99033	32510	67190	00961	65153	59
2	31907	99035	32572	67123	00965	65093	58
3	31466	99032	32533	67067	00968	65034	57
4	32025	99030	32595	67005	00970	67975	56
5	32084	99027	33057	66943	00973	67916	55
6	32143	99024	33119	66881	00976	67857	54
7	32202	99022	33180	66820	00978	67798	53
8	32261	99019	33242	66758	00981	67739	52
9	32319	99016	33303	66697	00984	67681	51
10	9.32378	9.99013	9.33365	10.66635	10.00987	10.67622	50
11	32437	99011	33426	66574	00989	67593	49
12	32495	99008	33487	66513	00992	67505	48
13	32553	99005	33548	66452	00995	67447	47
14	32612	99002	33609	66391	00998	67388	46
15	32670	99000	33670	66330	01000	67330	45
16	32728	98997	33731	66269	01003	67272	44
17	32786	98994	33792	66208	01006	67214	43
18	32844	98991	33853	66147	01009	67156	42
19	32902	98989	33913	66085	01011	67098	41
20	9.32960	9.98986	9.33974	10.66026	10.01014	10.67040	40
21	33018	98983	34034	65966	01017	66982	39
22	33075	98980	34095	65905	01020	66925	38
23	33133	98978	34155	65845	01022	66867	37
24	33190	98975	34215	65785	01025	66810	36
25	33248	98972	34276	65724	01028	66752	35
26	33305	98969	34336	65664	01031	66695	34
27	33362	98967	34396	65604	01033	66638	33
28	33420	98964	34456	65544	01036	66580	32
29	33477	98961	34516	65484	01039	66523	31
30	9.33534	9.98958	9.34576	10.65414	10.01042	10.66466	30
31	33591	98955	34635	65355	01045	66409	29
32	33647	98953	34695	65295	01047	66353	28
33	33704	98950	34755	65235	01050	66296	27
34	33761	98947	34814	65176	01053	66239	26
35	33818	98944	34874	65116	01056	66182	25
36	33874	98941	34933	65057	01059	66126	24
37	33931	98938	34992	65008	01062	66069	23
38	33987	98936	35051	64949	01064	66013	22
39	34043	98933	35111	64889	01067	65957	21
40	9.34100	9.98930	9.35170	10.64830	10.01070	10.65900	20
41	34156	98927	35229	64771	01073	65844	19
42	34212	98924	35288	64712	01076	65788	18
43	34268	98921	35347	64653	01079	65732	17
44	34324	98919	35405	64595	01081	65676	16
45	34380	98916	35464	64536	01084	65620	15
46	34436	98913	35523	64477	01087	65564	14
47	34491	98910	35581	64419	01090	65509	13
48	34547	98907	35640	64360	01093	65453	12
49	34602	98904	35698	64302	01096	65398	11
50	9.34658	9.98901	9.35757	10.64243	10.01099	10.65342	10
51	34713	98908	35815	64185	01102	65287	9
52	34769	98906	35873	64127	01104	65231	8
53	34824	98903	35931	64069	01107	65176	7
54	34879	98900	35989	64011	01110	65121	6
55	34934	98897	36047	63953	01113	65066	5
56	34989	98894	36105	63895	01116	65011	4
57	35044	98891	36163	63837	01119	64956	3
58	35099	98888	36221	63779	01122	64901	2
59	35154	98885	36279	63721	01125	64846	1
60	35209	98882	36336	63664	01128	64791	0
	Co fine	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 13 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.35209	9.98872	9.36336	10.63664	10.01128	10.64791	60
1	35263	98869	36394	63606	01131	64737	59
2	35318	98867	36452	63548	01133	64682	58
3	35373	98864	36509	63491	01136	64627	57
4	35427	98861	36566	63434	01139	64573	56
5	35481	98858	36624	63376	01142	64519	55
6	35536	98855	36681	63319	01145	64464	54
7	35590	98852	36738	63262	01148	64410	53
8	35644	98849	36795	63205	01151	64356	52
9	35698	98846	36852	63148	01154	64302	51
10	9.35752	9.98843	9.36909	10.63091	10.01157	10.64248	50
11	35806	98840	36966	63034	01160	64194	49
12	35860	98837	37023	62977	01163	64140	48
13	35914	98834	37080	62920	01166	64086	47
14	35968	98831	37137	62863	01169	64032	46
15	36022	98828	37193	62807	01172	63978	45
16	36075	98825	37250	62750	01175	63925	44
17	36129	98822	37306	62694	01178	63871	43
18	36182	98819	37363	62637	01181	63818	42
19	36236	98816	37419	62581	01184	63764	41
20	9.36289	9.98813	9.37476	10.62524	10.01187	10.63711	40
21	36342	98810	37532	62468	01190	63658	39
22	36395	98807	37588	62412	01193	63605	38
23	36449	98804	37644	62356	01196	63551	37
24	36502	98801	37700	62300	01199	63498	36
25	36555	98798	37756	62244	01202	63445	35
26	36608	98795	37812	62188	01205	63392	34
27	36660	98792	37868	62132	01208	63339	33
28	36713	98789	37924	62076	01211	63287	32
29	36766	98786	37980	62020	01214	63234	31
30	9.36819	9.98783	9.38035	10.61965	10.01217	10.63181	30
31	36871	98780	38091	61909	01220	63129	29
32	36924	98777	38147	61853	01223	63076	28
33	36976	98774	38202	61798	01226	63024	27
34	37028	98771	38257	61743	01229	62972	26
35	37081	98768	38313	61687	01232	62919	25
36	37133	98765	38368	61632	01235	62867	24
37	37185	98762	38423	61577	01238	62815	23
38	37237	98759	38479	61521	01241	62763	22
39	37289	98756	38534	61466	01244	62711	21
40	9.37341	9.98753	9.38589	10.61411	10.01247	10.62659	20
41	37393	98750	38644	61356	01250	62607	19
42	37445	98746	38699	61301	01254	62555	18
43	37497	98743	38754	61246	01257	62503	17
44	37549	98740	38808	61192	01260	62451	16
45	37600	98737	38863	61137	01263	62400	15
46	37652	98734	38918	61082	01266	62348	14
47	37703	98731	38972	61028	01269	62297	13
48	37755	98728	39027	60973	01272	62245	12
49	37806	98725	39082	60918	01275	62194	11
50	9.37858	9.98722	9.39136	10.60864	10.01278	10.62142	10
51	37909	98719	39190	60810	01281	62091	9
52	37960	98715	39245	60755	01285	62040	8
53	38011	98712	39299	60701	01288	61989	7
54	38062	98709	39353	60647	01291	61938	6
55	38113	98706	39407	60593	01294	61887	5
56	38164	98703	39461	60539	01297	61836	4
57	38215	98700	39515	60485	02300	61785	3
58	38266	98697	39569	60431	01303	61734	2
59	38317	98694	39623	60377	01306	61683	1
60	38368	98690	39677	60323	01310	61632	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 14 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.38368	9.98690	9.39677	10.60323	10.01310	10.61632	60
1	38418	98687	39731	60269	01313	61582	59
2	38469	98684	39785	60215	01316	61531	58
3	38519	98681	39838	60162	01319	61481	57
4	38570	98678	39892	60108	01322	61430	56
5	38620	98675	39945	60055	01325	61380	55
6	38670	98671	39999	60001	01329	61330	54
7	38721	98668	40052	59948	01332	61279	53
8	38771	98665	40106	59894	01335	61229	52
9	38821	98662	40159	59841	01338	61179	51
10	9.38871	9.98659	9.40212	10.59788	10.01341	10.61129	50
11	38921	98656	40266	59734	01344	61079	49
12	38971	98652	40319	59681	01348	61029	48
13	39021	98649	40372	59628	01351	60979	47
14	39071	98646	40425	59575	01354	60929	46
15	39121	98643	40478	59522	01357	60879	45
16	39170	98640	40531	59469	01360	60830	44
17	39220	98636	40584	59416	01364	60780	43
18	39270	98633	40636	59364	01367	60730	42
19	39319	98630	40689	59311	01370	60681	41
20	9.39369	9.98627	9.40742	10.59258	10.01373	10.60631	40
21	39418	98623	40795	59205	01377	60582	39
22	39467	98620	40847	59153	01380	60533	38
23	39517	98617	40900	59100	01383	60483	37
24	39566	98614	40952	59048	01386	60434	36
25	39615	98610	41005	58995	01390	60385	35
26	39664	98607	41057	58943	01393	60336	34
27	39713	98604	41109	58891	01396	60287	33
28	39762	98601	41161	58839	01399	60238	32
29	39811	98597	41214	58786	01403	60189	31
30	9.39860	9.98594	9.41226	10.58734	10.01406	10.60140	30
31	39909	98591	41278	58682	01409	60091	29
32	39958	98588	41330	58630	01412	60042	28
33	40006	98584	41382	58578	01416	59994	27
34	40055	98581	41434	58526	01419	59945	26
35	40103	98578	41486	58474	01422	59897	25
36	40152	98574	41538	58422	01426	59848	24
37	40200	98571	41590	58371	01429	59800	23
38	40249	98568	41641	58319	01433	59751	22
39	40297	98565	41693	58267	01435	59703	21
40	9.40346	9.98561	9.41784	10.58216	10.01439	10.59654	20
41	40394	98558	41736	58164	01442	59606	19
42	40442	98555	41787	58113	01445	59558	18
43	40490	98551	41839	58061	01449	59510	17
44	40538	98548	41890	58010	01452	59462	16
45	40586	98545	41941	57959	01455	59414	15
46	40634	98541	41993	57907	01459	59366	14
47	40682	98538	42044	57856	01462	59318	13
48	40730	98535	42095	57805	01465	59270	12
49	40778	98531	42146	57754	01469	59222	11
50	9.40825	9.98528	9.42297	10.57703	10.01472	10.59175	10
51	40873	98525	42348	57652	01475	59127	9
52	40921	98521	42399	57601	01479	59079	8
53	40968	98518	42450	57550	01482	59032	7
54	41016	98515	42501	57499	01485	58984	6
55	41063	98511	42552	57448	01489	58937	5
56	41110	98508	42603	57397	01492	58890	4
57	41158	98505	42653	57346	01495	58842	3
58	41205	98501	42704	57296	01499	58795	2
59	41252	98498	42755	57245	01502	58748	1
60	41300	98494	42805	57195	01506	58700	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 15 Dega.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.41300	9.98494	9.42805	10.57195	10.01506	10.58700	60
1	41347	98491	42856	57144	01509	58653	59
2	41394	98488	42906	57094	01512	58606	58
3	41441	98484	42957	57043	01516	58559	57
4	41488	98481	43007	56993	01519	58512	56
5	41535	98477	43057	56943	01523	58465	55
6	41582	98474	43108	56892	01526	58418	54
7	41628	98471	43158	56842	01529	58372	53
8	41675	98467	43208	56792	01533	58325	52
9	41722	98464	43258	56742	01536	58278	51
10	9.41768	9.98460	9.43303	10.56692	10.01540	10.58232	50
11	41815	98457	43358	56642	01543	58185	49
12	41861	98453	43408	56592	01547	58139	48
13	41908	98450	43458	56542	01550	58092	47
14	41954	98447	43508	56492	01553	58046	46
15	42001	98443	43558	56442	01557	57999	45
16	42047	98440	43607	56393	01560	57953	44
17	42093	98436	43657	56343	01564	57907	43
18	42140	98433	43707	56293	01567	57860	42
19	42186	98429	43756	56244	01571	57814	41
20	9.42232	9.98426	9.43806	10.56194	10.01574	10.57768	40
21	42278	98422	43855	56145	01578	57722	39
22	42324	98419	43905	56095	01581	57676	38
23	42370	98415	43954	56046	01585	57630	37
24	42416	98412	44004	55996	01588	57584	36
25	42461	98409	44053	55947	01591	57539	35
26	42507	98405	44102	55898	01595	57493	34
27	42553	98402	44151	55849	01598	57447	33
28	42599	98398	44201	55799	01602	57401	32
29	42644	98395	44250	55750	01605	57356	31
30	9.42690	9.98391	9.44299	10.55701	10.01609	10.57310	30
31	42735	98388	44348	55652	01612	57265	29
32	42781	98384	44397	55603	01616	57219	28
33	42826	98381	44446	55554	01619	57174	27
34	42872	98377	44495	55505	01623	57128	26
35	42917	98373	44544	55456	01627	57083	25
36	42962	98370	44592	55408	01630	57038	24
37	43008	98366	44641	55359	01634	56992	23
38	43053	98363	44690	55310	01637	56947	22
39	43098	98359	44738	55262	01641	56902	21
40	9.43143	9.98356	9.44787	10.55213	10.01644	10.56857	20
41	43188	98352	44836	55164	01648	56812	19
42	43233	98349	44884	55116	01651	56767	18
43	43278	98345	44933	55067	01655	56722	17
44	43323	98342	44981	55019	01658	56677	16
45	43367	98338	45029	54971	01662	56633	15
46	43412	98334	45078	54922	01666	56588	14
47	43457	98331	45126	54874	01669	56543	13
48	43502	98327	45174	54826	01673	56498	12
49	43546	98324	45222	54778	01676	56454	11
50	9.43591	9.98320	9.45271	10.54729	10.01680	10.56409	10
51	43635	98317	45319	54681	01683	56365	9
52	43680	98313	45367	54633	01687	56320	8
53	43724	98309	45415	54585	01691	56276	7
54	43769	98306	45463	54537	01694	56231	6
55	43813	98302	45511	54489	01698	56187	5
56	43857	98299	45559	54441	01701	56143	4
57	43901	98295	45606	54394	01705	56099	3
58	43946	98291	45654	54346	01709	56054	2
59	43990	98288	45702	54298	01712	56010	1
60	44034	98284	45750	54250	01716	56966	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 16 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.44034	9.98284	9.45750	10.54250	10.01716	10.55966	50
1	44078	98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
2	44122	98277	45845	54155	01723	55878	58
3	44166	98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
4	44210	98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
5	44253	98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
6	44297	98262	46035	53965	01738	55703	54
7	44341	98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
8	44385	98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
9	44428	98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
10	9.44472	9.98248	9.46224	10.53776	10.01752	10.55528	50
11	44516	98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
12	44559	98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
13	44602	98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
14	44646	98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
15	44689	98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
16	44733	98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
17	44776	98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
18	44819	98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
19	44862	98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
20	9.44905	9.98211	9.46694	10.53306	10.01789	10.55095	40
21	44948	98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
22	44992	98204	46788	53212	01796	55008	38
23	45035	98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
24	45077	98196	46881	53119	01804	54923	36
25	45120	98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
26	45163	98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
27	45206	98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
28	45249	98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
29	45292	98177	47114	52886	01823	54708	31
30	9.45334	9.98174	9.47160	10.52840	10.01826	10.54666	30
31	45377	98170	47207	52793	01830	54623	29
32	45419	98166	47253	52747	01834	54581	28
33	45462	98162	47299	52701	01838	54538	27
34	45504	98159	47346	52654	01841	54496	26
35	45547	98155	47392	52608	01845	54453	25
36	45589	98151	47438	52562	01849	54411	24
37	45632	98147	47484	52516	01853	54368	23
38	45674	98144	47530	52470	01856	54326	22
39	45716	98140	47576	52424	01860	54284	21
40	9.45758	9.98136	9.47622	10.52378	10.01864	10.54242	20
41	45801	98132	47668	52332	01868	54199	19
42	45843	98129	47714	52286	01871	54157	18
43	45885	98125	47760	52240	01875	54115	17
44	45927	98121	47806	52194	01879	54073	16
45	45969	98117	47852	52148	01883	54031	15
46	46011	98113	47897	52103	01887	53989	14
47	46053	98110	47943	52057	01890	53947	13
48	46095	98106	47989	52011	01894	53905	12
49	46136	98102	48035	51965	01898	53864	11
50	9.46173	9.98098	9.48080	10.51920	10.01902	10.53822	10
51	46220	98094	48126	51874	01906	53780	9
52	46262	98090	48171	51829	01910	53738	8
53	46303	98087	48217	51783	01913	53697	7
54	46345	98083	48262	51738	01917	53655	6
55	46386	98079	48307	51693	01921	53614	5
56	46428	98075	48353	51647	01925	53572	4
57	46469	98071	48398	51602	01929	53531	3
58	46511	98067	48443	51557	01933	53489	2
59	46552	98063	48489	51511	01937	53448	1
60	46594	98060	48534	51466	01940	53406	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

75 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 7 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.08589	9.99675	9.08914	10.91086	10.00325	10.91411	60
1	08692	99674	09019	90981	00326	91308	59
2	08795	99672	09123	90877	00328	91205	58
3	08897	99670	09227	90773	00330	91103	57
4	08999	99669	09330	90670	00331	91001	56
5	09101	99667	09434	90566	00333	90899	55
6	09202	99666	09537	90463	00334	90798	54
7	09304	99664	09640	90360	00336	90696	53
8	09405	99662	09742	90258	00337	90595	52
9	09506	99661	09845	90155	00339	90494	51
10	9.09606	9.99659	9.09947	10.90053	10.00341	10.90394	50
11	09707	99658	10049	89951	00342	90293	49
12	09807	99656	10150	89850	00344	90193	48
13	09907	99655	10252	89748	00345	90093	47
14	10006	99653	10353	89647	00347	89994	46
15	10106	99651	10454	89546	00349	89894	45
16	10205	99650	10555	89445	00350	89795	44
17	10304	99648	10656	89344	00352	89696	43
18	10402	99647	10756	89244	00353	89598	42
19	10501	99645	10856	89144	00355	89499	41
20	9.10599	9.99643	9.10956	10.89044	10.00357	10.89401	40
21	10697	99642	11056	88944	00358	89303	39
22	10795	99640	11155	88845	00360	89205	38
23	10893	99638	11254	88746	00362	89107	37
24	10990	99637	11353	88647	00363	89010	36
25	11087	99635	11452	88548	00365	88913	35
26	11184	99633	11551	88449	00367	88816	34
27	11281	99632	11649	88351	00368	88719	33
28	11377	99630	11747	88253	00370	88623	32
29	11474	99629	11845	88155	00371	88526	31
30	9.11570	9.99627	9.11943	10.88057	10.00373	10.88430	30
31	11666	99625	12040	87960	00375	88334	29
32	11761	99624	12138	87862	00376	88239	28
33	11857	99622	12235	87765	00378	88143	27
34	11952	99620	12332	87668	00380	88048	26
35	12047	99618	12428	87572	00382	87953	25
36	12142	99617	12525	87475	00383	87858	24
37	12236	99615	12621	87379	00385	87764	23
38	12331	99613	12717	87283	00387	87669	22
39	12425	99612	12813	87187	00388	87575	21
40	9.12519	9.99610	9.12909	10.87091	10.00390	10.87481	20
41	12612	99608	13004	86996	00392	87388	19
42	12706	99607	13099	86901	00393	87294	18
43	12799	99605	13194	86806	00395	87201	17
44	12892	99603	13289	86711	00397	87108	16
45	12985	99601	13384	86616	00399	87015	15
46	13078	99600	13478	86522	00400	86922	14
47	13171	99598	13573	86427	00402	86829	13
48	13263	99596	13667	86333	00404	86737	12
49	13355	99595	13761	86239	00405	86645	11
50	9.13447	9.99593	9.13854	10.86140	10.00407	10.86553	10
51	13539	99591	13943	86052	00409	86461	9
52	13630	99589	14041	85959	00411	86370	8
53	13722	99588	14134	85866	00412	86278	7
54	13813	99586	14227	85773	00414	86187	6
55	13904	99584	14320	85680	00416	86096	5
56	13994	99582	14412	85588	00418	86006	4
57	14085	99581	14504	85496	00419	85915	3
58	14175	99579	14597	85403	00421	85825	2
59	14266	99577	14688	85312	00423	85734	1
60	14356	99575	14780	85220	00425	85644	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

82 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 18 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.48998	9.97821	9.51178	10.48822	10.02179	10.51002	60
1	49037	97817	51221	48779	02183	50963	59
2	49076	97812	51264	48736	02188	50924	58
3	49115	97808	51306	48694	02192	50885	57
4	49153	97804	51349	48651	02196	50847	56
5	49192	97800	51392	48608	02200	50808	55
6	49231	97796	51435	48565	02204	50769	54
7	49269	97792	51478	48522	02208	50731	53
8	49308	97788	51520	48480	02212	50692	52
9	49347	97784	51563	48437	02216	50653	51
10	9.49385	9.97779	9.51606	10.48394	10.02221	10.50615	50
11	49424	97775	51648	48352	02225	50576	49
12	49462	97771	51691	48309	02229	50538	48
13	49500	97767	51734	48266	02233	50500	47
14	49539	97763	51776	48224	02237	50461	46
15	49577	97759	51819	48181	02241	50423	45
16	49615	97754	51861	48139	02246	50385	44
17	49654	97750	51903	48097	02250	50346	43
18	49692	97746	51946	48054	02254	50308	42
19	49730	97742	51988	48012	02258	50270	41
20	9.49768	9.97738	9.52031	10.47969	10.02262	10.50232	40
21	49806	97734	52073	47927	02266	50194	39
22	49844	97729	52115	47885	02271	50156	38
23	49882	97725	52157	47843	02275	50118	37
24	49920	97721	52200	47800	02279	50080	36
25	49958	97717	52242	47758	02283	50042	35
26	49996	97713	52284	47716	02287	50004	34
27	50034	97708	52326	47674	02292	49966	33
28	50072	97704	52368	47632	02296	49928	32
29	50110	97700	52410	47590	02300	49890	31
30	9.50148	9.97696	9.52452	10.47548	10.02304	10.49852	30
31	50185	97691	52494	47506	02309	49815	29
32	50223	97687	52536	47464	02313	49777	28
33	50261	97683	52578	47422	02317	49739	27
34	50298	97679	52620	47380	02321	49702	26
35	50336	97674	52661	47339	02326	49664	25
36	50374	97670	52703	47297	02330	49626	24
37	50411	97666	52745	47255	02334	49589	23
38	50449	97662	52787	47213	02338	49551	22
39	50486	97657	52829	47171	02343	49514	21
40	9.50523	9.97653	9.52870	10.47130	10.02347	10.49477	20
41	50561	97649	52912	47088	02351	49439	19
42	50598	97645	52953	47047	02355	49402	18
43	50635	97640	52995	47005	02360	49365	17
44	50673	97636	53037	46963	02364	49327	16
45	50710	97632	53078	46922	02368	49290	15
46	50747	97628	53120	46880	02372	49253	14
47	50784	97623	53161	46839	02377	49216	13
48	50821	97619	53202	46798	02381	49179	12
49	50858	97615	53244	46756	02385	49142	11
50	9.50896	9.97610	9.53285	10.46715	10.02390	10.49104	10
51	50933	97606	53327	46673	02394	49067	9
52	50970	97602	53368	46632	02398	49030	8
53	51007	97597	53409	46591	02403	48993	7
54	51043	97593	53450	46550	02407	48957	6
55	51080	97589	53492	46508	02411	48920	5
56	51117	97584	53533	46467	02416	48883	4
57	51154	97580	53574	46426	02420	48846	3
58	51191	97576	53615	46385	02424	48809	2
59	51227	97571	53656	46344	02429	48773	1
60	51264	97567	53697	46303	02433	48736	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 9 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.19433	9.99462	9.19971	10.80029	10.00538	10.80567	60
1	19513	99460	20053	79947	00540	80487	59
2	19592	99458	20134	79866	00542	80408	58
3	19672	99456	20216	79784	00544	80328	57
4	19751	99454	20297	79703	00546	80249	56
5	19830	99452	20378	79622	00548	80170	55
6	19909	99450	20459	79541	00550	80091	54
7	19988	99448	20540	79460	00552	80012	53
8	20067	99446	20621	79379	00554	79933	52
9	20145	99444	20701	79299	00556	79855	51
10	9.20223	9.99442	9.20782	10.79218	10.00558	10.79777	50
11	20302	99440	20862	79138	00560	79698	49
12	20380	99438	20942	79058	00562	79620	48
13	20458	99436	21022	78978	00564	79542	47
14	20535	99434	21102	78898	00566	79465	46
15	20613	99432	21182	78818	00568	79387	45
16	20691	99429	21261	78739	00571	79309	44
17	20768	99427	21341	78659	00573	79232	43
18	20845	99425	21420	78580	00575	79155	42
19	20922	99423	21499	78501	00577	79078	41
20	9.20999	9.99421	9.21578	10.78422	10.00579	10.79001	40
21	21076	99419	21657	78343	00581	78924	39
22	21153	99417	21736	78264	00583	78847	38
23	21229	99415	21814	78186	00585	78771	37
24	21306	99413	21893	78107	00587	78694	36
25	21382	99411	21971	78029	00589	78618	35
26	21458	99409	22049	77951	00591	78542	34
27	21534	99407	22127	77873	00593	78466	33
28	21610	99404	22205	77795	00596	78390	32
29	21685	99402	22283	77717	00598	78315	31
30	9.21761	9.99400	9.22361	10.77639	10.00600	10.78239	30
31	21836	99398	22438	77562	00602	78164	29
32	21912	99396	22516	77484	00604	78088	28
33	21987	99394	22593	77407	00606	78013	27
34	22062	99392	22670	77330	00608	77938	26
35	22137	99390	22747	77253	00610	77863	25
36	22211	99388	22824	77176	00612	77789	24
37	22286	99385	22901	77099	00615	77714	23
38	22361	99383	22977	77023	00617	77639	22
39	22435	99381	23054	76946	00619	77565	21
40	9.22509	9.99379	9.23130	10.76870	10.00621	10.77491	20
41	22583	99377	13206	76794	00623	77417	19
42	22657	99375	23283	76717	00625	77342	18
43	22731	99372	23359	76641	00628	77269	17
44	22805	99370	23435	76565	00630	77195	16
45	22878	99368	23510	76490	00632	77122	15
46	22952	99366	23586	76414	00634	77048	14
47	23025	99364	23661	76339	00636	76975	13
48	23098	99362	23737	76263	00638	76902	12
49	23171	99359	23812	76188	00641	76829	11
50	9.23244	9.99357	9.23887	10.76113	10.00642	10.76756	10
51	23317	99355	23962	76038	00645	76683	9
52	23390	99353	24037	75963	00647	76610	8
53	23462	99351	24112	75888	00649	76538	7
54	23535	99348	24186	75814	00652	76465	6
55	23607	99346	24261	75739	00654	76393	5
56	23679	99344	24335	75665	00656	76321	4
57	23752	99342	24410	75590	00658	76248	3
58	23823	99340	24484	75516	00660	76177	2
59	23895	99337	24558	75442	00663	76105	1
60	23967	99335	24632	75368	00665	76033	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 20 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.53405	9.97299	9.56107	10.43893	10.02701	10.46595	60
1	53440	97294	56146	43854	02706	46560	59
2	53475	97289	56185	43815	02711	46525	58
3	53509	97285	56224	43776	02715	46491	57
4	53544	97280	56264	43736	02720	46456	56
5	53578	97276	56303	43697	02724	46422	55
6	53613	97271	56342	43658	02729	46387	54
7	53647	97266	56381	43619	02734	46353	53
8	53682	97262	56420	43580	02738	46318	52
9	53716	97257	56459	43541	02743	46284	51
10	9.53751	9.97252	9.56498	10.43502	10.02748	10.46249	50
11	53785	97248	56537	43463	02752	46215	49
12	53819	97243	56576	43424	02757	46181	48
13	53854	97238	56615	43385	02762	46146	47
14	53888	97234	56654	43346	02766	46112	46
15	53922	97229	56693	43307	02771	46078	45
16	53957	97224	56732	43268	02776	46043	44
17	53991	97220	56771	43229	02780	46009	43
18	54025	97215	56810	43190	02785	45975	42
19	54059	97210	56849	43151	02790	45941	41
20	9.54093	9.97206	9.56887	10.43113	10.02794	10.45907	40
21	54127	97201	56926	43074	02799	45873	39
22	54161	97196	56965	43035	02804	45839	38
23	54195	97192	57004	42996	02808	45805	37
24	54229	97187	57042	42958	02813	45771	36
25	54263	97182	57081	42919	02818	45737	35
26	54297	97178	57120	42880	02822	45703	34
27	54331	97173	57159	42842	02827	45669	33
28	54365	97168	57197	42803	02832	45635	32
29	54399	97163	57235	42765	02837	45601	31
30	9.54433	9.97159	9.57274	10.42726	10.02841	10.45507	30
31	54466	97154	57312	42688	02846	45534	29
32	54500	97149	57351	42649	02851	45500	28
33	54534	97145	57389	42611	02855	45466	27
34	54567	97140	57428	42572	02860	45433	26
35	54601	97135	57466	42534	02865	45399	25
36	54635	97130	57504	42496	02870	45365	24
37	54668	97126	57543	42457	02874	45332	23
38	54702	97121	57581	42419	02879	45298	22
39	54735	97116	57619	42381	02884	45265	21
40	9.54769	9.97111	9.57658	10.42342	10.02889	10.45231	20
41	54802	97107	57696	42304	02893	45198	19
42	54836	97102	57734	42266	02898	45164	18
43	54869	97097	57772	42228	02903	45131	17
44	54903	97092	57810	42190	02908	45097	16
45	54936	97087	57849	42151	02913	45064	15
46	54969	97083	57887	42113	02917	45031	14
47	55003	97078	57925	42075	02922	44997	13
48	55036	97073	57963	42037	02927	44964	12
49	55069	97068	58001	41999	02932	44931	11
50	9.55102	9.97063	9.58039	10.41961	10.02937	10.44898	10
51	55136	97059	58077	41923	02941	44864	9
52	55169	97054	58115	41885	02946	44831	8
53	55202	97049	58153	41847	02951	44798	7
54	55235	97044	58191	41809	02956	44765	6
55	55268	97039	58229	41771	02961	44732	5
56	55301	97035	58267	41733	02965	44699	4
57	55334	97030	58304	41696	02970	44666	3
58	55367	97025	58342	41658	02975	44633	2
59	55400	97020	58380	41620	02980	44600	1
60	55433	97015	58418	41582	02985	44567	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 11 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.28060	9.99195	9.28865	10.71135	10.00805	10.71940	60
1	28125	99192	28933	71067	00808	71875	59
2	28190	99190	29000	71000	00810	71810	58
3	28254	99187	29067	70933	00813	71746	57
4	28319	99185	29134	70866	00815	71681	56
5	28384	99182	29201	70799	00818	71616	55
6	28448	99180	29268	70732	00820	71552	54
7	28512	99177	29335	70665	00823	71488	53
8	28577	99175	29402	70598	00825	71423	52
9	28641	99172	29468	70532	00828	71359	51
10	9.28705	9.99170	9.29535	10.70465	10.00830	10.71295	50
11	28769	99167	29601	70399	00833	71231	49
12	28833	99165	29668	70332	00835	71167	48
13	28896	99162	29734	70266	00838	71104	47
14	28960	99160	29800	70200	00840	71040	46
15	29024	99157	29866	70134	00843	70976	45
16	29087	99155	29932	70068	00845	70913	44
17	29150	99152	29998	70002	00848	70850	43
18	29214	99150	30064	69936	00850	70786	42
19	29277	99147	30130	69870	00853	70723	41
20	9.29340	9.99145	9.30195	10.69505	10.00855	10.70660	40
21	29403	99142	30261	69739	00858	70597	39
22	29466	99140	30326	69674	00860	70534	38
23	29529	99137	30391	69609	00863	70471	37
24	29591	99135	30457	69543	00865	70409	36
25	29654	99132	30522	69478	00868	70346	35
26	29716	99130	30587	69412	00870	70284	34
27	29779	99127	30652	69348	00873	70221	33
28	29841	99124	30717	69283	00876	70159	32
29	29903	99122	30782	69218	00878	70097	31
30	9.29966	9.99119	9.30846	10.69154	10.00881	10.70034	30
31	30028	99117	30911	69089	00883	69972	29
32	30090	99114	30975	69025	00886	69910	28
33	30151	99112	31040	68960	00888	69849	27
34	30213	99109	31104	68896	00891	69787	26
35	30275	99106	31168	68832	00894	69725	25
36	30336	99104	31233	68767	00896	69664	24
37	30398	99101	31297	68703	00899	69602	23
38	30459	99099	31361	68639	00901	69541	22
39	30521	99096	31425	68575	00904	69479	21
40	9.30582	9.99093	9.31489	10.68511	10.00907	10.69418	20
41	30643	99091	31552	68448	00909	69357	19
42	30704	99088	31616	68384	00912	69296	18
43	30765	99086	31679	68321	00914	69235	17
44	30826	99083	31743	68257	00917	69174	16
45	30887	99080	31806	68194	00920	69113	15
46	30947	99078	31870	68130	00922	69053	14
47	31008	99075	31933	68067	00925	68992	13
48	31068	99072	31996	68004	00928	68932	12
49	31129	99070	32059	67941	00930	68871	11
50	9.31189	9.99067	9.32122	10.67878	10.00933	10.68811	10
51	31250	99064	32185	67815	00936	68750	9
52	31310	99062	32248	67752	00938	68690	8
53	31370	99059	32311	67689	00941	68630	7
54	31430	99056	32373	67627	00944	68570	6
55	31490	99054	32436	67564	00946	68510	5
56	31549	99051	32498	67502	00949	68451	4
57	31609	99048	32561	67439	00952	68391	3
58	31669	99046	32623	67377	00954	68331	2
59	31728	99043	32685	67315	00957	68272	1
60	31788	99040	32747	67253	00960	68212	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 12 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9.31788	9.99040	9.32747	10.67253	10.00960	10.68212	60
1	31847	99038	32810	67190	00962	68153	59
2	31907	99035	32872	67128	00965	68093	58
3	31966	99032	32933	67067	00968	68034	57
4	32025	99030	32995	67005	00970	67975	56
5	32084	99027	33057	66943	00973	67916	55
6	32143	99024	33119	66881	00976	67857	54
7	32202	99022	33180	66820	00978	67798	53
8	32261	99019	33242	66758	00981	67739	52
9	32319	99016	33303	66697	00984	67681	51
10	9.32378	9.99013	9.33365	10.66635	10.00987	10.67622	50
11	32437	99011	33426	66574	00989	67593	49
12	32495	99008	33487	66513	00992	67505	48
13	32553	99005	33548	66452	00995	67447	47
14	32612	99002	33609	66391	00998	67388	46
15	32670	99000	33670	66330	01000	67330	45
16	32728	98997	33731	66269	01003	67272	44
17	32786	98994	33792	66208	01006	67214	43
18	32844	98991	33853	66147	01009	67156	42
19	32902	98989	33913	66087	01011	67098	41
20	9.32960	9.98986	9.33974	10.66026	10.01014	10.67040	40
21	33018	98983	34034	65966	01017	66982	39
22	33075	98980	34095	65905	01020	66925	38
23	33133	98978	34155	65845	01022	66867	37
24	33190	98975	34215	65785	01025	66810	36
25	33248	98972	34276	65724	01028	66752	35
26	33305	98969	34336	65664	01031	66695	34
27	33362	98967	34396	65604	01033	66638	33
28	33420	98964	34456	65544	01036	66580	32
29	33477	98961	34516	65484	01039	66523	31
30	9.33534	9.98958	9.34576	10.65414	10.01042	10.66466	30
31	33591	98955	34635	65365	01045	66409	29
32	33647	98953	34695	65305	01047	66353	28
33	33704	98950	34755	65245	01050	66296	27
34	33761	98947	34814	65186	01053	66239	26
35	33818	98944	34874	65126	01056	66182	25
36	33874	98941	34933	65067	01059	66126	24
37	33931	98938	34992	65008	01062	66069	23
38	33987	98936	35051	64949	01064	66013	22
39	34043	98933	35111	64889	01067	65957	21
40	9.34100	9.98930	9.35170	10.64830	10.01070	10.65900	20
41	34156	98927	35229	64771	01073	65844	19
42	34212	98924	35288	64712	01076	65788	18
43	34268	98921	35347	64653	01079	65732	17
44	34324	98919	35405	64595	01081	65676	16
45	34380	98916	35464	64536	01084	65620	15
46	34436	98913	35523	64477	01087	65564	14
47	34491	98910	35581	64419	01090	65509	13
48	34547	98907	35640	64360	01093	65453	12
49	34602	98904	35698	64302	01096	65398	11
50	9.34658	9.98901	9.35757	10.64243	10.01099	10.65342	10
51	34713	98908	35815	64185	01102	65287	9
52	34769	98906	35873	64127	01104	65231	8
53	34824	98903	35931	64069	01107	65176	7
54	34879	98900	35989	64011	01110	65121	6
55	34934	98897	36047	63953	01113	65066	5
56	34989	98894	36105	63895	01116	65011	4
57	35044	98891	36163	63837	01119	64956	3
58	35099	98888	36221	63779	01122	64901	2
59	35154	98885	36279	63721	01125	64846	1
60	35209	98882	36336	63664	01128	64791	0
	Co fine	Sine,	Co-tang, Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 23 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.59188	9.96403	9.62785	10.37215	10.03597	10.40812	60
1	59218	96397	62820	37180	03603	40782	59
2	59247	96392	62855	37145	03608	40753	58
3	59277	96387	62890	37110	03613	40723	57
4	59307	96381	62926	37074	03619	40693	56
5	59336	96376	62961	37039	03624	40664	55
6	59366	96370	62996	37004	03630	40634	54
7	59396	96365	63031	36969	03635	40604	53
8	59425	96360	63066	36934	03642	40575	52
9	59455	96354	63101	36899	03646	40545	51
10	9.59484	9.96349	9.63135	10.36805	10.03651	10.40516	50
11	59514	96343	63170	36830	03657	40486	49
12	59543	96338	63205	36795	03662	40457	48
13	59573	96333	63240	36760	03667	40427	47
14	596.2	96327	63275	36725	03673	40398	46
15	59632	96322	63310	36690	03678	40368	45
16	59661	96316	63345	36655	03684	40339	44
17	59690	96311	63379	36621	03689	40310	43
18	59720	96305	63414	36586	03695	40280	42
19	59749	96300	63449	36551	03700	40251	41
20	9.59778	9.96294	9.63484	10.36516	10.03706	10.40222	40
21	59808	96289	63519	36481	03711	40192	39
22	59837	96284	63553	36447	03716	40163	38
23	59866	96278	63588	36412	03722	40134	37
24	59895	96273	63623	36377	03727	40105	36
25	59924	96267	63657	36343	03733	40076	35
26	59954	96262	63692	36308	03738	40046	34
27	59983	96256	63726	36274	03744	40017	33
28	60012	96251	63761	36239	03749	39988	32
29	60041	96245	63796	36204	03755	39959	31
30	9.60070	9.96240	9.63830	10.36170	10.03760	10.39730	30
31	60099	96234	63865	36135	03766	39901	29
32	60128	96229	63899	36101	03771	39872	28
33	60157	96223	63934	36066	03777	39843	27
34	60186	96218	63968	36032	03782	39814	26
35	60215	96212	64003	35997	03788	39785	25
36	60244	96207	64037	35963	03793	39756	24
37	60273	96201	64072	35928	03799	39727	23
38	60302	96196	64106	35894	03804	39698	22
39	60331	96190	64140	35860	03810	39669	21
40	9.60359	9.96185	9.64175	10.35825	10.03815	10.39641	20
41	60388	96179	64209	35791	03821	39612	19
42	60417	96174	64243	35757	03826	39583	18
43	60446	96168	64278	35722	03832	39554	17
44	60474	96162	64312	35688	03838	39526	16
45	60503	96157	64346	35654	03843	39497	15
46	60532	96151	64381	35619	03849	39468	14
47	60561	96146	64415	35585	03854	39439	13
48	60589	96140	64449	35551	03860	39411	12
49	60618	96135	64483	35517	03865	39382	11
50	9.60646	9.96129	9.64517	10.35493	10.03871	10.39354	10
51	60675	96123	64552	35448	03877	39325	9
52	60704	96118	64586	35414	03882	39296	8
53	60732	96112	64620	35380	03888	39268	7
54	60761	96107	64654	35346	03893	39239	6
55	60789	96101	64688	35312	03899	39211	5
56	60818	96095	64722	35278	03905	39182	4
57	60846	96090	64756	35244	03910	39154	3
58	60875	96084	64790	35210	03916	39125	2
59	60903	96079	64824	35176	03921	39097	1
60	60931	96073	64858	35142	03927	39069	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 24 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.60931	9.9073	1.64858	10.35142	10.03927	10.39069	60
1	60950	96067	64892	35108	03933	39040	59
2	60988	96062	64926	35074	03938	39012	58
3	61016	96036	64960	35040	03944	38984	57
4	61045	96010	64994	35006	03950	38955	56
5	61073	96045	65023	34972	03955	38927	55
6	61101	96039	65062	34933	03961	38899	54
7	61129	96034	65096	34904	03966	38871	53
8	61153	96023	65130	34870	03972	38842	52
9	61186	96022	65164	34836	03979	38814	51
10	9.61214	9.96017	1.65197	10.34803	10.03983	10.38786	50
11	61242	96011	65231	34769	03989	38758	49
12	61270	96005	65265	34735	03995	38730	48
13	61296	96000	65297	34701	04000	38702	47
14	61326	95994	65333	34667	04006	38674	46
15	61354	95988	65366	34634	04012	38646	45
16	61382	95982	65400	34600	04018	38618	44
17	61411	95977	65434	34566	04023	38589	43
18	61438	95971	65467	34533	04029	38562	42
19	61466	95965	65501	34499	04035	38534	41
20	9.61494	9.95960	9.65535	10.34475	10.04040	10.38506	40
21	61522	95954	65568	34432	04046	38478	39
22	61550	95948	65602	34398	04052	38450	38
23	61578	95942	65636	34364	04058	38422	37
24	61606	95937	65669	34331	04063	38394	36
25	61634	95931	65703	34297	04069	38366	35
26	61662	95925	65736	34264	04075	38338	34
27	61689	95920	65770	34230	04080	38311	33
28	61717	95914	65803	34197	04086	38283	32
29	61745	95908	65837	34163	04092	38255	31
30	9.61773	9.95902	9.65870	10.34130	10.04098	10.38227	30
31	61800	95897	65904	34103	04103	38200	29
32	61828	95891	65937	34063	04109	38172	28
33	61856	95885	65971	34029	04115	38144	27
34	61883	95879	66004	33996	04121	38117	26
35	61911	95873	66038	33962	04127	38089	25
36	61939	95868	66071	33929	04132	38061	24
37	61966	95862	66104	33896	04138	38034	23
38	61994	95856	66138	33862	04144	38006	22
39	62021	95850	66171	33829	04150	37979	21
40	9.62049	9.95844	9.66204	10.33796	10.04156	10.37951	20
41	62076	95839	66238	33762	04161	37924	19
42	62104	95833	66271	33729	04167	37896	18
43	62131	95827	66304	33696	04173	37869	17
44	62159	95821	66337	33663	04179	37841	16
45	62186	95815	66371	33629	04185	37814	15
46	62214	95810	66404	33596	04190	37786	14
47	62241	95804	66437	33563	04196	37759	13
48	62268	95798	66470	33530	04202	37732	12
49	62296	95792	66503	33497	04208	37704	11
50	9.62323	9.95786	9.66537	10.33463	10.04214	10.37657	10
51	62350	95780	66570	33430	04220	37650	9
52	62377	95775	66603	33397	04225	37623	8
53	62405	95769	66636	33364	04231	37595	7
54	62432	95763	66669	33331	04237	37568	6
55	62459	95757	66702	33298	04243	37541	5
56	62486	95751	66735	33265	04249	37514	4
57	62513	95745	66768	33232	04255	37487	3
58	62541	95739	66801	33199	04261	37459	2
59	62568	95733	66834	33166	04266	37432	1
60	62595	95728	66867	33133	04272	37405	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 25 Degrs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.62595	95728	9.66867	10.33133	10.04272	10.37305	50
1	62622	95722	66900	33100	04278	37378	59
2	62649	95716	66933	33067	04284	37351	58
3	62676	95710	66966	33034	04290	37324	57
4	62703	95704	66999	33001	04296	37297	56
5	62730	95698	67032	32968	04302	37270	55
6	62757	95692	67065	32935	04308	37243	54
7	62784	95686	67098	32902	04314	37216	53
8	62811	95680	67131	32869	04320	37189	52
9	62838	95674	67163	32837	04326	37162	51
10	9.62805	95668	9.67196	10.32804	10.04332	10.37135	50
11	62892	95663	67229	32771	04337	37108	49
12	62918	95657	67262	32733	04343	37082	48
13	62945	95651	67295	32705	04349	37055	47
14	62972	95645	67327	32673	04355	37028	46
15	62999	95639	67360	32640	04361	37001	45
16	63026	95633	67393	32607	04367	36974	44
17	63052	95627	67426	32574	04373	36948	43
18	63079	95621	67458	32542	04379	36921	42
19	63106	95615	67491	32509	04385	36894	41
20	9.63133	9.95609	9.67524	10.32476	10.04391	10.36867	40
21	63159	95603	67556	32444	04397	36841	39
22	63186	95597	67589	32411	04403	36814	38
23	63213	95591	67622	32378	04409	36787	37
24	63239	95585	67654	32346	04415	36761	36
25	63266	95579	67687	32313	04421	36734	35
26	63292	95573	67719	32281	04427	36708	34
27	63319	95567	67752	32248	04433	36681	33
28	63345	95561	67785	32215	04439	36655	32
29	63372	95555	67817	32183	04445	36628	31
30	9.63398	9.95549	9.67850	10.32150	10.04451	10.36602	30
31	63425	95543	67882	32118	04457	36575	29
32	63451	95537	67915	32085	04463	36549	28
33	63478	95531	67947	32053	04469	36522	27
34	63504	95525	67980	32020	04475	36496	26
35	63531	95519	68012	31988	04481	36469	25
36	63557	95513	68044	31956	04487	36443	24
37	63583	95507	68077	31923	04493	36417	23
38	63610	95500	68109	31891	04500	36390	22
39	63636	95494	68142	31858	04506	36364	21
40	9.63662	9.95483	9.68174	10.31826	10.04512	10.36338	20
41	63689	95482	68206	31794	04518	36311	19
42	63715	95476	68239	31761	04524	36285	18
43	63741	95470	68271	31729	04530	36259	17
44	63767	95464	68303	31697	04536	36233	16
45	63794	95458	68336	31664	04542	36206	15
46	63820	95452	68368	31632	04548	36180	14
47	63846	95446	68400	31600	04554	36154	13
48	63872	95440	68432	31568	04560	36128	12
49	63898	95434	68465	31535	04566	36102	11
50	9.63924	9.95427	9.68497	10.31503	10.04573	10.36076	10
51	63950	95421	68529	31471	04579	36050	9
52	63976	95415	68561	31439	04585	36024	8
53	64002	95409	68593	31407	04591	35998	7
54	64028	95403	68626	31374	04597	35972	6
55	64054	95397	68658	31342	04603	35946	5
56	64080	95391	68690	31310	04609	35920	4
57	64106	95384	68722	31278	04616	35894	3
58	64132	95378	68754	31246	04622	35868	2
59	64158	95372	68786	31214	04628	35842	1
60	64184	95366	68818	31182	04634	35816	0
	Co fine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 16 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.44034	9.98284	9.45750	10.54250	10.01716	10.55566	50
1	44078	98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
2	44122	98277	45845	54155	01723	55878	58
3	44166	98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
4	44210	98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
5	44253	98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
6	44297	98262	46035	53965	01738	55703	54
7	44341	98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
8	44385	98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
9	44428	98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
10	9.44472	9.98248	9.46224	10.53776	10.01752	10.55528	50
11	44516	98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
12	44559	98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
13	44602	98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
14	44646	98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
15	44689	98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
16	44733	98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
17	44776	98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
18	44819	98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
19	44862	98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
20	9.44905	9.98211	9.46694	10.53306	10.01789	10.55095	40
21	44948	98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
22	44992	98204	46788	53212	01796	55008	38
23	45035	98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
24	45077	98196	46881	53119	01804	54923	36
25	45120	98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
26	45163	98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
27	45206	98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
28	45249	98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
29	45292	98177	47114	52886	01823	54708	31
30	9.45334	9.98174	9.47160	10.52840	10.01826	10.54666	30
31	45377	98170	47207	52793	01830	54623	29
32	45419	98166	47253	52747	01834	54581	28
33	45462	98162	47299	52701	01838	54538	27
34	45504	98159	47346	52654	01841	54496	26
35	45547	98155	47392	52608	01845	54453	25
36	45589	98151	47438	52562	01849	54411	24
37	45632	98147	47484	52516	01853	54368	23
38	45674	98144	47530	52470	01856	54326	22
39	45716	98140	47576	52424	01860	54284	21
40	9.45758	9.98136	9.47622	10.52378	10.01864	10.54242	20
41	45801	98132	47668	52332	01868	54199	19
42	45843	98129	47714	52286	01871	54157	18
43	45885	98125	47760	52240	01875	54115	17
44	45927	98121	47806	52194	01879	54073	16
45	45969	98117	47852	52148	01883	54031	15
46	46011	98113	47897	52103	01887	53989	14
47	46053	98110	47943	52057	01890	53947	13
48	46095	98106	47989	52011	01894	53905	12
49	46136	98102	48035	51965	01898	53864	11
50	9.46178	9.98098	9.48080	10.51920	10.01902	10.53822	10
51	46220	98094	48126	51874	01906	53780	9
52	46262	98090	48171	51829	01910	53738	8
53	46303	98087	48217	51783	01913	53697	7
54	46345	98083	48262	51738	01917	53655	6
55	46386	98079	48307	51693	01921	53614	5
56	46428	98075	48353	51647	01925	53572	4
57	46469	98071	48398	51602	01929	53531	3
58	46511	98067	48443	51557	01933	53489	2
59	46552	98063	48489	51511	01937	53448	1
60	46594	98060	48534	51466	01940	53406	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 17 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.46594	9.98060	9.48534	10.51466	10.01940	10.53406	60
1	46635	98056	48579	51421	01944	53365	59
2	46676	98052	48624	51376	01948	53324	58
3	46717	98048	48669	51331	01952	53283	57
4	46758	98044	48714	51286	01956	53242	56
5	46800	98040	48759	51241	01960	53200	55
6	46841	98036	48804	51196	01964	53159	54
7	46882	98032	48849	51151	01968	53118	53
8	46923	98029	48894	51106	01971	53077	52
9	46964	98025	48939	51061	01975	53036	51
10	9.47005	9.98021	9.48984	10.51016	10.01979	10.52995	50
11	47045	98017	49029	50971	01983	52955	49
12	47086	98013	49073	50927	01987	52914	48
13	47127	98009	49118	50882	01991	52873	47
14	47168	98005	49163	50837	01995	52832	46
15	47209	98001	49207	50793	01999	52791	45
16	47249	97997	49252	50748	02003	52751	44
17	47290	97993	49296	50704	02007	52710	43
18	47330	97989	49341	50659	02011	52670	42
19	47371	97986	49385	50615	02014	52629	41
20	9.47411	9.97982	9.49430	10.50570	10.02018	10.52589	40
21	47452	97978	49474	50526	02022	52548	39
22	47492	97974	49519	50481	02026	52508	38
23	47533	97970	49563	50437	02030	52467	37
24	47573	97966	49607	50393	02034	52427	36
25	47613	97962	49652	50348	02038	52386	35
26	47654	97958	49696	50304	02042	52345	34
27	47694	97954	49740	50260	02046	52306	33
28	47734	97950	49784	50216	02050	52266	32
29	47774	97946	49828	50172	02054	52226	31
30	9.47814	9.97942	9.49872	10.50123	10.02058	10.52186	30
31	47854	97938	49916	50084	02062	52146	29
32	47894	97934	49960	50040	02066	52106	28
33	47934	97930	50004	49996	02070	52066	27
34	47974	97926	50048	49952	02074	52026	26
35	48014	97922	50092	49908	02078	51986	25
36	48054	97918	50136	49864	02082	51946	24
37	48094	97914	50180	49820	02086	51906	23
38	48133	97910	50223	49777	02090	51867	22
39	48173	97906	50267	49733	02094	51827	21
40	9.48213	9.97902	9.50311	10.49689	10.02098	10.51787	20
41	48252	97898	50355	49645	02102	51748	19
42	48292	97894	50398	49602	02106	51708	18
43	48332	97890	50442	49558	02110	51668	17
44	48371	97886	50485	49515	02114	51629	16
45	48411	97882	50529	49471	02118	51589	15
46	48450	97878	50572	49428	02122	51550	14
47	48490	97874	50616	49384	02126	51510	13
48	48529	97870	50659	49341	02130	51471	12
49	48568	97866	50703	49297	02134	51432	11
50	9.48607	9.97861	9.50736	10.49234	10.02139	10.51393	10.
51	48647	97857	50779	49251	02143	51353	9
52	48686	97853	50823	49167	02147	51314	8
53	48725	97849	50876	49124	02151	51275	7
54	48764	97845	50919	49081	02155	51236	6
55	48803	97841	50962	49038	02159	51197	5
56	48842	97837	51005	48995	02163	51158	4
57	48881	97833	51048	48952	02167	51119	3
58	48920	97829	51092	48908	02171	51080	2
59	48959	97825	51135	48865	02175	51041	1
60	48998	97821	51178	48822	02179	51002	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 28 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.67161	9.94193	9.72507	10.27433	10.05407	10.32839	60
1	67185	94187	72598	27402	05413	32815	59
2	67208	94150	72628	27372	05420	32792	58
3	67232	94153	72659	27341	05427	32768	57
4	67256	94167	72689	27311	05433	32744	56
5	67280	94160	72720	27280	05440	32720	55
6	67303	94153	72750	27250	05447	32697	54
7	67327	94146	72780	27220	05454	32673	53
8	67350	94140	72811	27189	05460	32650	52
9	67374	94133	72841	27159	05467	32626	51
10	9.67398	9.94126	9.72872	10.27128	10.05474	10.32602	50
11	67421	94119	72902	27098	05481	32579	49
12	67445	94113	72932	27068	05487	32555	48
13	67468	94106	72963	27037	05494	32532	47
14	67492	94199	72993	27007	05501	32508	46
15	67515	94192	73023	26977	05508	32485	45
16	67539	94185	73054	26946	05515	32461	44
17	67562	94179	73084	26916	05521	32438	43
18	67586	94172	73114	26886	05528	32414	42
19	67609	94165	73144	26856	05535	32391	41
20	9.67633	9.94158	9.73175	10.26825	10.05542	10.32367	40
21	67656	94151	73205	26795	05549	32344	39
22	67680	94145	73235	26765	05555	32320	38
23	67703	94138	73265	26735	05562	32297	37
24	67726	94131	73295	26705	05569	32274	36
25	67750	94124	73326	26674	05576	32250	35
26	67773	94117	73356	26644	05583	32227	34
27	67796	94110	73386	26614	05590	32204	33
28	67820	94104	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94097	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94090	9.73476	10.26524	10.05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94083	73507	26493	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94076	73537	26463	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94069	73567	26433	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94062	73597	26403	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94055	73627	26373	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94049	73657	26343	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94042	73687	26313	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94035	73717	26283	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94028	73747	26253	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94021	9.73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31902	20
41	68121	94014	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94007	73837	26163	05693	31856	18
43	68167	94000	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	93993	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	93986	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	93979	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	93972	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	93966	74017	25983	05734	31718	12
49	68305	93959	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.93952	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	93945	74107	25893	05755	31649	9
52	68374	93938	74137	25863	05762	31626	8
53	68397	93931	74166	25833	05769	31603	7
54	68420	93924	74196	25804	05776	31580	6
55	68443	93917	74226	25774	05783	31557	5
56	68466	93910	74256	25744	05790	31534	4
57	68489	93903	74286	25714	05797	31511	3
58	68512	93896	74316	25684	05804	31488	2
59	68534	93889	74345	25655	05811	31466	1
60	68557	93882	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

61 Degrees.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 29 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.68557	9.94182	9.74375	10.25625	10.05818	10.31443	60
1	68580	94175	74405	25595	05825	31420	59
2	68603	94168	74435	25565	05832	31397	58
3	68625	94161	74465	25535	05839	31375	57
4	68648	94154	74494	25506	05846	31352	56
5	68671	94147	74524	25476	05853	31329	55
6	68694	94140	74554	25446	05860	31306	54
7	68716	94133	74583	25417	05867	31284	53
8	68739	94126	74613	25387	05874	31261	52
9	68762	94119	74643	25357	05881	31238	51
10	9.68784	9.94112	9.74673	10.25327	10.05888	10.31216	50
11	68807	94105	74702	25298	05895	31193	49
12	68829	94098	74732	25268	05902	31171	48
13	68852	94090	74762	25238	05910	31148	47
14	68875	94083	74791	25209	05917	31125	46
15	68897	94076	74821	25179	05924	31103	45
16	68920	94069	74851	25149	05931	31080	44
17	68942	94062	74880	25120	05938	31058	43
18	68965	94055	74910	25090	05945	31035	42
19	68987	94048	74939	25061	05952	31013	41
20	9.69010	9.94041	9.74969	10.25031	10.05959	10.30990	40
21	69032	94034	74998	25002	05966	30968	39
22	69055	94027	75028	24972	05973	30945	38
23	69077	94020	75058	24942	05980	30923	37
24	69100	94012	75087	24913	05988	30900	36
25	69122	94005	75117	24883	05995	30878	35
26	69144	93998	75146	24854	06002	30856	34
27	69167	93991	75176	24824	06009	30833	33
28	69189	93984	75205	24795	06016	30811	32
29	69212	93977	75235	24765	06023	30788	31
30	9.69234	9.93970	9.75264	10.24736	10.06030	10.30766	30
31	69256	93963	75294	24706	06037	30744	29
32	69279	93955	75323	24677	06045	30721	28
33	69301	93948	75353	24647	06052	30699	27
34	69323	93941	75382	24618	06059	30677	26
35	69345	93934	75411	24589	06066	30655	25
36	69368	93927	75441	24559	06073	30632	24
37	69390	93920	75470	24530	06080	30610	23
38	69412	93912	75500	24500	06088	30588	22
39	69434	93905	75529	24471	06095	30566	21
40	9.69456	9.93898	9.75558	10.24442	10.06102	10.30544	20
41	69479	93891	75588	24442	06109	30521	19
42	69501	93884	75617	24383	06116	30499	18
43	69523	93876	75647	24353	06124	30477	17
44	69545	93869	75676	24324	06131	30455	16
45	69567	93862	75705	24295	06138	30433	15
46	69589	93855	75735	24265	06145	30411	14
47	69611	93847	75764	24236	06153	30389	13
48	69633	93840	75793	24207	06160	30367	12
49	69655	93833	75822	24178	06167	30345	11
50	9.69677	9.93826	9.75852	10.24148	10.06174	10.30323	10
51	69699	93819	75881	24119	06181	30301	9
52	69721	93811	75910	24090	06189	30279	8
53	69743	93804	75939	24061	06196	30257	7
54	69765	93797	75969	24031	06203	30235	6
55	69787	93789	75998	24002	06211	30213	5
56	69809	93782	76027	23973	06218	30191	4
57	69831	93775	76056	23944	06225	30169	3
58	69853	93768	76086	23914	06232	30147	2
59	69875	93760	76115	23885	06240	30125	1
60	69897	93753	76144	23856	06247	30103	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 20 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.53495	9.97299	9.56107	10.43893	10.02701	10.46595	60
1	53440	97294	56146	43854	02706	46560	59
2	53475	97289	56185	43815	02711	46525	58
3	53509	97285	56224	43776	02715	46491	57
4	53544	97280	56264	43736	02720	46456	56
5	53578	97276	56303	43697	02724	46422	55
6	53613	97271	56342	43658	02729	46387	54
7	53647	97266	56381	43619	02734	46353	53
8	53682	97262	56420	43580	02738	46318	52
9	53716	97257	56459	43541	02743	46284	51
10	9.53751	9.97252	9.56498	10.43502	10.02748	10.46249	50
11	53785	97248	56537	43463	02752	46215	49
12	53819	97243	56576	43424	02757	46181	48
13	53854	97238	56615	43385	02762	46146	47
14	53888	97234	56654	43346	02766	46112	46
15	53922	97229	56693	43307	02771	46078	45
16	53957	97224	56732	43268	02776	46043	44
17	53991	97220	56771	43229	02780	46009	43
18	54025	97215	56810	43190	02785	45975	42
19	54059	97210	56849	43151	02790	45941	41
20	9.54093	9.97206	9.56887	10.43113	10.02794	10.45907	40
21	54127	97201	56926	43074	02799	45873	39
22	54161	97196	56965	43035	02804	45839	38
23	54195	97192	57004	42996	02808	45805	37
24	54229	97187	57042	42958	02813	45771	36
25	54263	97182	57081	42919	02818	45737	35
26	54297	97178	57120	42880	02822	45703	34
27	54331	97173	57159	42842	02827	45669	33
28	54365	97168	57197	42803	02832	45635	32
29	54399	97163	57235	42765	02837	45601	31
30	9.54433	9.97159	9.57274	10.42726	10.02841	10.45507	30
31	54466	97154	57312	42688	02846	45534	29
32	54500	97149	57351	42649	02851	45500	28
33	54534	97145	57389	42611	02855	45466	27
34	54567	97140	57428	42572	02860	45433	26
35	54601	97135	57466	42534	02865	45399	25
36	54635	97130	57504	42496	02870	45365	24
37	54668	97126	57543	42457	02874	45332	23
38	54702	97121	57581	42419	02879	45298	22
39	54735	97116	57619	42381	02884	45265	21
40	9.54769	9.97111	9.57658	10.42342	10.02889	10.45231	20
41	54802	97107	57696	42304	02893	45198	19
42	54836	97102	57734	42266	02898	45164	18
43	54869	97097	57772	42228	02903	45131	17
44	54903	97092	57810	42190	02908	45097	16
45	54936	97087	57849	42151	02913	45064	15
46	54969	97083	57887	42113	02917	45031	14
47	55003	97078	57925	42075	02922	44997	13
48	55036	97073	57963	42037	02927	44964	12
49	55069	97068	58001	41999	02932	44931	11
50	9.55102	9.97063	9.58039	10.41961	10.02937	10.44898	10
51	55136	97059	58077	41923	02941	44864	9
52	55169	97054	58115	41885	02946	44831	8
53	55202	97049	58153	41847	02951	44798	7
54	55235	97044	58191	41809	02956	44765	6
55	55268	97039	58229	41771	02961	44732	5
56	55301	97035	58267	41733	02965	44699	4
57	55334	97030	58304	41696	02970	44666	3
58	55367	97025	58342	41658	02975	44633	2
59	55400	97020	58380	41620	02980	44600	1
60	55433	97015	58418	41582	02985	44567	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 31 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.71184	9.93307	9.77577	10.22123	10.00093	0.18816	60
1	71205	93299	77906	22094	06701	23795	59
2	71226	93291	77935	22065	06709	23774	58
3	71247	93284	77963	22037	06716	23753	57
4	71268	93276	77992	22008	06724	23732	56
5	71289	93269	78020	21980	06731	23711	55
6	71310	93261	78049	21951	06739	23690	54
7	71331	93253	78077	21923	06747	23669	53
8	71352	93246	78106	21894	06754	23648	52
9	71373	93238	78135	21865	06762	23627	51
10	9.71393	9.93230	9.78163	10.21837	10.06770	10.23607	50
11	71414	93223	78192	21808	06777	23586	49
12	71435	93215	78220	21780	06785	23565	48
13	71456	93207	78249	21751	06793	23544	47
14	71477	93200	78277	21723	06800	23523	46
15	71498	93192	78306	21694	06808	23502	45
16	71519	93184	78334	21666	06816	23481	44
17	71539	93177	78363	21637	06823	23461	43
18	71560	93169	78391	21609	06831	23440	42
19	71581	93161	78419	21581	06839	23419	41
20	9.71602	9.93154	9.78448	10.21552	10.06846	10.23398	40
21	71622	93146	78476	21524	06854	23378	39
22	71643	93138	78505	21495	06862	23357	38
23	71664	93131	78533	21467	06869	23336	37
24	71685	93123	78562	21438	06877	23315	36
25	71705	93115	78590	21410	06885	23295	35
26	71726	93108	78618	21382	06892	23274	34
27	71747	93100	78647	21353	06900	23253	33
28	71767	93092	78675	21325	06908	23233	32
29	71788	93084	78704	21296	06916	23212	31
30	9.71809	9.93077	9.78732	10.21268	10.06923	10.23191	30
31	71829	93069	78760	21240	06931	23171	29
32	71850	93061	78789	21211	06939	23150	28
33	71870	93053	78817	21183	06947	23130	27
34	71891	93046	78845	21155	06954	23109	26
35	71911	93038	78874	21126	06962	23089	25
36	71932	93030	78902	21098	06970	23068	24
37	71952	93022	78930	21070	06978	23048	23
38	71973	93014	78959	21041	06986	23027	22
39	71994	93007	78987	21013	06993	23006	21
40	9.72014	9.92999	9.79015	10.20985	10.07001	10.22986	20
41	72034	92991	79043	20957	07009	22966	19
42	72055	92983	79072	20928	07017	22945	18
43	72075	92976	79100	20900	07024	22925	17
44	72096	92968	79128	20872	07032	22904	16
45	72116	92960	79156	20844	07040	22884	15
46	72137	92952	79185	20815	07048	22863	14
47	72157	92944	79213	20787	07056	22843	13
48	72177	92936	79241	20759	07064	22823	12
49	72198	92929	79269	20731	07071	22802	11
50	9.72218	9.92921	9.79297	10.20703	10.07079	10.22782	10
51	72238	92913	79326	20674	07087	22762	9
52	72259	92905	79354	20646	07095	22741	8
53	72279	92897	79382	20618	07103	22721	7
54	72299	92889	79410	20590	07111	22701	6
55	72320	92881	79438	20562	07119	22680	5
56	72340	92874	79466	20534	07126	22660	4
57	72360	92866	79495	20505	07134	22640	3
58	72381	92858	79523	20477	07142	22619	2
59	72401	92850	79551	20449	07150	22599	1
60	72421	92842	79579	20421	07158	22579	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 32 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	72421	92578	7.579	10.20421	10.07158	10.27579	60
1	72441	92558	7607	20393	07166	27559	59
2	72461	92538	7635	20395	07174	27539	58
3	72481	92518	7663	20397	07182	27518	57
4	72501	92498	7691	20399	07190	27498	56
5	72521	92478	7719	20401	07197	27478	55
6	72541	92458	7747	20403	07205	27458	54
7	72561	92438	7775	20405	07213	27438	53
8	72581	92418	7804	20407	07221	27418	52
9	72601	92398	7832	20409	07229	27398	51
10	72621	92378	7860	20411	07237	27378	50
11	72641	92358	7888	20413	07245	27357	49
12	72661	92338	7916	20415	07253	27337	48
13	72681	92318	7944	20417	07261	27317	47
14	72701	92298	7972	20419	07269	27297	46
15	72721	92278	8000	20421	07277	27277	45
16	72741	92258	8028	20423	07285	27257	44
17	72761	92238	8056	20425	07293	27237	43
18	72781	92218	8084	20427	07301	27217	42
19	72801	92198	8112	20429	07309	27197	41
20	72821	92178	8140	20431	07317	27177	40
21	72841	92158	8168	20433	07325	27157	39
22	72861	92138	8195	20435	07333	27137	38
23	72881	92118	8223	20437	07341	27117	37
24	72901	92098	8251	20439	07349	27098	36
25	72921	92078	8279	20441	07357	27078	35
26	72941	92058	8307	20443	07365	27058	34
27	72961	92038	8335	20445	07373	27038	33
28	72981	92018	8363	20447	07381	27018	32
29	73001	91998	8391	20449	07389	26998	31
30	73021	91978	8419	20451	07397	26978	30
31	73041	91958	8447	20453	07405	26959	29
32	73061	91938	8475	20455	07413	26939	28
33	73081	91918	8503	20457	07421	26919	27
34	73101	91898	8531	20459	07429	26899	26
35	73121	91878	8559	20461	07437	26879	25
36	73141	91858	8587	20463	07445	26860	24
37	73161	91838	8615	20465	07453	26840	23
38	73181	91818	8643	20467	07461	26820	22
39	73201	91798	8671	20469	07469	26800	21
40	73221	91778	8699	20471	07477	26781	20
41	73241	91758	8727	20473	07485	26761	19
42	73261	91738	8755	20475	07493	26741	18
43	73281	91718	8783	20477	07501	26722	17
44	73301	91698	8811	20479	07509	26702	16
45	73321	91678	8839	20481	07517	26682	15
46	73341	91658	8867	20483	07525	26663	14
47	73361	91638	8895	20485	07533	26643	13
48	73381	91618	8923	20487	07541	26623	12
49	73401	91598	8951	20489	07549	26604	11
50	73421	91578	8979	20491	07557	26584	10
51	73441	91558	9007	20493	07565	26565	9
52	73461	91538	9035	20495	07573	26545	8
53	73481	91518	9063	20497	07581	26526	7
54	73501	91498	9091	20499	07589	26506	6
55	73521	91478	9119	20501	07597	26487	5
56	73541	91458	9147	20503	07605	26467	4
57	73561	91438	9175	20505	07613	26448	3
58	73581	91418	9203	20507	07621	26428	2
59	73601	91398	9231	20509	07629	26409	1
60	73621	91378	9259	20511	07637	26389	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. nt.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73011	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07641	10.26389	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25611	20
41	74398	92018	82350	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82616	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 34 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	74736	9.91857	9.82899	10.17101	10.08143	10.25244	60
1	74775	91849	82926	17074	08151	25225	59
2	74794	91840	82953	17047	08160	25206	58
3	74812	91832	82970	17020	08168	25188	57
4	74831	91823	83008	16992	08177	25169	56
5	74850	91815	83035	16965	08185	25150	55
6	74868	91806	83062	16938	08194	25132	54
7	74887	91798	83089	16911	08202	25113	53
8	74906	91789	83117	16883	08211	25094	52
9	74924	91781	83144	16856	08219	25076	51
10	74943	9.91772	9.83171	10.16829	10.08228	10.25057	50
11	74961	91763	83198	16802	08237	25039	49
12	74980	91755	83225	16775	08245	25020	48
13	74999	91746	83252	16748	08254	25001	47
14	75017	91738	83280	16720	08262	24983	46
15	75036	91729	83307	16693	08271	24964	45
16	75054	91720	83334	16666	08280	24946	44
17	75073	91712	83361	16639	08288	24927	43
18	75091	91703	83388	16612	08297	24909	42
19	75110	91695	83415	16585	08305	24890	41
20	75128	9.91686	9.83442	10.16558	10.08314	10.24872	40
21	75147	91677	83470	16530	08323	24853	39
22	75165	91669	83497	16503	08331	24835	38
23	75184	91660	83524	16476	08340	24816	37
24	75202	91651	83551	16449	08349	24798	36
25	75221	91643	83578	16422	08357	24779	35
26	75239	91634	83605	16395	08366	24761	34
27	75258	91625	83632	16368	08375	24742	33
28	75276	91617	83659	16341	08383	24724	32
29	75294	91608	83686	16314	08392	24706	31
30	75313	9.91599	9.83713	10.16287	10.08401	10.24687	30
31	75331	91591	83740	16260	08409	24669	29
32	75350	91582	83768	16232	08418	24650	28
33	75368	91573	83795	16205	08427	24632	27
34	75386	91565	83822	16178	08435	24614	26
35	75405	91556	83849	16151	08444	24595	25
36	75423	91547	83876	16124	08453	24577	24
37	75441	91538	83903	16097	08462	24559	23
38	75459	91530	83930	16070	08470	24541	22
39	75478	91521	83957	16043	08479	24522	21
40	75496	9.91512	9.83984	10.16016	10.08488	10.24504	20
41	75514	91504	84011	15989	08496	24486	19
42	75533	91495	84038	15962	08505	24467	18
43	75551	91486	84065	15935	08514	24449	17
44	75569	91477	84092	15908	08523	24431	16
45	75587	91469	84119	15881	08531	24413	15
46	75605	91460	84146	15854	08540	24395	14
47	75624	91451	84173	15827	08549	24376	13
48	75642	91442	84200	15800	08558	24358	12
49	75660	91433	84227	15773	08567	24340	11
50	75678	9.91425	9.84254	10.15746	10.08575	10.24322	10
51	75696	91416	84280	15720	08584	24304	9
52	75714	91407	84307	15693	08593	24286	8
53	75733	91398	84334	15666	08602	24267	7
54	75751	91389	84361	15639	08611	24249	6
55	75769	91381	84388	15612	08619	24231	5
56	75787	91372	84415	15585	08628	24213	4
57	75805	91363	84442	15558	08637	24195	3
58	75823	91354	84469	15531	08646	24177	2
59	75841	91345	84496	15504	08655	24159	1
60	75859	91336	84523	15477	08664	24141	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 25 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	62595	95728	9.66867	10.33133	10.04272	10.37095	50
1	62622	95712	66900	33100	04278	37378	59
2	62649	95716	66933	33067	04284	37351	58
3	62676	95710	66966	33034	04290	37324	57
4	62703	95704	66999	33001	04296	37297	56
5	62730	95698	67032	32968	04302	37270	55
6	62757	95692	67065	32935	04308	37243	54
7	62784	95686	67098	32902	04314	37216	53
8	62811	95680	67131	32869	04320	37189	52
9	62838	95674	67163	32837	04326	37162	51
10	62865	95668	67196	10.32804	10.04332	10.37135	50
11	62892	95663	67229	32771	04337	37108	49
12	62918	95657	67262	32738	04343	37082	48
13	62945	95651	67295	32705	04349	37055	47
14	62972	95645	67327	32673	04355	37028	46
15	62999	95639	67360	32640	04361	37001	45
16	63026	95633	67393	32607	04367	36974	44
17	63052	95627	67426	32574	04373	36948	43
18	63079	95621	67458	32542	04379	36921	42
19	63106	95615	67491	32509	04385	36894	41
20	9.63133	9.95609	9.67524	10.32476	10.04391	10.36867	40
21	63159	95603	67556	32444	04397	36841	39
22	63186	95597	67589	32411	04403	36814	38
23	63213	95591	67622	32378	04409	36787	37
24	63239	95585	67654	32346	04415	36761	36
25	63266	95579	67687	32313	04421	36734	35
26	63292	95573	67719	32281	04427	36708	34
27	63319	95567	67752	32248	04433	36681	33
28	63345	95561	67785	32215	04439	36655	32
29	63372	95555	67817	32183	04445	36628	31
30	9.63398	9.95549	9.67850	10.32150	10.04451	10.36602	30
31	63425	95543	67882	32118	04457	36575	29
32	63451	95537	67915	32085	04463	36549	28
33	63478	95531	67947	32053	04469	36522	27
34	63504	95525	67980	32020	04475	36496	26
35	63531	95519	68012	31988	04481	36469	25
36	63557	95513	68044	31956	04487	36443	24
37	63583	95507	68077	31923	04493	36417	23
38	63610	95500	68109	31891	04500	36390	22
39	63636	95494	68142	31858	04506	36364	21
40	9.63662	9.95488	9.68174	10.31826	10.04512	10.36338	20
41	63689	95482	68206	31794	04518	36311	19
42	63715	95476	68239	31761	04524	36285	18
43	63741	95470	68271	31729	04530	36259	17
44	63767	95464	68303	31697	04536	36233	16
45	63794	95458	68336	31664	04542	36206	15
46	63820	95452	68368	31632	04548	36180	14
47	63846	95446	68400	31600	04554	36154	13
48	63872	95440	68432	31568	04560	36128	12
49	63898	95434	68465	31535	04566	36102	11
50	9.63924	9.95427	9.68497	10.31503	10.04573	10.36076	10
51	63950	95421	68529	31471	04579	36050	9
52	63976	95415	68561	31439	04585	36024	8
53	64002	95409	68593	31407	04591	35998	7
54	64028	95403	68626	31374	04597	35972	6
55	64054	95397	68658	31342	04603	35946	5
56	64080	95391	68690	31310	04609	35920	4
57	64106	95384	68722	31278	04616	35894	3
58	64132	95378	68754	31246	04622	35868	2
59	64158	95372	68786	31214	04628	35842	1
60	64184	95366	68818	31182	04634	35816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

BLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 26 Degs.

N.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	M.
0	9.04184	9.95366	9.05518	10.31182	10.04634	10.35816	60
1	64210	95300	68850	31150	04640	35790	59
2	64236	95354	68882	31118	04646	35764	58
3	64262	95345	68914	31086	04652	35738	57
4	64288	95341	68946	31054	04659	35712	56
5	64313	95335	68975	31022	04665	35687	55
6	64339	95329	69010	30990	04671	35661	54
7	64365	95323	69042	30953	04677	35635	53
8	64391	95317	69074	30926	04683	35609	52
9	64417	95310	69106	30894	04690	35583	51
10	9.04442	9.95324	9.69135	10.30862	10.04695	10.35558	50
11	64463	95298	69170	30830	04702	35532	49
12	64489	95292	69202	30793	04708	35506	48
13	64519	95286	69234	30766	04714	35481	47
14	64545	95279	69266	30734	04721	35455	46
15	64571	95273	69298	30702	04727	35429	45
16	64596	95267	69329	30671	04733	35404	44
17	64622	95261	69361	30639	04739	35378	43
18	64647	95254	69393	30607	04746	35353	42
19	64673	95248	69425	30575	04752	35327	41
20	9.04695	9.95242	9.69457	10.30543	10.04753	10.35302	40
21	64724	95236	69488	30512	04764	35276	39
22	64749	95229	69520	30480	04771	35251	38
23	64775	95223	69552	30443	04777	35225	37
24	64800	95217	69584	30416	04783	35200	36
25	64826	95211	69615	30385	04789	35174	35
26	64851	95204	69647	30353	04796	35149	34
27	64877	95198	69679	30321	04802	35123	33
28	64902	95192	69710	30290	04808	35098	32
29	64927	95185	69742	30258	04815	35073	31
30	9.04953	9.95179	9.69774	10.30226	10.04821	10.35047	30
31	64973	95173	69805	30195	04827	35022	29
32	65003	95167	69837	30163	04833	34997	28
33	65029	95160	69868	30132	04840	34971	27
34	65054	95154	69900	30100	04846	34946	26
35	65079	95148	69932	30068	04852	34921	25
36	65104	95141	69963	30037	04859	34896	24
37	65130	95135	69995	30005	04865	34870	23
38	65155	95129	70026	29974	04871	34845	22
39	65180	95122	70058	29942	04878	34820	21
40	9.05205	9.95116	9.70079	10.29611	10.04884	10.34795	20
41	65230	95110	70121	29879	04890	34770	19
42	65255	95103	70152	29848	04897	34745	18
43	65281	95097	70184	29816	04903	34719	17
44	65306	95090	70215	29785	04910	34694	16
45	65331	95084	70247	29753	04916	34669	15
46	65356	95078	70278	29722	04922	34644	14
47	65381	95071	70309	29691	04929	34619	13
48	65406	95065	70341	29659	04935	34594	12
49	65431	95059	70372	29628	04941	34569	11
50	9.05456	9.95052	9.70424	10.29396	10.04948	10.34544	10
51	65481	95046	70435	29365	04954	34519	9
52	65506	95039	70466	29334	04961	34494	8
53	65531	95033	70498	29302	04967	34469	7
54	65556	95027	70529	29271	04973	34444	6
55	65580	95020	70560	29240	04980	34420	5
56	65605	95014	70592	29208	04986	34395	4
57	65630	95007	70623	29177	04993	34370	3
58	65655	95001	70654	29146	04999	34345	2
59	65680	94995	70685	29115	05005	34320	1
60	65705	94988	70717	29083	05012	34295	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 27 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.65705	9.94988	9.70717	10.29283	10.05012	10.34295	60
1	65729	94982	70748	29252	05018	34271	59
2	65754	94975	70779	29221	05025	34246	58
3	65779	94969	70810	29190	05031	34221	57
4	65804	94962	70841	29159	05038	34196	56
5	65828	94956	70873	29127	05044	34172	55
6	65853	94949	70904	29096	05051	34147	54
7	65878	94943	70935	29065	05057	34122	53
8	65902	94936	70966	29034	05064	34098	52
9	65927	94930	70997	29003	05070	34073	51
10	9.65952	9.94923	9.71028	10.28972	10.05077	10.34045	50
11	65976	94917	71059	28941	05083	34021	49
12	66001	94911	71090	28910	05089	33999	48
13	66025	94904	71121	28879	05096	33975	47
14	66050	94898	71153	28847	05102	33950	46
15	66075	94891	71184	28816	05109	33925	45
16	66099	94885	71215	28785	05115	33901	44
17	66124	94878	71246	28754	05122	33876	43
18	66148	94871	71277	28723	05129	33852	42
19	66173	94865	71308	28692	05135	33827	41
20	9.66197	9.94858	9.71339	10.28661	10.05142	10.33803	40
21	66221	94852	71370	28630	05148	33779	39
22	66246	94845	71401	28599	05155	33754	38
23	66270	94839	71431	28569	05161	33730	37
24	66295	94832	71462	28538	05168	33705	36
25	66319	94826	71493	28507	05174	33681	35
26	66343	94819	71524	28476	05181	33657	34
27	66368	94813	71555	28445	05187	33632	33
28	66392	94806	71586	28414	05194	33608	32
29	66416	94799	71617	28383	05201	33584	31
30	9.66441	9.94793	9.71648	10.28352	10.05207	10.33559	30
31	66465	94786	71679	28321	05214	33535	29
32	66489	94780	71709	28291	05220	33511	28
33	66513	94773	71740	28260	05227	33487	27
34	66537	94767	71771	28229	05233	33463	26
35	66562	94760	71802	28198	05240	33438	25
36	66586	94753	71833	28167	05247	33414	24
37	66610	94747	71863	28137	05253	33390	23
38	66634	94740	71894	28106	05260	33366	22
39	66658	94734	71925	28075	05266	33342	21
40	9.66682	9.94727	9.71955	10.28045	10.05273	10.33318	20
41	66706	94720	71986	28014	05280	33294	19
42	66731	94714	72017	27983	05286	33269	18
43	66755	94707	72048	27952	05293	33245	17
44	66779	94700	72078	27922	05300	33221	16
45	66803	94694	72109	27891	05306	33197	15
46	66827	94687	72140	27860	05313	33173	14
47	66851	94680	72170	27830	05320	33149	13
48	66875	94674	72201	27799	05326	33125	12
49	66899	94667	72231	27769	05333	33101	11
50	9.66922	9.94660	9.72262	10.27738	10.05340	10.33078	10
51	66946	94654	72293	27707	05346	33054	9
52	66970	94647	72323	27677	05353	33030	8
53	66994	94640	72354	27646	05360	33006	7
54	67018	94634	72384	27616	05366	32982	6
55	67042	94627	72415	27585	05373	32958	5
56	67066	94620	72445	27555	05380	32934	4
57	67090	94614	72476	27524	05386	32910	3
58	67113	94607	72506	27494	05393	32887	2
59	67137	94600	72537	27463	05400	32863	1
60	67161	94593	72567	27433	05407	32839	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 28 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.67161	9.94593	9.72567	10.27433	10.05407	10.32639	60
1	67185	94587	72598	27402	05413	32815	59
2	67208	94580	72628	27372	05420	32792	58
3	67232	94573	72659	27341	05427	32768	57
4	67256	94567	72689	27311	05433	32744	56
5	67280	94560	72720	27280	05440	32720	55
6	67303	94553	72750	27250	05447	32697	54
7	67327	94546	72780	27220	05454	32673	53
8	67350	94540	72811	27189	05460	32650	52
9	67374	94533	72841	27159	05467	32626	51
10	9.67398	9.4526	9.72872	10.27128	10.05474	10.32602	50
11	67421	94519	72902	27098	05481	32579	49
12	67445	94513	72932	27068	05487	32555	48
13	67468	94506	72963	27037	05494	32532	47
14	67492	94499	72993	27007	05501	32508	46
15	67515	94492	73023	26977	05508	32485	45
16	67539	94485	73054	26946	05515	32461	44
17	67562	94479	73084	26916	05521	32438	43
18	67586	94472	73114	26886	05528	32414	42
19	67609	94465	73144	26856	05535	32391	41
20	9.67633	9.94458	1.73175	10.26825	10.05542	10.32367	40
21	67656	94451	73205	26795	05549	32344	39
22	67680	94445	73235	26765	05555	32320	38
23	67703	94438	73265	26735	05562	32297	37
24	67726	94431	73295	26705	05569	32274	36
25	67750	94424	73326	26674	05576	32250	35
26	67773	94417	73356	26644	05583	32227	34
27	67796	94410	73386	26614	05590	32204	33
28	67820	94404	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94397	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94390	9.73476	10.26524	10.05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94383	73507	26493	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94376	73537	26463	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94369	73567	26433	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94362	73597	26403	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94355	73627	26373	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94349	73657	26343	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94342	73687	26313	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94335	73717	26283	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94328	73747	26253	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94321	9.73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31902	20
41	68121	94314	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94307	73837	26163	05693	31856	18
43	68167	94300	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	94293	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	94286	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	94279	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	94273	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	94266	74017	25983	05734	31718	12
49	68305	94259	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.94252	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	94245	74107	25893	05755	31649	9
52	68374	94238	74137	25863	05762	31626	8
53	68397	94231	74166	25834	05769	31603	7
54	68420	94224	74196	25804	05776	31580	6
55	68443	94217	74226	25774	05783	31557	5
56	68466	94210	74256	25744	05790	31534	4
57	68489	94203	74286	25714	05797	31511	3
58	68512	94196	74316	25684	05804	31488	2
59	68534	94189	74345	25655	05811	31466	1
60	68557	94182	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

61 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 29 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.68557	9.94182	9.74375	10.25625	10.05818	10.31443	60
1	68580	94175	74405	25595	05825	31420	59
2	68603	94168	74435	25565	05832	31397	58
3	68625	94161	74465	25535	05839	31375	57
4	68648	94154	74494	25506	05846	31352	56
5	68671	94147	74524	25476	05853	31329	55
6	68694	94140	74554	25446	05860	31306	54
7	68716	94133	74583	25417	05867	31284	53
8	68739	94126	74613	25387	05874	31261	52
9	68762	94119	74643	25357	05881	31238	51
10	9.68784	9.94112	9.74673	10.25327	10.05888	10.31216	50
11	68807	94105	74702	25298	05895	31193	49
12	68829	94098	74732	25268	05902	31171	48
13	68852	94090	74762	25238	05910	31148	47
14	68875	94083	74791	25209	05917	31125	46
15	68897	94076	74821	25179	05924	31103	45
16	68920	94069	74851	25149	05931	31080	44
17	68942	94062	74880	25120	05938	31058	43
18	68965	94055	74910	25090	05945	31035	42
19	68987	94048	74939	25061	05952	31013	41
20	9.69010	9.94041	9.74969	10.25031	10.05959	10.30990	40
21	69032	94034	74998	25002	05966	30968	39
22	69055	94027	75028	24972	05973	30945	38
23	69077	94020	75058	24942	05980	30923	37
24	69100	94012	75087	24913	05988	30900	36
25	69122	94005	75117	24883	05995	30878	35
26	69144	93998	75146	24854	06002	30856	34
27	69167	93991	75176	24824	06009	30833	33
28	69189	93984	75205	24795	06016	30811	32
29	69212	93977	75235	24765	06023	30788	31
30	9.69234	9.93970	9.75264	10.24736	10.06030	10.30766	30
31	69256	93963	75294	24706	06037	30744	29
32	69279	93955	75323	24677	06045	30721	28
33	69301	93948	75353	24647	06052	30699	27
34	69323	93941	75382	24618	06059	30677	26
35	69345	93934	75411	24589	06066	30655	25
36	69368	93927	75441	24559	06073	30632	24
37	69390	93920	75470	24530	06080	30610	23
38	69412	93912	75500	24500	06088	30588	22
39	69434	93905	75529	24471	06095	30566	21
40	9.69456	9.93898	9.75558	10.24442	10.06102	10.30544	20
41	69479	93891	75588	24442	06109	30521	19
42	69501	93884	75617	24383	06116	30499	18
43	69523	93876	75647	24353	06124	30477	17
44	69545	93869	75676	24324	06131	30455	16
45	69567	93862	75705	24295	06138	30433	15
46	69589	93855	75735	24265	06145	30411	14
47	69611	93847	75764	24236	06153	30389	13
48	69633	93840	75793	24207	06160	30367	12
49	69655	93833	75822	24178	06167	30345	11
50	9.69677	9.93826	9.75852	10.24148	10.06174	10.30323	10
51	69699	93819	75881	24119	06181	30301	9
52	69721	93811	75910	24090	06189	30279	8
53	69743	93804	75939	24061	06196	30257	7
54	69765	93797	75969	24031	06203	30235	6
55	69787	93789	75998	24002	06211	30213	5
56	69809	93782	76027	23973	06218	30191	4
57	69831	93775	76056	23944	06225	30169	3
58	69853	93768	76086	23914	06232	30147	2
59	69875	93760	76115	23885	06240	30125	1
60	69897	93753	76144	23856	06247	30103	0
Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 30 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.69897	9.93753	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.30103	60
1	69919	93746	76173	23827	06254	30081	59
2	69941	93738	76202	23798	06262	30059	58
3	69963	93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
4	69984	93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
5	70006	93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
6	70028	93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
7	70050	93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
8	70072	93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
9	70093	93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
10	9.70115	9.93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
11	70137	93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
12	70159	93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
13	70180	93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
14	70202	93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
15	70224	93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
16	70245	93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
17	70267	93628	76639	23361	06372	29733	43
18	70288	93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
19	70310	93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
20	9.70332	9.93606	9.76725	10.23275	10.06394	10.29608	40
21	70353	93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
22	70375	93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
23	70396	93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
24	70418	93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
25	70439	93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
26	70461	93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
27	70482	93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
28	70504	93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
29	70525	93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
30	9.70547	9.93532	9.77015	10.22985	10.06468	10.29453	30
31	70568	93525	77044	22956	06475	29432	29
32	70590	93517	77073	22927	06483	29410	28
33	70611	93510	77101	22899	06490	29389	27
34	70633	93502	77130	22870	06498	29367	26
35	70654	93495	77159	22841	06505	29346	25
36	70675	93487	77188	22812	06513	29325	24
37	70697	93480	77217	22783	06520	29303	23
38	70718	93472	77246	22754	06528	29282	22
39	70739	93465	77274	22726	06535	29261	21
40	9.70761	9.93457	9.77303	10.22697	10.06543	10.29239	20
41	70782	93450	77332	22668	06550	29218	19
42	70803	93442	77361	22639	06558	29197	18
43	70824	93435	77390	22610	06565	29176	17
44	70846	93427	77418	22582	06573	29154	16
45	70867	93420	77447	22553	06580	29133	15
46	70888	93412	77476	22524	06588	29112	14
47	70909	93405	77505	22495	06595	29091	13
48	70931	93397	77533	22467	06603	29069	12
49	70952	93390	77562	22438	06610	29048	11
50	9.70973	9.93382	9.77591	10.22409	10.06618	10.29027	10
51	70994	93375	77619	22381	06625	29006	9
52	71015	93367	77648	22352	06633	28985	8
53	71036	93360	77677	22323	06640	28964	7
54	71058	93352	77706	22294	06648	28942	6
55	71079	93344	77734	22266	06656	28921	5
56	71100	93337	77763	22237	06663	28900	4
57	71121	93329	77791	22209	06671	28879	3
58	71142	93322	77820	22180	06678	28858	2
59	71163	93314	77849	22151	06686	28837	1
60	71184	93307	77877	22123	06693	28816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 31 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.71184	9.93307	9.77877	10.22123	10.00093	10.22123	60
1	71205	93299	77906	22094	06701	23795	59
2	71226	93291	77935	22065	06709	23774	58
3	71247	93284	77963	22037	06716	23753	57
4	71268	93276	77992	22009	06724	23732	56
5	71289	93269	78020	21980	06731	23711	55
6	71310	93261	78049	21951	06739	23690	54
7	71331	93253	78077	21923	06747	23669	53
8	71352	93246	78106	21894	06754	23648	52
9	71373	93238	78135	21865	06762	23627	51
10	9.71393	9.93230	9.78163	10.21837	10.06770	10.21837	50
11	71414	93223	78192	21808	06777	23586	49
12	71435	93215	78220	21780	06785	23565	48
13	71456	93207	78249	21751	06793	23544	47
14	71477	93200	78277	21723	06800	23523	46
15	71498	93192	78306	21694	06808	23502	45
16	71519	93184	78334	21666	06816	23481	44
17	71539	93177	78363	21637	06823	23461	43
18	71560	93169	78391	21609	06831	23440	42
19	71581	93161	78419	21581	06839	23419	41
20	9.71602	9.93154	9.78448	10.21552	10.06846	10.21552	40
21	71622	93146	78476	21524	06854	23398	39
22	71643	93138	78505	21495	06862	23377	38
23	71664	93131	78533	21467	06869	23356	37
24	71685	93123	78562	21438	06877	23335	36
25	71705	93115	78590	21410	06885	23314	35
26	71726	93108	78618	21382	06892	23293	34
27	71747	93100	78647	21353	06900	23272	33
28	71767	93092	78675	21325	06908	23251	32
29	71788	93084	78704	21296	06916	23230	31
30	9.71809	9.93077	9.78732	10.21268	10.06923	10.21268	30
31	71829	93069	78760	21240	06931	23209	29
32	71850	93061	78789	21211	06939	23188	28
33	71870	93053	78817	21183	06947	23167	27
34	71891	93046	78845	21155	06954	23146	26
35	71911	93038	78874	21126	06962	23125	25
36	71932	93030	78902	21098	06970	23104	24
37	71952	93022	78930	21070	06978	23083	23
38	71973	93014	78959	21041	06986	23062	22
39	71994	93007	78987	21013	06993	23041	21
40	9.72014	9.92999	9.79015	10.20985	10.07001	10.20985	20
41	72034	92991	79043	20957	07009	23020	19
42	72055	92983	79072	20928	07017	22999	18
43	72075	92976	79100	20900	07024	22978	17
44	72096	92968	79128	20872	07032	22957	16
45	72116	92960	79156	20844	07040	22936	15
46	72137	92952	79185	20815	07048	22915	14
47	72157	92944	79213	20787	07056	22894	13
48	72177	92936	79241	20759	07064	22873	12
49	72198	92929	79269	20731	07071	22852	11
50	9.72218	9.92921	9.79297	10.20703	10.07079	10.20703	10
51	72238	92913	79326	20674	07087	22831	9
52	72259	92905	79354	20646	07095	22810	8
53	72279	92897	79382	20618	07103	22789	7
54	72299	92889	79410	20590	07111	22768	6
55	72320	92881	79438	20562	07119	22747	5
56	72340	92874	79466	20534	07126	22726	4
57	72360	92866	79495	20505	07134	22705	3
58	72381	92858	79523	20477	07142	22684	2
59	72401	92850	79551	20449	07150	22663	1
60	72421	92842	79579	20421	07158	22642	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 30 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.69897	9.93753	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.30103	60
1	69919	93746	76173	23827	06254	30081	59
2	69941	93738	76202	23798	06262	30059	58
3	69963	93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
4	69984	93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
5	70006	93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
6	70028	93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
7	70050	93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
8	70072	93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
9	70093	93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
10	9.70115	9.93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
11	70137	93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
12	70159	93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
13	70180	93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
14	70202	93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
15	70224	93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
16	70245	93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
17	70267	93628	76639	23361	06372	29733	43
18	70288	93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
19	70310	93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
20	9.70332	9.93606	9.76725	10.23275	10.06394	10.29608	40
21	70353	93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
22	70375	93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
23	70396	93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
24	70418	93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
25	70439	93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
26	70461	93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
27	70482	93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
28	70504	93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
29	70525	93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
30	9.70547	9.93532	9.77015	10.22985	10.06468	10.29453	30
31	70568	93525	77044	22956	06475	29432	29
32	70590	93517	77073	22927	06483	29410	28
33	70611	93510	77101	22899	06490	29389	27
34	70633	93502	77130	22870	06498	29367	26
35	70654	93495	77159	22841	06505	29346	25
36	70675	93487	77188	22812	06513	29325	24
37	70697	93480	77217	22783	06520	29303	23
38	70718	93472	77246	22754	06528	29282	22
39	70739	93465	77274	22726	06535	29261	21
40	9.70761	9.93457	9.77303	10.22697	10.06543	10.29239	20
41	70782	93450	77332	22668	06550	29218	19
42	70803	93442	77361	22639	06558	29197	18
43	70824	93435	77390	22610	06565	29176	17
44	70846	93427	77418	22582	06573	29154	16
45	70867	93420	77447	22553	06580	29133	15
46	70888	93412	77476	22524	06588	29112	14
47	70909	93405	77505	22495	06595	29091	13
48	70931	93397	77533	22467	06603	29069	12
49	70952	93390	77562	22438	06610	29048	11
50	9.70973	9.93382	9.77591	10.22409	10.06618	10.29027	10
51	70994	93375	77619	22381	06625	29006	9
52	71015	93367	77648	22352	06633	28985	8
53	71036	93360	77677	22323	06640	28964	7
54	71058	93352	77706	22294	06648	28942	6
55	71079	93344	77734	22266	06656	28921	5
56	71100	93337	77763	22237	06663	28900	4
57	71121	93329	77791	22209	06671	28879	3
58	71142	93322	77820	22180	06678	28858	2
59	71163	93314	77849	22151	06686	28837	1
60	71184	93307	77877	22123	06693	28816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. nt.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73611	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07141	10.26389	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82350	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 32 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.72421	9.92842	9.79579	10.20421	10.07153	10.27579	60
1	72441	92834	79607	20393	07166	27559	59
2	72461	92820	79635	20365	07174	27539	58
3	72482	92818	79663	20337	07182	27518	57
4	72502	92810	79691	20309	07190	27498	56
5	72522	92803	79719	20281	07197	27478	55
6	72542	92795	79747	20253	07205	27458	54
7	72562	92787	79776	20224	07213	27438	53
8	72582	92779	79804	20196	07221	27418	52
9	72602	92771	79832	20168	07229	27398	51
10	9.72622	9.92763	9.79860	10.20140	10.07237	10.27378	50
11	72643	92755	79888	20112	07245	27357	49
12	72663	92747	79916	20084	07253	27337	48
13	72683	92739	79944	20056	07261	27317	47
14	72703	92731	79972	20028	07269	27297	46
15	72723	92723	80000	20000	07277	27277	45
16	72743	92715	80028	19972	07285	27257	44
17	72763	92707	80056	19944	07293	27237	43
18	72783	92699	80084	19916	07301	27217	42
19	72803	92691	80112	19888	07309	27197	41
20	9.72823	9.92683	9.80140	10.19860	10.07317	10.27177	40
21	72843	92675	80168	19832	07325	27157	39
22	72863	92667	80195	19805	07333	27137	38
23	72883	92659	80223	19777	07341	27117	37
24	72902	92651	80251	19749	07349	27098	36
25	72922	92643	80279	19721	07357	27078	35
26	72942	92635	80307	19693	07365	27058	34
27	72962	92627	80335	19665	07373	27038	33
28	72982	92619	80363	19637	07381	27018	32
29	73002	92611	80391	19609	07389	26998	31
30	9.73022	9.92603	9.80419	10.19581	10.07397	10.26978	30
31	73041	92595	80447	19553	07405	26959	29
32	73061	92587	80474	19526	07413	26939	28
33	73081	92579	80502	19498	07421	26919	27
34	73101	92571	80530	19470	07429	26899	26
35	73121	92563	80558	19442	07437	26879	25
36	73140	92555	80586	19414	07445	26860	24
37	73160	92546	80614	19386	07453	26840	23
38	73180	92538	80642	19358	07462	26820	22
39	73200	92530	80669	19331	07470	26800	21
40	9.73219	9.92522	9.80697	10.19303	10.07478	10.26781	20
41	73239	92514	80725	19275	07486	26761	19
42	73259	92506	80753	19247	07494	26741	18
43	73278	92498	80781	19219	07502	26722	17
44	73298	92490	80808	19192	07510	26702	16
45	73318	92482	80836	19164	07518	26682	15
46	73337	92473	80864	19136	07527	26663	14
47	73357	92465	80892	19108	07535	26643	13
48	73377	92457	80919	19081	07543	26623	12
49	73396	92449	80947	19053	07551	26604	11
50	9.73416	9.92441	9.80975	10.19025	10.07559	10.26584	10
51	73435	92433	81003	18997	07567	26565	9
52	73455	92425	81030	18970	07575	26545	8
53	73474	92416	81058	18942	07584	26526	7
54	73494	92408	81086	18914	07592	26506	6
55	73513	92400	81113	18887	07600	26487	5
56	73533	92392	81141	18859	07608	26467	4
57	73552	92384	81169	18831	07616	26448	3
58	73572	92376	81196	18804	07624	26428	2
59	73591	92367	81224	18776	07633	26409	1
60	73611	92359	81252	18748	07641	26389	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73011	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07141	10.26379	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07647	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82350	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.



TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 34 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	74736	9.91857	9.82899	10.17101	10.08143	10.25244	60
1	74775	91849	82926	17074	08151	25225	59
2	74794	91840	82953	17047	08160	25206	58
3	74812	91832	82980	17020	08168	25188	57
4	74831	91823	83008	16992	08177	25169	56
5	74850	91815	83035	16965	08185	25150	55
6	74868	91806	83062	16938	08194	25132	54
7	74887	91798	83089	16911	08202	25113	53
8	74906	91789	83117	16883	08211	25094	52
9	74924	91781	83144	16856	08219	25076	51
10	74943	9.91772	9.83171	10.16829	10.08228	10.25057	50
11	74961	91763	83198	16802	08237	25039	49
12	74980	91755	83225	16775	08245	25020	48
13	74999	91746	83252	16748	08254	25001	47
14	75017	91738	83280	16720	08262	24983	46
15	75036	91729	83307	16693	08271	24964	45
16	75054	91720	83334	16666	08280	24946	44
17	75073	91712	83361	16639	08288	24927	43
18	75091	91703	83388	16612	08297	24909	42
19	75110	91695	83415	16585	08305	24890	41
20	75128	9.91686	9.83442	10.16558	10.08314	10.24872	40
21	75147	91677	83470	16530	08323	24853	39
22	75165	91669	83497	16503	08331	24835	38
23	75184	91660	83524	16476	08340	24816	37
24	75202	91651	83551	16449	08349	24798	36
25	75221	91643	83578	16422	08357	24779	35
26	75239	91634	83605	16395	08366	24761	34
27	75258	91625	83632	16368	08375	24742	33
28	75276	91617	83659	16341	08383	24724	32
29	75294	91608	83686	16314	08392	24706	31
30	75313	9.91599	9.83713	10.16287	10.08401	10.24687	30
31	75331	91591	83740	16260	08409	24669	29
32	75350	91582	83768	16232	08418	24650	28
33	75368	91573	83795	16205	08427	24632	27
34	75386	91565	83822	16178	08435	24614	26
35	75405	91556	83849	16151	08444	24595	25
36	75423	91547	83876	16124	08453	24577	24
37	75441	91538	83903	16097	08462	24559	23
38	75459	91530	83930	16070	08470	24541	22
39	75478	91521	83957	16043	08479	24522	21
40	75496	9.91512	9.83984	10.16016	10.08488	10.24504	20
41	75514	91504	84011	15989	08496	24486	19
42	75533	91495	84038	15962	08505	24467	18
43	75551	91486	84065	15935	08514	24449	17
44	75569	91477	84092	15908	08523	24431	16
45	75587	91469	84119	15881	08531	24413	15
46	75605	91460	84146	15854	08540	24395	14
47	75624	91451	84173	15827	08549	24376	13
48	75642	91442	84200	15800	08558	24358	12
49	75660	91433	84227	15773	08567	24340	11
50	75678	9.91425	9.84254	10.15746	10.08575	10.24322	10
51	75696	91416	84290	15720	08584	24304	9
52	75714	91407	84307	15693	08593	24286	8
53	75733	91398	84334	15666	08602	24267	7
54	75751	91389	84361	15639	08611	24249	6
55	75769	91381	84388	15612	08619	24231	5
56	75787	91372	84415	15585	08628	24213	4
57	75805	91363	84442	15558	08637	24195	3
58	75823	91354	84469	15531	08646	24177	2
59	75841	91345	84496	15504	08655	24159	1
60	75859	91336	84523	15477	08664	24141	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 35 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.75859	9.91336	84523	10.15477	10.08664	10.24141	60
1	75877	91328	84550	15450	08672	24123	59
2	75895	91319	84576	15424	08681	24105	58
3	75913	91310	84603	15397	08690	24087	57
4	75931	91301	84630	15370	08699	24069	56
5	75949	91292	84657	15343	08708	24051	55
6	75967	91283	84684	15316	08717	24033	54
7	75985	91274	84711	15289	08726	24015	53
8	76003	91266	84738	15262	08734	23997	52
9	76021	91257	84764	15236	08743	23979	51
10	9.76039	9.91248	9.84791	10.15209	10.08752	10.23961	50
11	76057	91239	84818	15182	08761	23943	49
12	76075	91230	84845	15155	08770	23925	48
13	76093	91221	84872	15128	08779	23907	47
14	76111	91212	84899	15101	08788	23889	46
15	76129	91203	84925	15075	08797	23871	45
16	76146	91194	84952	15048	08806	23854	44
17	76164	91185	84979	15021	08815	23836	43
18	76182	91176	85006	14994	08824	23818	42
19	76200	91167	85033	14967	08833	23800	41
20	9.76218	9.91158	9.85059	10.14941	10.08842	10.23782	40
21	76236	91149	85086	14914	08851	23764	39
22	76253	91141	85113	14887	08859	23747	38
23	76271	91132	85140	14860	08868	23729	37
24	76289	91123	85166	14834	08877	23711	36
25	76307	91114	85193	14807	08886	23693	35
26	76324	91105	85220	14780	08895	23676	34
27	76342	91096	85247	14753	08904	23658	33
28	76360	91087	85273	14727	08913	23640	32
29	76378	91078	85300	14700	08922	23622	31
30	9.76395	9.91069	9.85327	10.14673	10.08931	10.23605	30
31	76413	91060	85354	14646	08940	23587	29
32	76431	91051	85380	14620	08949	23569	28
33	76448	91042	85407	14593	08958	23552	27
34	76466	91033	85434	14566	08967	23534	26
35	76484	91023	85460	14540	08977	23516	25
36	76501	91014	85487	14513	08986	23499	24
37	76519	91005	85514	14486	08995	23481	23
38	76537	90996	85540	14460	09004	23463	22
39	76554	90987	85567	14433	09013	23446	21
40	9.76572	9.90978	9.85594	10.14406	10.09022	10.23428	20
41	76590	90969	85620	14380	09031	23410	19
42	76607	90960	85647	14353	09040	23393	18
43	76625	90951	85674	14326	09049	23375	17
44	76642	90942	85700	14300	09058	23358	16
45	76660	90933	85727	14273	09067	23340	15
46	76677	90924	85754	14246	09076	23323	14
47	76695	90915	85780	14220	09085	23305	13
48	76712	90906	85807	14193	09094	23288	12
49	76730	90896	85834	14166	09104	23270	11
50	9.76747	9.90887	9.85860	10.14140	10.09113	10.23253	10
51	76765	90878	85887	14113	09122	23235	9
52	76782	90869	85913	14087	09131	23218	8
53	76800	90860	85940	14060	09140	23200	7
54	76817	90851	85967	14033	09149	23183	6
55	76835	90842	85993	14007	09158	23165	5
56	76852	90832	86020	13980	09168	23148	4
57	76870	90823	86046	13954	09177	23130	3
58	76887	90814	86073	13927	09186	23113	2
59	76904	90805	86100	13900	09195	23096	1
60	76922	90796	86126	13874	09204	23078	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 36 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.76922	9.90796	9.86126	10.13874	10.09204	10.23078	60
1	76939	90787	86153	13847	09213	23061	59
2	76957	90777	86179	13821	09223	23043	58
3	76974	90768	86206	13794	09232	23026	57
4	76991	90759	86232	13768	09241	23009	56
5	77009	90750	86259	13741	09250	22991	55
6	77026	90741	86285	13715	09259	22974	54
7	77043	90731	86312	13688	09269	22957	53
8	77061	90722	86338	13662	09278	22939	52
9	77078	90713	86365	13635	09287	22922	51
10	9.77095	9.90704	9.86392	10.13608	10.09296	10.22905	50
11	77112	90694	86418	13582	09306	22888	49
12	77130	90685	86445	13555	09315	22870	48
13	77147	90676	86471	13529	09324	22853	47
14	77164	90667	86498	13502	09333	22836	46
15	77181	90657	86524	13476	09343	22819	45
16	77199	90648	86551	13449	09352	22801	44
17	77216	90639	86577	13423	09361	22784	43
18	77233	90630	86603	13397	09370	22767	42
19	77250	90620	86630	13370	09380	22750	41
20	9.77268	9.90611	9.86656	10.13344	10.09389	10.22732	40
21	77285	90602	86683	13317	09398	22715	39
22	77302	90592	86709	13291	09408	22698	38
23	77319	90583	86736	13264	09417	22681	37
24	77336	90574	86762	13238	09426	22664	36
25	77353	90565	86789	13211	09435	22647	35
26	77370	90555	86815	13185	09445	22630	34
27	77387	90546	86842	13158	09454	22613	33
28	77405	90537	86868	13132	09463	22595	32
29	77422	90527	86894	13106	09473	22578	31
30	9.77439	9.90518	9.86921	10.13079	10.09482	10.22561	30
31	77456	90509	86947	13053	09491	22544	29
32	77473	90499	86974	13026	09501	22527	28
33	77490	90490	87000	13000	09510	22510	27
34	77507	90480	87027	12973	09520	22493	26
35	77524	90471	87053	12947	09529	22476	25
36	77541	90462	87079	12921	09538	22459	24
37	77558	90452	87106	12894	09548	22442	23
38	77575	90443	87132	12868	09557	22425	22
39	77592	90434	87158	12842	09566	22408	21
40	9.77609	9.90424	9.87185	10.12815	10.09576	10.22391	20
41	77626	90415	87211	12789	09585	22374	19
42	77643	90405	87238	12762	09595	22357	18
43	77660	90396	87264	12736	09604	22340	17
44	77677	90386	87290	12710	09614	22323	16
45	77694	90377	87317	12683	09623	22306	15
46	77711	90368	87343	12657	09632	22289	14
47	77727	90358	87369	12631	09642	22273	13
48	77744	90349	87396	12604	09651	22256	12
49	77761	90339	87422	12578	09661	22239	11
50	9.77778	9.90330	9.87448	10.12552	10.09670	10.22222	10
51	77795	90320	87475	12525	09680	22205	9
52	77812	90311	87502	12499	09689	22188	8
53	77829	90301	87527	12473	09699	22171	7
54	77846	90292	87554	12446	09708	22154	6
55	77862	90282	87580	12420	09718	22138	5
56	77879	90273	87606	12394	09727	22121	4
57	77896	90263	87633	12367	09737	22104	3
58	77913	90254	87659	12341	09746	22087	2
59	77930	90244	87685	12315	09756	22070	1
60	77946	90235	87711	12289	09765	22054	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 39 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.79867	9.89050	9.90837	10.09163	10.10950	10.10113	60
1	79903	89040	90863	09137	10960	20097	59
2	79918	89030	90889	09111	10970	20082	58
3	79934	89020	90914	09086	10980	20066	57
4	79950	89009	90940	09060	10991	20050	56
5	79965	88999	90966	09034	11001	20035	55
6	79981	88989	90992	09008	11011	20019	54
7	79996	88973	91018	08982	11022	20004	53
8	80012	88968	91043	08957	11032	19988	52
9	80027	88963	91069	08931	11042	19973	51
10	9.80043	9.88943	9.91095	10.08905	10.11052	10.19957	50
11	80058	88937	91121	08879	11063	19942	49
12	80074	88927	91147	08853	11073	19926	48
13	80089	88917	91172	08828	11083	19911	47
14	80105	88906	91198	08802	11094	19895	46
15	80120	88896	91224	08776	11104	19880	45
16	80136	88886	91250	08750	11114	19864	44
17	80151	88875	91276	08724	11125	19849	43
18	80166	88865	91301	08699	11135	19834	42
19	80182	88855	91327	08673	11145	19818	41
20	9.80197	9.88844	9.91353	10.08647	10.11156	10.19803	40
21	80213	88834	91379	08621	11166	19787	39
22	80228	88824	91404	08596	11176	19772	38
23	80244	88813	91430	08570	11187	19756	37
24	80259	88803	91456	08544	11197	19741	36
25	80274	88793	91482	08518	11207	19726	35
26	80290	88782	91507	08493	11218	19710	34
27	80305	88772	91533	08467	11228	19695	33
28	80320	88761	91559	08441	11239	19680	32
29	80336	88751	91585	08415	11249	19664	31
30	9.80351	9.88741	9.91610	10.08390	10.11259	10.19649	30
31	80366	88730	91636	08364	11270	19634	29
32	80382	88720	91662	08338	11280	19618	28
33	80397	88709	91688	08312	11291	19603	27
34	80412	88699	91713	08287	11301	19588	26
35	80428	88688	91739	08261	11312	19572	25
36	80443	88678	91765	08235	11322	19557	24
37	80458	88668	91791	08209	11332	19542	23
38	80473	88657	91816	08184	11343	19527	22
39	80489	88647	91842	08158	11353	19511	21
40	9.80504	9.88636	9.91808	10.08132	10.11364	10.19496	20
41	80519	88626	91833	08107	11374	19481	19
42	80534	88615	91859	08081	11385	19466	18
43	80550	88605	91885	08055	11395	19450	17
44	80565	88594	91911	08029	11406	19435	16
45	80580	88584	91936	08004	11416	19420	15
46	80595	88573	91962	07978	11427	19405	14
47	80610	88563	91988	07952	11437	19390	13
48	80625	88552	92013	07927	11448	19375	12
49	80641	88542	92039	07901	11458	19359	11
50	9.80656	9.88531	9.92125	10.07875	10.11469	10.19344	10
51	80671	88521	92150	07850	11479	19329	9
52	80686	88510	92176	07824	11490	19314	8
53	80701	88499	92202	07798	11501	19299	7
54	80716	88489	92227	07773	11511	19284	6
55	80731	88478	92253	07747	11522	19269	5
56	80746	88468	92279	07721	11532	19254	4
57	80762	88457	92304	07696	11543	19238	3
58	80777	88447	92330	07670	11553	19223	2
59	80792	88436	92356	07644	11564	19208	1
60	80807	88425	92381	07619	11575	19193	0
Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M	

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 40 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.80807	1.00000	9.92381	10.07019	10.11575	10.11593	60
1	80822	88415	92407	07593	11585	19178	59
2	80837	88394	92433	07567	11596	19163	58
3	80852	88374	92458	07542	11606	19148	57
4	80867	88353	92484	07516	11617	19133	56
5	80882	88332	92510	07490	11628	19118	55
6	80897	88312	92535	07465	11638	19103	54
7	80912	88291	92561	07439	11649	19088	53
8	80927	88270	92587	07413	11660	19073	52
9	80942	88250	92612	07388	11670	19058	51
10	80957	88229	9.92638	10.07362	10.11681	10.19043	50
11	80972	88208	92663	07337	11692	19028	49
12	80987	88188	92689	07311	11702	19013	48
13	81002	88167	92715	07285	11713	18998	47
14	81017	88146	92740	07260	11724	18983	46
15	81032	88125	92766	07234	11734	18968	45
16	81047	88104	92792	07208	11745	18954	44
17	81061	88083	92817	07183	11756	18939	43
18	81076	88062	92843	07157	11766	18924	42
19	81091	88041	9.92868	10.07132	11777	18909	41
20	81106	88020	9.92894	10.07106	10.11788	10.18894	40
21	81121	88000	92920	07080	11799	18879	39
22	81136	87979	92945	07055	11809	18864	38
23	81151	87958	92971	07029	11820	18849	37
24	81166	87937	92996	07004	11831	18834	36
25	81180	87916	93022	06978	11842	18820	35
26	81195	87895	93048	06952	11852	18805	34
27	81210	87874	93073	06927	11863	18790	33
28	81225	87853	93099	06901	11874	18775	32
29	81240	87832	93124	06876	11885	18760	31
30	81254	87811	9.93150	10.06850	10.11895	10.18746	30
31	81269	87790	93175	06825	11906	18731	29
32	81284	87769	93201	06799	11917	18716	28
33	81299	87748	93227	06773	11928	18701	27
34	81314	87727	93252	06748	11939	18686	26
35	81328	87706	93278	06722	11949	18672	25
36	81343	87685	93303	06697	11960	18657	24
37	81358	87664	93329	06671	11971	18642	23
38	81372	87643	93354	06646	11982	18628	22
39	81387	87622	93380	06620	11993	18613	21
40	81402	87601	9.93406	10.06594	10.12004	10.18598	20
41	81417	87580	93431	06569	12015	18583	19
42	81431	87559	93457	06543	12025	18569	18
43	81446	87538	93482	06518	12036	18554	17
44	81461	87517	93508	06492	12047	18539	16
45	81475	87496	93533	06467	12058	18525	15
46	81490	87475	93559	06441	12069	18510	14
47	81505	87454	93584	06416	12080	18495	13
48	81519	87433	93610	06390	12091	18481	12
49	81534	87412	93636	06364	12102	18466	11
50	81549	87391	9.93661	10.06339	10.12113	10.18451	10
51	81563	87370	93687	06313	12123	18437	9
52	81578	87349	93712	06288	12134	18422	8
53	81592	87328	93738	06262	12145	18408	7
54	81607	87307	93763	06237	12156	18393	6
55	81622	87286	93789	06211	12167	18378	5
56	81636	87265	93814	06186	12178	18364	4
57	81651	87244	93840	06160	12189	18349	3
58	81665	87223	93865	06135	12200	18335	2
59	81680	87202	93891	06109	12211	18320	1
60	81694	87181	93916	06084	12222	18306	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 41 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant	
0	9.81094	9.87778	9.93916	10.06084	10.12222	10.18306	60
1	81709	87767	93942	06058	12233	18291	59
2	81723	87756	93967	06033	12244	18277	58
3	81738	87745	93993	06007	12255	18262	57
4	81752	87734	94018	05982	12266	18248	56
5	81767	87723	94044	05956	12277	18233	55
6	81781	87712	94069	05931	12288	18219	54
7	81796	87701	94095	05905	12299	18204	53
8	81810	87690	94120	05880	12310	18190	52
9	81825	87679	94146	05854	12321	18175	51
10	9.81839	9.87668	9.94171	10.05829	10.12332	10.18161	50
11	81854	87657	94197	05803	12343	18146	49
12	81868	87646	94222	05778	12354	18132	48
13	81882	87635	94248	05752	12365	18118	47
14	81897	87624	94273	05727	12376	18103	46
15	81911	87613	94299	05701	12387	18089	45
16	81926	87601	94324	05676	12399	18074	44
17	81940	87590	94350	05650	12410	18060	43
18	81955	87579	94375	05625	12421	18045	42
19	81969	87568	94401	05600	12432	18031	41
20	9.81983	9.87557	9.94426	10.05574	10.12443	10.18017	40
21	81998	87546	94452	05548	12454	18002	39
22	82012	87535	94477	05523	12465	17988	38
23	82026	87524	94503	05497	12476	17974	37
24	82041	87513	94528	05472	12487	17959	36
25	82055	87501	94554	05446	12499	17945	35
26	82069	87490	94579	05421	12510	17931	34
27	82084	87479	94604	05396	12521	17916	33
28	82098	87468	94630	05370	12532	17902	32
29	82112	87457	94655	05345	12543	17888	31
30	9.82126	9.87446	9.94681	10.05319	10.12554	10.17874	30
31	82141	87434	94706	05294	12566	17859	29
32	82155	87423	94732	05268	12577	17845	28
33	82169	87412	94757	05243	12588	17831	27
34	82184	87401	94783	05217	12599	17816	26
35	82198	87390	94808	05192	12610	17802	25
36	82212	87378	94834	05166	12622	17788	24
37	82226	87367	94859	05141	12633	17774	23
38	82240	87356	94884	05116	12644	17760	22
39	82255	87345	94910	05090	12655	17745	21
40	9.82269	9.87334	9.94935	10.05065	10.12665	10.17731	20
41	82283	87322	94961	05039	12678	17717	19
42	82297	87311	94986	05014	12689	17703	18
43	82311	87300	95012	04988	12700	17689	17
44	82326	87288	95037	04963	12712	17674	16
45	82340	87277	95062	04938	12723	17660	15
46	82354	87266	95088	04912	12734	17645	14
47	82368	87255	95113	04887	12745	17632	13
48	82382	87243	95139	04861	12757	17618	12
49	82396	87232	95164	04836	12768	17604	11
50	9.82410	9.87221	9.95190	10.04810	10.12779	10.17590	10
51	82424	87209	95215	04785	12791	17576	9
52	82439	87198	95240	04760	12802	17561	8
53	82453	87187	95266	04734	12813	17547	7
54	82467	87175	95291	04709	12825	17533	6
55	82481	87164	95317	04683	12836	17519	5
56	82495	87153	95342	04658	12847	17505	4
57	82509	87141	95368	04632	12859	17491	3
58	82523	87130	95393	04607	12870	17477	2
59	82537	87119	95418	04582	12881	17463	1
60	82551	87107	95444	04556	12893	17449	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	N.



TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 42 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8:551	9:87107	1:95444	10:04556	10:12893	10:17449	60
1	8:565	87096	95469	04531	12904	17435	59
2	8:579	87085	95485	04505	12915	17421	58
3	8:593	87073	95520	04480	12927	17407	57
4	8:607	87062	95545	04455	12938	17393	56
5	8:621	87050	95571	04429	12950	17379	55
6	8:635	87039	95596	04404	12961	17365	54
7	8:649	87028	95622	04378	12972	17351	53
8	8:663	87016	95647	04353	12984	17337	52
9	8:677	87005	95672	04328	12995	17323	51
10	8:691	86993	95698	04302	10:13007	10:17309	50
11	8:705	86982	95723	04277	13018	17295	49
12	8:719	86970	95748	04252	13030	17281	48
13	8:733	86959	95774	04226	13041	17267	47
14	8:747	86947	95799	04201	13053	17253	46
15	8:761	86936	95825	04175	13064	17239	45
16	8:775	86924	95850	04150	13076	17225	44
17	8:788	86913	95875	04125	13087	17212	43
18	8:802	86902	95901	04099	13098	17198	42
19	8:816	86890	95926	04074	13110	17184	41
20	8:830	86879	95952	10:04048	10:13121	10:17170	40
21	8:844	86867	95977	04023	13133	17156	39
22	8:858	86855	96002	03998	13145	17142	38
23	8:872	86844	96028	03972	13156	17128	37
24	8:885	86832	96053	03947	13168	17115	36
25	8:899	86821	96078	03922	13179	17101	35
26	8:913	86809	96104	03896	13191	17087	34
27	8:927	86798	96129	03871	13202	17073	33
28	8:941	86786	96155	03845	13214	17059	32
29	8:955	86775	96180	03820	13225	17045	31
30	8:968	86763	96205	10:03795	10:13237	10:17032	30
31	8:982	86752	96231	03769	13248	17018	29
32	8:996	86740	96256	03744	13260	17004	28
33	8:1010	86728	96281	03719	13272	16990	27
34	8:1023	86717	96307	03693	13283	16977	26
35	8:1037	86705	96332	03668	13295	16963	25
36	8:1051	86694	96357	03643	13306	16949	24
37	8:1065	86682	96382	03617	13318	16935	23
38	8:1078	86670	96408	03592	13330	16922	22
39	8:1092	86659	96433	03567	13341	16908	21
40	8:1106	86647	96459	10:03541	10:13353	10:16894	20
41	8:1120	86635	96484	03516	13365	16880	19
42	8:1133	86624	96510	03490	13376	16867	18
43	8:1147	86612	96535	03465	13388	16853	17
44	8:1161	86600	96560	03440	13400	16839	16
45	8:1174	86589	96586	03414	13411	16826	15
46	8:1188	86577	96611	03389	13423	16812	14
47	8:1202	86565	96636	03364	13435	16798	13
48	8:1215	86554	96662	03338	13446	16785	12
49	8:1229	86542	96687	03313	13458	16771	11
50	8:1242	86530	96712	10:03288	10:13470	10:16758	10
51	8:1256	86518	96738	03262	13482	16744	9
52	8:1270	86507	96763	03237	13493	16730	8
53	8:1283	86495	96788	03212	13505	16717	7
54	8:1297	86483	96814	03186	13517	16703	6
55	8:1311	86472	96839	03161	13528	16690	5
56	8:1324	86460	96864	03136	13540	16676	4
57	8:1338	86448	96890	03110	13552	16662	3
58	8:1351	86436	96915	03085	13564	16649	2
59	8:1365	86425	96940	03060	13575	16635	1
60	8:1378	86413	96966	03034	13587	16622	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 43 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.83378	9.86413	9.96966	10.03034	10.13507	10.16622	60
1	83392	86401	96991	03009	13599	16608	59
2	83405	86329	97016	02984	13611	16595	58
3	83419	86377	97042	02958	13623	16581	57
4	83432	86366	97067	02933	13634	16568	56
5	83446	86354	97092	02908	13646	16554	55
6	83459	86342	97118	02882	13658	16541	54
7	83473	86330	97143	02857	13670	16527	53
8	83480	86318	97168	02832	13682	16514	52
9	83500	86306	97193	02807	13694	16500	51
10	9.83513	9.86295	9.97219	10.02781	10.13705	10.16487	50
11	83527	86283	97244	02756	13717	16473	49
12	83540	86271	97269	02731	13729	16460	48
13	83554	86259	97295	02705	13741	16446	47
14	83567	86247	97320	02680	13753	16433	46
15	83581	86235	97345	02655	13765	16419	45
16	83594	86223	97371	02629	13777	16406	44
17	83608	86211	97396	02604	13789	16392	43
18	83621	86200	97421	02579	13800	16379	42
19	83634	86188	97447	02553	13812	16366	41
20	9.83648	9.86176	9.97472	10.02528	10.13824	10.16352	40
21	83661	86164	97497	02503	13836	16339	39
22	83674	86152	97523	02477	13848	16326	38
23	83688	86140	97548	02452	13860	16312	37
24	83701	86128	97573	02427	13872	16299	36
25	83715	86116	97598	02402	13884	16285	35
26	83728	86104	97624	02376	13896	16272	34
27	83741	86092	97649	02351	13908	16259	33
28	83755	86080	97674	02326	13920	16245	32
29	83768	86068	97700	02300	13932	16232	31
30	9.83781	9.86056	9.97725	10.02275	10.13944	10.16219	30
31	83795	86044	97750	02250	13956	16205	29
32	83808	86032	97776	02224	13968	16192	28
33	83821	86020	97801	02199	13980	16179	27
34	83834	86008	97826	02174	13992	16166	26
35	83848	85996	97851	02149	14004	16152	25
36	83861	85984	97877	02123	14016	16139	24
37	83874	85972	97902	02098	14028	16126	23
38	83887	85960	97927	02073	14040	16113	22
39	83901	85948	97953	02047	14052	16099	21
40	9.83914	9.85936	9.97978	10.02022	10.14064	10.16086	20
41	83927	85924	98003	01997	14076	16073	19
42	83940	85912	98029	01971	14088	16060	18
43	83954	85900	98054	01946	14100	16046	17
44	83967	85888	98079	01921	14112	16033	16
45	83980	85876	98104	01896	14124	16020	15
46	83993	85864	98130	01870	14136	16007	14
47	84006	85851	98155	01845	14149	15994	13
48	84020	85839	98180	01820	14161	15980	12
49	84033	85827	98206	01794	14173	15967	11
50	9.84046	9.85815	9.98231	10.01769	10.14185	10.15954	10
51	84059	85803	98256	01744	14197	15941	9
52	84072	85791	98281	01719	14209	15928	8
53	84085	85779	98307	01693	14221	15915	7
54	84099	85766	98332	01668	14234	15901	6
55	84112	85754	98357	01643	14246	15888	5
56	84125	85742	98383	01617	14258	15875	4
57	84138	85730	98408	01592	14270	15862	3
58	84151	85718	98433	01567	14282	15849	2
59	84164	85706	98458	01542	14294	15836	1
60	84177	85693	98484	01516	14307	15823	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	



TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 44 Degs:

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.84177	9.85693	9.98484	10.05616	10.14307	10.15823	60
1	84190	85681	98509	01491	14319	15810	59
2	84203	85669	98534	01466	14331	15797	58
3	84216	85657	98560	01440	14343	15784	57
4	84229	85645	98585	01415	14355	15771	56
5	84242	85632	98610	01390	14368	15758	55
6	84255	85620	98635	01365	14380	15745	54
7	84269	85608	98661	01339	14392	15732	53
8	84282	85596	98686	01314	14404	15718	52
9	84295	85583	98711	01289	14417	15705	51
10	9.84308	9.85571	9.98737	10.01263	10.14429	10.15692	50
11	84321	85559	98762	01238	14441	15679	49
12	84334	85547	98787	01213	14453	15666	48
13	84347	85534	98812	01188	14466	15653	47
14	84360	85522	98838	01162	14478	15640	46
15	84373	85510	98863	01137	14490	15627	45
16	84385	85497	98888	01112	14503	15615	44
17	84398	85485	98913	01087	14515	15602	43
18	84411	85473	98939	01061	14527	15589	42
19	84424	85460	98964	01036	14540	15576	41
20	9.84437	9.85448	9.98989	10.01011	10.14552	10.15563	40
21	84450	85436	99015	00985	14564	15550	39
22	84463	85423	99040	00960	14577	15537	38
23	84476	85411	99065	00935	14589	15524	37
24	84489	85399	99090	00910	14601	15511	36
25	84502	85386	99116	00884	14614	15498	35
26	84515	85374	99141	00859	14626	15485	34
27	84528	85361	99166	00834	14639	15472	33
28	84540	85349	99191	00809	14651	15460	32
29	84553	85337	99217	00783	14663	15447	31
30	9.84566	9.85324	9.99242	10.00758	10.14676	10.15434	30
31	84579	85312	99267	00733	14688	15421	29
32	84592	85299	99293	00707	14701	15408	28
33	84605	85287	99318	00682	14713	15395	27
34	84618	85274	99343	00657	14726	15382	26
35	84630	85262	99368	00632	14738	15370	25
36	84643	85250	99394	00606	14750	15357	24
37	84656	85237	99419	00581	14763	15344	23
38	84669	85225	99444	00556	14775	15331	22
39	84682	85212	99469	00531	14788	15318	21
40	9.84694	9.85200	9.99495	10.00505	10.14800	10.15306	20
41	84707	85187	99520	00480	14813	15293	19
42	84720	85175	99545	00455	14825	15280	18
43	84733	85162	99570	00430	14838	15267	17
44	84745	85150	99596	00404	14850	15255	16
45	84758	85137	99621	00379	14863	15242	15
46	84771	85125	99646	00354	14875	15229	14
47	84784	85112	99672	00328	14888	15216	13
48	84796	85100	99697	00303	14900	15204	12
49	84809	85087	99722	00278	14913	15191	11
50	9.84822	9.85074	9.99747	10.00253	10.14926	10.15178	10
51	84835	85062	99773	00227	14938	15165	9
52	84847	85049	99798	00202	14951	15153	8
53	84860	85037	99823	00177	14963	15140	7
54	84873	85024	99848	00152	14976	15127	6
55	84885	85012	99874	00126	14988	15115	5
56	84898	84999	99899	00101	15001	15102	4
57	84911	84986	99924	00076	15014	15089	3
58	84923	84974	99949	00051	15026	15077	2
59	84936	84961	99975	00025	15039	15064	1
60	84949	84949	10.00000	00000	15051	15051	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 43 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.83378	9.86413	9.96966	10.03034	10.13507	10.16622	60
1	83392	86401	96991	03009	13599	16608	59
2	83405	86389	97016	02984	13611	16595	58
3	83419	86377	97042	02958	13623	16581	57
4	83432	86366	97067	02933	13634	16568	56
5	83446	86354	97092	02908	13646	16554	55
6	83459	86342	97118	02882	13658	16541	54
7	83473	86330	97143	02857	13670	16527	53
8	83486	86318	97168	02832	13682	16514	52
9	83500	86306	97193	02807	13694	16500	51
10	9.83513	9.86195	9.97219	10.02781	10.13705	10.16487	50
11	83527	86183	97244	02756	13717	16473	49
12	83540	86171	97269	02731	13729	16460	48
13	83554	86159	97295	02705	13741	16446	47
14	83567	86147	97320	02680	13753	16433	46
15	83581	86135	97345	02655	13765	16419	45
16	83594	86123	97371	02629	13777	16406	44
17	83608	86111	97396	02604	13789	16392	43
18	83621	86100	97421	02579	13800	16379	42
19	83634	86088	97447	02553	13812	16366	41
20	9.83648	9.86176	9.97472	10.02528	10.13824	10.16352	40
21	83661	86164	97497	02503	13836	16339	39
22	83674	86152	97523	02477	13848	16326	38
23	83688	86140	97548	02452	13860	16312	37
24	83701	86128	97573	02427	13872	16299	36
25	83715	86116	97598	02402	13884	16285	35
26	83728	86104	97624	02376	13896	16272	34
27	83741	86092	97649	02351	13908	16259	33
28	83755	86080	97674	02326	13920	16245	32
29	83768	86068	97700	02300	13932	16232	31
30	9.83781	9.86056	9.97725	10.02275	10.13944	10.16219	30
31	83795	86044	97750	02250	13956	16205	29
32	83808	86032	97776	02224	13968	16192	28
33	83821	86020	97801	02199	13980	16179	27
34	83834	86008	97826	02174	13992	16166	26
35	83848	85996	97851	02149	14004	16152	25
36	83861	85984	97877	02123	14016	16139	24
37	83874	85972	97902	02098	14028	16126	23
38	83887	85960	97927	02073	14040	16113	22
39	83901	85948	97953	02047	14052	16099	21
40	9.83914	9.85936	9.97978	10.02022	10.14064	10.16086	20
41	83927	85924	98003	01997	14076	16073	19
42	83940	85912	98029	01971	14088	16060	18
43	83954	85900	98054	01946	14100	16046	17
44	83967	85888	98079	01921	14112	16033	16
45	83980	85876	98104	01896	14124	16020	15
46	83993	85864	98130	01870	14136	16007	14
47	84006	85851	98155	01845	14149	15994	13
48	84020	85839	98180	01820	14161	15980	12
49	84033	85827	98206	01794	14173	15967	11
50	9.84046	9.85815	9.98231	10.01769	10.14185	10.15954	10
51	84059	85803	98256	01744	14197	15941	9
52	84072	85791	98281	01719	14209	15928	8
53	84085	85779	98307	01693	14221	15915	7
54	84099	85766	98332	01668	14234	15901	6
55	84112	85754	98357	01643	14246	15888	5
56	84125	85742	98383	01617	14258	15875	4
57	84138	85730	98408	01592	14270	15862	3
58	84151	85718	98433	01567	14282	15849	2
59	84164	85706	98458	01542	14294	15836	1
60	84177	85693	98484	01516	14307	15823	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M	1.d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	M.
0	849	910	973	1035	1098	1160	1225	1289	1354	1419	1484	1550	1617	1684	0
1	850	911	974	1036	1099	1161	1226	1290	1355	1420	1485	1551	1618	1685	1
2	851	913	975	1037	1100	1164	1227	1291	1356	1421	1486	1552	1619	1686	2
3	852	914	976	1038	1101	1165	1228	1292	1357	1422	1487	1553	1620	1687	3
4	853	915	977	1040	1102	1166	1229	1294	1358	1423	1488	1554	1621	1688	4
5	854	916	978	1041	1104	1167	1230	1295	1359	1424	1490	1556	1622	1689	5
6	855	917	979	1042	1105	1168	1232	1296	1360	1425	1491	1557	1623	1690	6
7	856	918	980	1043	1106	1169	1233	1297	1361	1426	1492	1558	1624	1691	7
8	857	919	981	1044	1107	1170	1234	1298	1362	1427	1493	1559	1625	1692	8
9	858	920	982	1045	1108	1171	1235	1299	1363	1428	1494	1560	1626	1693	9
10	859	921	983	1046	1109	1172	1236	1300	1364	1429	1495	1561	1627	1694	10
11	860	922	984	1047	1110	1173	1237	1301	1365	1431	1496	1562	1628	1695	11
12	861	923	985	1048	1111	1174	1238	1302	1366	1432	1497	1563	1629	1696	12
13	862	924	986	1049	1112	1175	1239	1303	1367	1433	1498	1564	1630	1697	13
14	863	925	987	1050	1113	1176	1240	1304	1368	1434	1499	1565	1631	1698	14
15	864	926	988	1051	1114	1177	1241	1305	1369	1435	1500	1566	1632	1699	15
16	865	927	989	1052	1115	1178	1242	1306	1371	1436	1501	1567	1633	1700	16
17	866	928	990	1053	1116	1180	1243	1307	1372	1437	1502	1568	1634	1701	17
18	867	929	991	1054	1117	1181	1244	1308	1373	1438	1503	1569	1635	1702	18
19	868	930	992	1055	1118	1182	1245	1310	1374	1439	1504	1570	1636	1703	19
20	869	931	993	1056	1119	1183	1246	1311	1375	1440	1505	1571	1637	1704	20
21	870	932	994	1057	1120	1184	1247	1312	1376	1441	1506	1572	1638	1705	21
22	871	933	995	1058	1121	1185	1248	1313	1377	1442	1507	1573	1639	1706	22
23	872	934	996	1059	1122	1186	1250	1314	1378	1443	1508	1574	1640	1707	23
24	873	935	997	1060	1123	1187	1251	1315	1379	1444	1509	1575	1641	1708	24
25	874	936	998	1061	1124	1188	1252	1316	1381	1445	1510	1576	1642	1709	25
26	875	937	1000	1062	1125	1189	1253	1317	1382	1446	1511	1577	1643	1710	26
27	876	938	1001	1064	1127	1190	1254	1318	1383	1447	1512	1578	1644	1711	27
28	877	939	1002	1065	1128	1191	1255	1319	1384	1448	1513	1579	1645	1712	28
29	878	941	1003	1066	1129	1192	1256	1320	1385	1449	1514	1580	1646	1713	29
30	880	942	1004	1067	1130	1193	1257	1321	1386	1451	1515	1581	1647	1714	30
31	881	943	1005	1068	1131	1194	1258	1322	1387	1452	1516	1582	1648	1715	31
32	882	944	1006	1069	1132	1195	1259	1323	1388	1453	1517	1583	1649	1716	32
33	883	945	1007	1070	1133	1196	1260	1324	1389	1454	1518	1584	1650	1717	33
34	884	946	1008	1071	1134	1197	1261	1325	1390	1455	1519	1585	1651	1718	34
35	885	947	1009	1072	1135	1198	1262	1326	1391	1456	1520	1586	1652	1719	35
36	886	948	1010	1073	1136	1199	1263	1327	1392	1457	1521	1587	1653	1720	36
37	887	949	1011	1074	1137	1201	1264	1328	1393	1458	1522	1588	1654	1721	37
38	888	950	1012	1075	1138	1202	1265	1329	1394	1459	1523	1589	1655	1722	38
39	889	951	1013	1076	1139	1203	1266	1330	1395	1460	1524	1590	1656	1723	39
40	890	952	1014	1077	1140	1204	1267	1331	1396	1461	1525	1591	1657	1724	40
41	891	953	1015	1078	1141	1205	1268	1332	1397	1462	1526	1592	1658	1725	41
42	892	954	1016	1079	1142	1206	1269	1333	1398	1463	1527	1593	1659	1726	42
43	893	955	1017	1080	1143	1207	1270	1334	1399	1464	1528	1594	1660	1727	43
44	894	956	1018	1081	1144	1208	1271	1335	1400	1465	1529	1595	1661	1728	44
45	895	957	1019	1082	1145	1209	1272	1336	1401	1466	1530	1596	1662	1729	45
46	896	958	1020	1083	1146	1210	1273	1337	1402	1467	1531	1597	1663	1730	46
47	897	959	1021	1084	1147	1211	1274	1338	1403	1468	1532	1598	1664	1731	47
48	898	960	1022	1085	1148	1212	1275	1339	1404	1469	1533	1599	1665	1732	48
49	899	961	1023	1086	1149	1213	1276	1340	1405	1470	1534	1600	1666	1733	49
50	900	962	1024	1087	1150	1214	1277	1341	1406	1471	1535	1601	1667	1734	50
51	901	963	1025	1088	1151	1215	1278	1342	1407	1472	1536	1602	1668	1735	51
52	902	964	1026	1089	1152	1216	1279	1343	1408	1473	1537	1603	1669	1736	52
53	903	965	1027	1090	1153	1217	1280	1344	1409	1474	1538	1604	1670	1737	53
54	904	966	1028	1091	1154	1218	1281	1345	1410	1475	1539	1605	1671	1738	54
55	905	967	1029	1092	1155	1219	1282	1346	1411	1476	1540	1606	1672	1739	55
56	906	968	1030	1093	1156	1220	1283	1347	1412	1477	1541	1607	1673	1740	56
57	907	969	1031	1094	1157	1221	1284	1348	1413	1478	1542	1608	1674	1741	57
58	908	970	1032	1095	1158	1222	1285	1349	1414	1479	1543	1609	1675	1742	58
59	909	971	1033	1096	1159	1223	1286	1350	1415	1480	1544	1610	1676	1743	59
60	910	972	1034	1097	1160	1224	1287	1351	1416	1481	1545	1611	1677	1744	60
61	911	973	1035	1098	1161	1225	1288	1352	1417	1482	1546	1612	1678	1745	61
62	912	974	1036	1099	1162	1226	1289	1353	1418	1483	1547	1613	1679	1746	62
63	913	975	1037	1100	1163	1227	1290	1354	1419	1484	1548	1614	1680	1747	63
64	914	976	1038	1101	1164	1228	1291	1355	1420	1485	1549	1615	1681	1748	64
65	915	977	1039	1102	1165	1229	1292	1356	1421	1486	1550	1616	1682	1749	65
66	916	978	1040	1103	1166	1230	1293	1357	1422	1487	1551	1617	1683	1750	66
67	917	979	1041	1104	1167	1231	1294	1358	1423	1488	1552	1618	1684	1751	67
68	918	980	1042	1105	1168	1232	1295	1359	1424	1489	1553	1619	1685	1752	68
69	919	981	1043	1106	1169	1233	1296	1360	1425	1490	1554	1620	1686	1753	69
70	920	982	1044	1107	1170	1234	1297	1361	1426	1491	1555	1621	1687	1754	70
71	921	983	1045	1108	1171	1235	1298	1362	1427	1492	1556	1622	1688	1755	71
72	922	984	1046	1109	1172	1236	1299	1363	1428	1493	1557	1623	1689	1756	72
73	923	985	1047	1110	1173	1237	1300	1364	1429	1494	1558	1624	1690	1757	73
74	924	986	1048	1111	1174	1238	1301	1365	1430	1495	1559	1625	1691	1758	74
75	925	987	1049	1112	1175	1239	1302	1366	1431	1496	1560	1626	1692	1759	75
76	926	988	1050	1113	1176	1240	1303	1367	1432	1497	1561	1627	1693	1760	76
77	927	989	1051	1114	1177	1241	1304	1368	1433	1498	1562	1628	1694	1761	77
78	928	990	1052	1115	1178	1242	1305	1369	1434	1499	1563	1629	1695	1762	78
79	929	991	1053	1116	1179	1243	1306	1370	1435	1500	1564	1630	1696	1763	79
80	930	992	1054	1117	1180	1244	1307	1371	1436	1501	1565	1631	1697	1764	80
81	931	993	1055	1118	1181	1245	1308	1372	1437	1502	1566	1632	1698	1765	81
82	932	994	1056	1119	1182	1246	1309	1373	1438	1503	1567	1633	1699	1766	82
83	933	995	1057	1120	1183	1247	1310	1374	1439	1504	1568	1634	1700	1767	83
84	934	996	1058	1121	1184	1248	1311	1375	1440	1505	1569	1635	1701	1768	84
85	935	997	1059	1122	1185	1249	1312	1376	1						

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	28d.	29d.	30d.	31d.	32d.	33d.	34d.	35d.	36d.	37d.	38d.	39d.	40d.	41d.	M.
0	1751	1820	1888	1958	2028	2100	2172	2244	2318	2393	2468	2545	2623	2702	0
1	1752	1821	1890	1959	2030	2101	2173	2246	2319	2394	2470	2546	2624	2703	1
2	1753	1822	1891	1960	2031	2102	2174	2247	2321	2395	2471	2548	2625	2704	2
3	1755	1823	1892	1962	2032	2103	2175	2248	2322	2396	2472	2549	2627	2706	3
4	1756	1824	1893	1963	2033	2104	2176	2249	2323	2398	2473	2550	2628	2707	4
5	1757	1825	1894	1964	2034	2106	2178	2250	2324	2399	2475	2551	2629	2708	5
6	1758	1826	1895	1965	2036	2107	2179	2252	2325	2400	2476	2553	2631	2710	6
7	1759	1828	1897	1966	2037	2108	2180	2253	2327	2401	2477	2554	2632	2711	7
8	1760	1829	1898	1967	2038	2109	2181	2254	2328	2402	2479	2555	2633	2712	8
9	1761	1830	1899	1969	2039	2110	2182	2255	2329	2403	2480	2557	2635	2714	9
10	1763	1831	1900	1970	2040	2112	2184	2257	2330	2405	2481	2558	2636	2715	10
11	1764	1832	1901	1971	2041	2113	2185	2258	2332	2406	2482	2559	2637	2716	11
12	1765	1833	1902	1972	2043	2114	2186	2259	2333	2408	2484	2560	2638	2718	12
13	1766	1834	1903	1973	2044	2115	2187	2260	2334	2409	2485	2562	2640	2719	13
14	1767	1836	1905	1974	2045	2116	2188	2261	2335	2410	2486	2563	2641	2720	14
15	1768	1837	1906	1976	2046	2118	2190	2263	2337	2412	2487	2564	2642	2722	15
16	1769	1838	1907	1977	2047	2119	2191	2264	2338	2413	2489	2566	2644	2723	16
17	1771	1839	1908	1978	2049	2120	2192	2265	2339	2414	2490	2567	2645	2724	17
18	1772	1840	1909	1979	2050	2121	2193	2266	2340	2415	2491	2568	2646	2726	18
19	1773	1841	1910	1980	2051	2122	2195	2268	2342	2417	2493	2570	2648	2727	19
20	1774	1842	1912	1981	2052	2123	2196	2269	2343	2418	2494	2571	2649	2728	20
21	1775	1844	1913	1982	2053	2125	2197	2270	2344	2419	2495	2572	2650	2730	21
22	1776	1845	1914	1983	2054	2126	2198	2271	2345	2420	2496	2573	2652	2731	22
23	1777	1846	1915	1984	2056	2127	2199	2273	2347	2422	2498	2575	2653	2732	23
24	1778	1847	1916	1986	2057	2128	2201	2274	2348	2423	2499	2576	2654	2734	24
25	1780	1848	1917	1987	2058	2129	2202	2275	2349	2424	2500	2577	2656	2735	25
26	1781	1849	1919	1988	2059	2131	2203	2276	2350	2425	2501	2579	2657	2736	26
27	1782	1850	1920	1990	2060	2132	2204	2277	2352	2427	2503	2580	2658	2738	27
28	1783	1852	1921	1991	2062	2133	2205	2279	2353	2428	2504	2581	2659	2739	28
29	1784	1853	1922	1992	2063	2134	2207	2280	2354	2429	2505	2582	2661	2740	29
30	1785	1854	1923	1993	2064	2135	2208	2281	2355	2430	2507	2584	2662	2742	30
31	1785	1855	1924	1994	2065	2137	2209	2282	2357	2432	2508	2585	2663	2743	31
32	1788	1856	1925	1996	2066	2138	2210	2284	2358	2433	2509	2586	2665	2744	32
33	1789	1857	1927	1997	2067	2139	2211	2285	2359	2434	2510	2588	2666	2746	33
34	1790	1858	1928	1998	2069	2140	2213	2286	2360	2435	2512	2589	2667	2747	34
35	1791	1860	1929	1999	2070	2141	2214	2287	2361	2437	2513	2590	2669	2748	35
36	1792	1861	1930	2000	2071	2143	2215	2288	2363	2438	2514	2592	2670	2750	36
37	1793	1862	1931	2001	2072	2144	2216	2290	2364	2439	2515	2593	2671	2751	37
38	1794	1863	1932	2003	2073	2145	2218	2291	2365	2440	2517	2594	2673	2752	38
39	1796	1864	1934	2004	2075	2146	2219	2292	2366	2442	2518	2595	2674	2754	39
40	1797	1865	1935	2005	2076	2147	2220	2293	2368	2443	2519	2597	2675	2755	40
41	1798	1867	1936	2006	2077	2149	2221	2295	2369	2444	2521	2598	2677	2756	41
42	1799	1868	1937	2007	2078	2150	2222	2296	2370	2446	2522	2599	2678	2758	42
43	1800	1869	1938	2008	2079	2151	2224	2297	2371	2447	2523	2601	2679	2759	43
44	1801	1870	1939	2010	2081	2152	2225	2299	2373	2448	2524	2602	2681	2760	44
45	1802	1871	1941	2011	2082	2153	2226	2300	2374	2449	2526	2603	2682	2762	45
46	1804	1872	1942	2012	2083	2155	2227	2301	2375	2451	2527	2605	2683	2763	46
47	1805	1873	1943	2013	2084	2156	2229	2302	2376	2452	2528	2606	2684	2764	47
48	1806	1875	1944	2014	2085	2157	2230	2303	2378	2453	2530	2607	2686	2766	48
49	1807	1876	1945	2015	2087	2158	2231	2304	2379	2454	2531	2608	2687	2767	49
50	1808	1877	1946	2017	2088	2159	2232	2306	2380	2455	2532	2610	2688	2768	50
51	1809	1878	1948	2018	2089	2161	2233	2307	2381	2457	2533	2611	2690	2770	51
52	1810	1879	1949	2019	2090	2162	2235	2308	2383	2458	2535	2612	2692	2771	52
53	1811	1880	1950	2020	2091	2163	2236	2309	2384	2459	2536	2614	2693	2772	53
54	1813	1882	1951	2021	2093	2164	2237	2311	2385	2461	2537	2615	2694	2774	54
55	1814	1883	1952	2023	2094	2166	2238	2312	2386	2462	2539	2616	2695	2775	55
56	1815	1884	1953	2024	2095	2167	2239	2313	2388	2463	2540	2618	2696	2776	56
57	1816	1885	1955	2025	2096	2168	2241	2314	2389	2465	2541	2619	2698	2778	57
58	1817	1886	1956	2026	2097	2169	2242	2316	2390	2466	2542	2620	2699	2779	58
59	1818	1887	1957	2027	2099	2170	2243	2317	2391	2467	2544	2621	2700	2780	59
M.	28d.	29d.	30d.	31d.	32d.	33d.	34d.	35d.	36d.	37d.	38d.	39d.	40d.	41d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

V.	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.
0	2783	2863	2944	3030	3116	3203	3292	3382	3475	3569	3665	3764	3865	3968	0
1	2783	2865	2947	3034	3121	3209	3299	3390	3484	3580	3677	3776	3878	3982	1
2	2784	2866	2949	3036	3124	3212	3303	3395	3490	3587	3685	3785	3888	3993	2
3	2786	2867	2950	3038	3126	3215	3307	3399	3495	3593	3692	3793	3897	4002	3
4	2787	2869	2952	3040	3129	3218	3311	3404	3499	3598	3698	3799	3903	4008	4
5	2789	2870	2953	3042	3131	3221	3314	3408	3503	3603	3704	3806	3911	4016	5
6	2790	2871	2954	3044	3134	3224	3318	3413	3508	3609	3710	3813	3918	4023	6
7	2791	2873	2956	3046	3137	3227	3322	3417	3512	3613	3715	3818	3923	4028	7
8	2793	2874	2958	3048	3140	3230	3325	3420	3516	3617	3719	3823	3928	4033	8
9	2794	2875	2959	3050	3143	3233	3328	3423	3520	3621	3723	3827	3932	4037	9
10	2795	2877	2960	3052	3146	3236	3331	3426	3523	3625	3727	3831	3936	4041	10
11	2797	2878	2962	3054	3149	3239	3334	3430	3527	3629	3731	3835	3940	4045	11
12	2798	2880	2963	3056	3152	3242	3337	3433	3530	3632	3734	3838	3943	4048	12
13	2799	2881	2964	3058	3155	3245	3339	3436	3533	3635	3737	3841	3946	4051	13
14	2801	2882	2965	3060	3158	3248	3342	3438	3535	3637	3739	3843	3948	4053	14
15	2802	2884	2967	3062	3161	3251	3345	3441	3538	3640	3742	3846	3951	4056	15
16	2803	2885	2968	3064	3164	3254	3348	3444	3545	3647	3749	3853	3958	4063	16
17	2805	2886	2970	3066	3167	3257	3351	3447	3548	3650	3752	3856	3961	4066	17
18	2806	2888	2971	3068	3170	3260	3354	3450	3551	3653	3755	3859	3964	4069	18
19	2807	2889	2972	3070	3173	3263	3357	3453	3554	3656	3758	3862	3967	4072	19
20	2809	2891	2974	3072	3176	3266	3360	3456	3557	3659	3761	3865	3970	4075	20
21	2810	2892	2975	3074	3179	3269	3363	3459	3560	3662	3764	3868	3973	4078	21
22	2811	2893	2977	3076	3182	3272	3366	3462	3563	3665	3767	3871	3976	4081	22
23	2813	2895	2978	3078	3185	3275	3369	3465	3566	3668	3770	3874	3979	4084	23
24	2814	2896	2979	3080	3188	3278	3372	3468	3569	3671	3773	3877	3982	4087	24
25	2816	2897	2981	3082	3191	3281	3375	3471	3572	3674	3776	3880	3985	4090	25
26	2817	2898	2982	3084	3194	3284	3378	3474	3575	3677	3779	3883	3988	4093	26
27	2818	2900	2984	3086	3197	3287	3381	3477	3578	3680	3782	3886	3991	4096	27
28	2820	2902	2985	3088	3200	3290	3384	3480	3581	3683	3785	3889	3994	4099	28
29	2821	2903	2986	3091	3203	3293	3387	3483	3584	3686	3788	3892	3997	4102	29
30	2822	2904	2988	3093	3206	3296	3390	3486	3587	3689	3791	3895	4000	4105	30
31	2824	2906	2989	3096	3209	3299	3393	3489	3590	3692	3794	3898	4003	4108	31
32	2825	2907	2991	3098	3212	3302	3396	3492	3593	3695	3797	3901	4006	4111	32
33	2826	2908	2992	3099	3215	3305	3399	3495	3596	3698	3800	3904	4009	4114	33
34	2828	2910	2993	3102	3218	3308	3402	3498	3599	3701	3803	3907	4012	4117	34
35	2829	2911	2995	3105	3221	3311	3405	3501	3602	3704	3806	3910	4015	4120	35
36	2830	2913	2996	3108	3224	3314	3408	3504	3605	3707	3809	3913	4018	4123	36
37	2832	2914	2998	3111	3227	3317	3411	3507	3608	3710	3812	3916	4021	4126	37
38	2833	2915	2999	3114	3230	3320	3414	3510	3611	3713	3815	3919	4024	4129	38
39	2835	2917	3000	3117	3233	3323	3417	3513	3614	3716	3818	3922	4027	4132	39
40	2836	2918	3002	3120	3236	3326	3420	3516	3617	3719	3821	3925	4030	4135	40
41	2837	2920	3003	3123	3239	3329	3423	3519	3620	3722	3824	3928	4033	4138	41
42	2839	2921	3005	3126	3242	3332	3426	3518	3619	3721	3823	3927	4032	4141	42
43	2840	2922	3006	3129	3245	3335	3429	3521	3622	3724	3826	3930	4035	4144	43
44	2841	2924	3007	3132	3248	3338	3432	3524	3625	3727	3829	3933	4038	4147	44
45	2843	2925	3009	3135	3251	3341	3435	3527	3628	3730	3832	3936	4041	4150	45
46	2844	2926	3010	3138	3254	3344	3438	3529	3630	3732	3834	3938	4043	4153	46
47	2845	2928	3012	3141	3257	3347	3441	3533	3634	3736	3838	3942	4047	4156	47
48	2847	2929	3013	3144	3260	3350	3444	3536	3637	3739	3841	3945	4050	4159	48
49	2848	2931	3014	3147	3263	3353	3447	3539	3640	3742	3844	3948	4053	4162	49
50	2850	2932	3016	3150	3266	3356	3450	3542	3643	3745	3847	3951	4056	4165	50
51	2851	2933	3017	3153	3269	3359	3453	3545	3646	3748	3850	3954	4059	4168	51
52	2852	2935	3019	3156	3272	3362	3456	3548	3649	3751	3853	3957	4062	4171	52
53	2854	2936	3020	3159	3275	3365	3459	3551	3650	3752	3854	3958	4063	4174	53
54	2855	2938	3022	3162	3278	3368	3462	3554	3655	3757	3859	3963	4068	4177	54
55	2856	2939	3023	3165	3281	3371	3465	3557	3658	3760	3862	3966	4071	4180	55
56	2858	2940	3024	3168	3284	3374	3468	3560	3661	3763	3865	3969	4074	4183	56
57	2859	2942	3026	3171	3287	3377	3471	3563	3664	3766	3868	3972	4077	4186	57
58	2861	2943	3027	3174	3290	3380	3474	3566	3667	3769	3871	3975	4080	4189	58
59	2862	2944	3029	3177	3293	3383	3477	3569	3670	3772	3874	3978	4083	4192	59
M	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.



TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.
0	4074	4183	4294	4409	4527	4649	4775	4905	5040	5179	5324	5474	5631	5795	0
1	4076	4185	4296	4411	4529	4651	4777	4907	5042	5181	5326	5477	5634	5797	1
2	4078	4186	4298	4413	4531	4653	4779	4909	5044	5184	5329	5479	5636	5800	2
3	4079	4188	4300	4415	4533	4656	4781	4912	5046	5186	5331	5482	5639	5803	3
4	4081	4190	4302	4417	4535	4658	4784	4914	5049	5188	5333	5484	5642	5806	4
5	4083	4192	4304	4419	4537	4660	4786	4916	5051	5191	5336	5487	5644	5809	5
6	4085	4194	4306	4421	4539	4662	4788	4918	5053	5193	5338	5489	5647	5811	6
7	4087	4196	4308	4423	4541	4664	4790	4920	5056	5195	5341	5492	5650	5814	7
8	4088	4197	4310	4425	4543	4666	4792	4923	5058	5198	5343	5495	5652	5817	8
9	4090	4199	4311	4427	4545	4668	4794	4925	5060	5200	5346	5497	5655	5820	9
10	4092	4201	4313	4429	4548	4670	4796	4927	5062	5203	5348	5500	5658	5823	10
11	4094	4203	4315	4431	4550	4672	4799	4929	5065	5205	5351	5502	5660	5825	11
12	4096	4205	4317	4433	4552	4674	4801	4932	5067	5207	5353	5505	5663	5828	12
13	4097	4207	4319	4435	4555	4676	4803	4934	5069	5210	5356	5508	5666	5831	13
14	4099	4208	4321	4438	4556	4678	4805	4936	5072	5212	5358	5510	5668	5834	14
15	4101	4210	4323	4438	4558	4680	4807	4938	5074	5215	5361	5513	5071	5837	15
16	4103	4212	4325	4440	4560	4682	4809	4940	5076	5217	5363	5515	5074	5840	16
17	4105	4214	4327	4442	4562	4685	4811	4943	5078	5219	5366	5518	5077	5842	17
18	4106	4216	4328	4444	4564	4687	4814	4945	5081	5222	5368	5520	5079	5845	18
19	4108	4218	4330	4446	4566	4689	4816	4947	5083	5224	5371	5523	5082	5848	19
20	4110	4220	4332	4448	4568	4691	4818	4949	5085	5227	5373	5526	5085	5851	20
21	4112	4221	4334	4450	4570	4693	4820	4952	5088	5229	5376	5528	5087	5854	21
22	4114	4223	4336	4452	4572	4695	4822	4954	5090	5231	5378	5531	5090	5857	22
23	4115	4225	4338	4454	4574	4697	4824	4956	5092	5234	5381	5533	5093	5860	23
24	4117	4227	4340	4456	4576	4699	4827	4958	5095	5236	5383	5536	5096	5862	24
25	4119	4229	4342	4458	4578	4701	4829	4960	5097	5239	5386	5539	5098	5865	25
26	4121	4231	4344	4460	4580	4703	4831	4963	5099	5241	5388	5541	5101	5868	26
27	4123	4233	4346	4462	4582	4705	4833	4965	5102	5243	5390	5544	5104	5871	27
28	4124	4234	4348	4464	4584	4707	4835	4967	5104	5246	5393	5546	5106	5874	28
29	4126	4236	4349	4466	4586	4710	4837	4969	5106	5248	5396	5549	5109	5876	29
30	4128	4238	4351	4468	4588	4712	4839	4972	5109	5251	5398	5552	5112	5879	30
31	4130	4240	4353	4470	4590	4714	4842	4974	5111	5253	5401	5554	5115	5882	31
32	4132	4242	4355	4472	4592	4716	4844	4976	5113	5255	5403	5557	5117	5885	32
33	4133	4244	4357	4474	4594	4718	4846	4978	5116	5258	5406	5560	5120	5888	33
34	4135	4246	4359	4476	4596	4720	4848	4981	5118	5260	5408	5562	5123	5891	34
35	4137	4247	4361	4478	4598	4723	4850	4983	5120	5263	5411	5565	5126	5894	35
36	4139	4249	4363	4480	4600	4724	4853	4985	5123	5265	5413	5567	5128	5896	36
37	4141	4251	4365	4482	4602	4726	4855	4987	5125	5267	5416	5570	5131	5899	37
38	4143	4253	4367	4484	4604	4728	4857	4990	5127	5270	5418	5573	5134	5902	38
39	4144	4255	4369	4486	4606	4731	4859	4992	5130	5272	5421	5575	5136	5905	39
40	4146	4257	4371	4488	4608	4733	4861	4994	5132	5275	5423	5578	5139	5908	40
41	4148	4259	4373	4490	4610	4735	4863	4996	5134	5277	5426	5581	5142	5911	41
42	4150	4261	4374	4492	4612	4737	4866	4999	5137	5280	5428	5583	5145	5914	42
43	4152	4262	4376	4494	4614	4739	4868	5001	5139	5282	5431	5586	5148	5917	43
44	4153	4264	4378	4496	4616	4741	4870	5003	5141	5284	5433	5588	5150	5920	44
45	4155	4266	4380	4498	4618	4743	4872	5005	5144	5287	5436	5591	5153	5922	45
46	4157	4268	4382	4500	4621	4745	4874	5008	5146	5289	5438	5594	5156	5925	46
47	4159	4270	4384	4502	4623	4747	4876	5010	5148	5291	5441	5596	5159	5928	47
48	4161	4272	4386	4504	4625	4750	4879	5012	5151	5294	5444	5599	5161	5931	48
49	4163	4274	4388	4506	4627	4752	4881	5014	5153	5297	5446	5602	5164	5934	49
50	4164	4276	4390	4508	4629	4754	4882	5017	5155	5299	5449	5604	5167	5937	50
51	4166	4277	4392	4509	4631	4756	4885	5019	5158	5302	5451	5607	5170	5940	51
52	4168	4279	4394	4511	4633	4758	4887	5021	5160	5304	5454	5610	5172	5943	52
53	4170	4281	4396	4513	4635	4760	4890	5024	5162	5306	5456	5612	5175	5946	53
54	4172	4283	4398	4515	4637	4762	4892	5026	5165	5309	5459	5615	5178	5949	54
55	4174	4285	4400	4517	4639	4764	4894	5028	5167	5311	5461	5618	5181	5951	55
56	4175	4287	4401	4519	4641	4767	4896	5030	5169	5314	5464	5620	5184	5954	56
57	4177	4289	4403	4521	4643	4769	4898	5033	5172	5316	5466	5623	5186	5957	57
58	4179	4291	4405	4523	4645	4771	4901	5035	5174	5319	5469	5626	5189	5960	58
59	4181	4293	4407	4525	4647	4773	4903	5037	5177	5321	5472	5628	5192	5963	59
M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.
0	2782	2863	2946	3030	3116	3203	3292	3382	3475	3569	3665	3764	3865	3968	0
1	2783	2865	2947	3031	3117	3204	3293	3384	3476	3570	3667	3767	3868	3970	1
2	2784	2866	2949	3033	3119	3206	3295	3385	3478	3572	3669	3770	3871	3972	2
3	2786	2867	2950	3034	3120	3207	3296	3387	3479	3574	3670	3771	3872	3973	3
4	2787	2869	2951	3035	3121	3209	3298	3388	3481	3575	3672	3773	3874	3975	4
5	2789	2870	2953	3037	3123	3210	3299	3390	3482	3577	3673	3774	3875	3977	5
6	2790	2871	2954	3038	3124	3212	3301	3391	3484	3578	3675	3776	3877	3978	6
7	2791	2873	2956	3040	3126	3213	3302	3393	3485	3580	3677	3778	3879	3980	7
8	2793	2874	2957	3041	3127	3215	3304	3394	3487	3582	3678	3779	3880	3981	8
9	2794	2875	2958	3042	3128	3216	3305	3396	3488	3583	3679	3780	3881	3982	9
10	2795	2877	2960	3044	3130	3217	3307	3397	3490	3585	3682	3783	3884	3985	10
11	2797	2878	2961	3046	3132	3219	3308	3399	3492	3586	3683	3784	3885	3986	11
12	2798	2879	2963	3047	3133	3220	3310	3400	3493	3588	3685	3786	3887	3988	12
13	2799	2881	2964	3048	3134	3222	3311	3402	3495	3590	3686	3787	3888	3989	13
14	2801	2882	2965	3050	3136	3223	3313	3404	3496	3591	3688	3789	3890	3991	14
15	2802	2884	2967	3051	3137	3225	3314	3405	3498	3593	3690	3791	3892	3993	15
16	2803	2885	2968	3053	3139	3226	3316	3407	3500	3594	3691	3792	3893	3994	16
17	2805	2886	2970	3054	3140	3228	3317	3408	3501	3596	3693	3794	3895	3996	17
18	2806	2888	2971	3056	3142	3229	3319	3410	3503	3598	3695	3796	3897	3998	18
19	2807	2889	2972	3057	3143	3231	3320	3411	3504	3599	3696	3797	3898	3999	19
20	2809	2891	2974	3058	3145	3232	3322	3413	3506	3601	3698	3799	3900	4001	20
21	2810	2892	2975	3060	3146	3234	3323	3414	3507	3602	3700	3801	3902	4003	21
22	2811	2893	2977	3061	3147	3235	3325	3416	3509	3604	3701	3802	3903	4004	22
23	2813	2895	2978	3063	3149	3237	3326	3417	3511	3606	3703	3804	3905	4006	23
24	2814	2896	2979	3064	3150	3238	3328	3419	3512	3607	3704	3805	3906	4007	24
25	2816	2897	2981	3065	3152	3240	3329	3420	3514	3609	3706	3807	3908	4009	25
26	2817	2899	2982	3067	3153	3241	3331	3422	3515	3610	3708	3809	3910	4011	26
27	2818	2900	2984	3068	3155	3243	3332	3424	3517	3612	3709	3810	3911	4012	27
28	2820	2902	2985	3070	3156	3244	3334	3425	3518	3614	3711	3811	3912	4013	28
29	2821	2903	2986	3071	3158	3246	3335	3427	3520	3615	3713	3812	3913	4014	29
30	2822	2904	2988	3073	3159	3247	3337	3428	3521	3617	3714	3814	3915	4016	30
31	2824	2906	2989	3074	3160	3248	3338	3430	3523	3618	3716	3816	3917	4018	31
32	2825	2907	2991	3075	3162	3250	3340	3431	3525	3620	3718	3817	3918	4019	32
33	2826	2908	2992	3077	3163	3251	3341	3433	3526	3622	3719	3819	3921	4020	33
34	2828	2910	2993	3078	3165	3253	3343	3434	3528	3623	3721	3821	3923	4022	34
35	2829	2911	2995	3080	3166	3254	3344	3436	3529	3625	3722	3822	3925	4023	35
36	2830	2913	2996	3081	3168	3256	3346	3437	3531	3626	3724	3824	3926	4025	36
37	2832	2914	2998	3083	3169	3257	3347	3439	3532	3628	3726	3826	3928	4027	37
38	2833	2915	2999	3084	3171	3259	3349	3440	3534	3630	3727	3827	3930	4029	38
39	2835	2917	3000	3085	3172	3260	3350	3442	3536	3631	3729	3829	3932	4030	39
40	2836	2918	3002	3087	3174	3262	3352	3444	3537	3633	3731	3831	3933	4031	40
41	2837	2920	3003	3089	3175	3263	3353	3445	3539	3635	3732	3833	3935	4032	41
42	2839	2921	3005	3090	3176	3265	3355	3447	3540	3636	3734	3834	3937	4034	42
43	2840	2922	3006	3091	3178	3266	3356	3448	3542	3638	3736	3836	3939	4036	43
44	2841	2924	3007	3093	3179	3268	3358	3450	3544	3639	3737	3838	3940	4038	44
45	2843	2925	3009	3094	3181	3269	3359	3451	3545	3641	3739	3839	3942	4040	45
46	2844	2926	3010	3096	3182	3271	3361	3453	3547	3643	3741	3841	3944	4041	46
47	2845	2928	3012	3097	3184	3272	3362	3454	3548	3644	3742	3843	3945	4043	47
48	2847	2929	3013	3098	3185	3274	3364	3456	3550	3646	3744	3844	3947	4045	48
49	2848	2931	3014	3100	3187	3275	3365	3457	3551	3647	3746	3846	3949	4047	49
50	2850	2932	3016	3101	3188	3277	3367	3459	3553	3649	3747	3848	3951	4049	50
51	2851	2933	3017	3103	3190	3278	3368	3461	3555	3651	3749	3849	3952	4050	51
52	2852	2935	3019	3104	3191	3280	3370	3462	3556	3652	3751	3851	3954	4051	52
53	2854	2936	3020	3106	3193	3281	3372	3464	3558	3654	3752	3853	3956	4053	53
54	2855	2938	3022	3107	3194	3283	3373	3465	3559	3656	3754	3855	3958	4055	54
55	2856	2939	3023	3108	3195	3284	3375	3467	3561	3657	3756	3857	3960	4057	55
56	2858	2940	3024	3110	3197	3286	3376	3468	3563	3659	3757	3858	3961	4059	56
57	2859	2942	3026	3111	3198	3287	3378	3470	3564	3660	3759	3860	3963	4060	57
58	2861	2943	3027	3113	3200	3289	3379	3471	3566	3662	3760	3861	3965	4062	58
59	2862	2944	3028	3114	3201	3290	3381	3473	3567	3664	3762	3864	3967	4064	59
M.	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.
0	4074	4183	4294	4409	4527	4649	4775	4905	5040	5179	5324	5474	5631	5795	0
1	4076	4185	4296	4411	4529	4651	4777	4907	5042	5181	5326	5477	5634	5797	1
2	4078	4186	4298	4413	4531	4653	4779	4909	5044	5184	5329	5479	5636	5800	2
3	4079	4188	4300	4415	4533	4656	4781	4912	5046	5186	5331	5482	5639	5803	3
4	4081	4190	4302	4417	4535	4658	4784	4914	5049	5188	5333	5484	5642	5806	4
5	4083	4192	4304	4419	4537	4660	4786	4916	5051	5191	5336	5487	5644	5809	5
6	4085	4194	4306	4421	4539	4662	4788	4918	5053	5193	5338	5489	5647	5811	6
7	4087	4196	4308	4423	4541	4664	4790	4920	5056	5195	5341	5492	5650	5814	7
8	4088	4197	4310	4425	4543	4666	4792	4923	5058	5198	5343	5495	5652	5817	8
9	4090	4199	4311	4427	4545	4668	4794	4925	5060	5200	5346	5497	5655	5820	9
10	4092	4201	4313	4429	4548	4670	4796	4927	5062	5203	5348	5500	5658	5823	10
11	4094	4203	4315	4431	4550	4672	4799	4929	5065	5205	5351	5502	5660	5825	11
12	4096	4205	4317	4433	4552	4674	4801	4932	5067	5207	5353	5505	5663	5828	12
13	4097	4207	4319	4435	4555	4676	4803	4934	5069	5210	5356	5508	5666	5831	13
14	4099	4208	4321	4436	4556	4678	4805	4936	5072	5212	5358	5510	5668	5834	14
15	4101	4210	4323	4438	4558	4680	4807	4938	5074	5215	5361	5513	5671	5837	15
16	4103	4212	4325	4440	4560	4682	4809	4940	5076	5217	5363	5515	5674	5840	16
17	4105	4214	4327	4442	4562	4685	4811	4943	5078	5219	5366	5518	5677	5842	17
18	4106	4216	4328	4444	4564	4687	4814	4945	5081	5222	5368	5520	5679	5845	18
19	4108	4218	4330	4446	4566	4689	4816	4947	5083	5224	5371	5523	5682	5848	19
20	4110	4220	4332	4448	4568	4691	4818	4949	5085	5227	5373	5526	5685	5851	20
21	4112	4221	4334	4450	4570	4693	4820	4952	5088	5229	5376	5528	5687	5854	21
22	4114	4223	4336	4452	4572	4695	4822	4954	5090	5231	5378	5531	5690	5857	22
23	4115	4225	4338	4454	4574	4697	4824	4956	5092	5234	5381	5533	5693	5859	23
24	4117	4227	4340	4456	4576	4699	4827	4958	5095	5236	5383	5536	5696	5862	24
25	4119	4229	4342	4458	4578	4701	4829	4960	5097	5239	5386	5539	5698	5865	25
26	4121	4231	4344	4460	4580	4703	4831	4963	5099	5241	5388	5541	5701	5868	26
27	4123	4233	4346	4462	4582	4705	4833	4965	5102	5243	5390	5544	5704	5871	27
28	4124	4234	4348	4464	4584	4707	4835	4967	5104	5246	5393	5546	5706	5874	28
29	4126	4236	4349	4466	4586	4710	4837	4969	5106	5248	5396	5549	5709	5876	29
30	4128	4238	4351	4468	4588	4712	4839	4972	5109	5251	5398	5552	5712	5879	30
31	4130	4240	4353	4470	4590	4714	4842	4974	5111	5253	5401	5554	5715	5882	31
32	4132	4242	4355	4472	4592	4716	4844	4976	5113	5255	5403	5557	5717	5885	32
33	4133	4244	4357	4474	4594	4718	4846	4978	5116	5258	5406	5560	5720	5888	33
34	4135	4246	4359	4476	4596	4720	4848	4981	5118	5260	5408	5562	5723	5891	34
35	4137	4247	4361	4478	4598	4723	4850	4983	5120	5263	5411	5565	5726	5894	35
36	4139	4249	4363	4480	4600	4724	4853	4985	5123	5265	5413	5567	5728	5896	36
37	4141	4251	4365	4482	4602	4726	4855	4987	5125	5267	5416	5570	5731	5899	37
38	4143	4253	4367	4484	4604	4728	4857	4990	5127	5270	5418	5573	5734	5902	38
39	4144	4255	4369	4486	4606	4731	4859	4992	5130	5272	5421	5575	5736	5905	39
40	4146	4257	4371	4488	4608	4733	4861	4994	5132	5275	5423	5578	5739	5908	40
41	4148	4259	4373	4490	4610	4735	4863	4996	5134	5277	5426	5581	5742	5911	41
42	4150	4261	4374	4492	4612	4737	4866	4999	5137	5280	5428	5583	5745	5914	42
43	4152	4262	4376	4494	4614	4739	4868	5001	5139	5282	5431	5586	5748	5917	43
44	4153	4264	4378	4496	4616	4741	4870	5003	5141	5284	5433	5588	5750	5920	44
45	4155	4266	4380	4498	4618	4743	4872	5005	5144	5287	5436	5591	5753	5923	45
46	4157	4268	4382	4500	4621	4745	4874	5008	5146	5289	5438	5594	5756	5925	46
47	4159	4270	4384	4502	4623	4747	4876	5010	5148	5292	5441	5596	5759	5928	47
48	4161	4272	4386	4504	4625	4750	4879	5012	5151	5294	5444	5599	5761	5931	48
49	4163	4274	4388	4506	4627	4752	4881	5014	5153	5297	5446	5602	5764	5934	49
50	4164	4276	4390	4508	4629	4754	4882	5017	5155	5299	5449	5604	5767	5937	50
51	4166	4277	4392	4509	4631	4756	4885	5019	5158	5302	5451	5607	5770	5940	51
52	4168	4279	4394	4511	4633	4758	4887	5021	5160	5304	5454	5610	5772	5943	52
53	4170	4281	4396	4513	4635	4760	4890	5024	5162	5306	5456	5612	5775	5946	53
54	4172	4283	4398	4515	4637	4762	4892	5026	5165	5309	5459	5615	5778	5949	54
55	4174	4285	4400	4517	4639	4764	4894	5028	5167	5311	5461	5618	5781	5951	55
56	4175	4287	4401	4519	4641	4767	4896	5030	5169	5314	5464	5620	5784	5954	56
57	4177	4289	4403	4521	4643	4769	4898	5033	5172	5316	5466	5623	5786	5957	57
58	4179	4291	4405	4523	4645	4771	4901	5035	5174	5319	5469	5626	5789	5960	58
59	4181	4293	4407	4525	4647	4773	4903	5037	5177	5321	5472	5628	5792	5963	59
M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.



TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	70d.	71d.	72d.	73d.	74d.	75d.	76d.	77d.	78d.	79d.	80d.	81d.	82d.	83d.	M.
0	5966	6146	6335	6535	6746	6970	7210	7467	7745	8046	8375	8739	9146	9606	0
1	5969	6149	6338	6538	6749	6974	7214	7472	7750	8051	8381	8746	9153	9614	1
2	5972	6152	6341	6541	6753	6978	7218	7476	7754	8056	8387	8752	9160	9622	2
3	5975	6155	6345	6545	6757	6982	7223	7481	7759	8062	8393	8758	9167	9631	3
4	5978	6158	6348	6548	6760	6986	7227	7485	7764	8067	8398	8765	9174	9639	4
5	5981	6161	6351	6552	6764	6990	7231	7490	7769	8072	8404	8771	9182	9647	5
6	5984	6164	6354	6555	6768	6994	7235	7494	7774	8077	8410	8778	9189	9656	6
7	5987	6167	6357	6559	6771	6998	7239	7499	7778	8083	8416	8784	9196	9664	7
8	5990	6170	6361	6562	6775	7001	7243	7503	7783	8088	8422	8791	9203	9672	8
9	5992	6174	6364	6565	6779	7005	7248	7507	7788	8093	8427	8797	9211	9681	9
10	5995	6177	6367	6569	6782	7009	7252	7512	7793	8099	8433	8804	9218	9689	10
11	5998	6180	6371	6572	6786	7013	7256	7516	7798	8104	8439	8810	9225	9697	11
12	6001	6183	6374	6576	6790	7017	7260	7521	7803	8109	8445	8817	9233	9706	12
13	6004	6186	6377	6579	6793	7021	7264	7525	7808	8115	8451	8823	9240	9714	13
14	6007	6189	6381	6583	6797	7025	7268	7530	7813	8120	8457	8830	9248	9723	14
15	6010	6192	6384	6586	6801	7029	7273	7535	7817	8125	8463	8836	9255	9731	15
16	6013	6195	6387	6590	6804	7033	7277	7539	7822	8131	8469	8843	9262	9740	16
17	6016	6198	6390	6593	6808	7037	7281	7544	7827	8136	8475	8849	9270	9748	17
18	6019	6201	6394	6597	6812	7041	7285	7548	7832	8141	8480	8856	9277	9757	18
19	6022	6205	6397	6600	6816	7045	7289	7553	7837	8147	8486	8863	9285	9765	19
20	6025	6208	6400	6603	6819	7048	7294	7557	7842	8152	8492	8869	9292	9774	20
21	6028	6211	6404	6607	6823	7052	7298	7562	7847	8158	8498	8876	9300	9783	21
22	6031	6214	6407	6610	6826	7056	7302	7566	7852	8163	8504	8883	9307	9791	22
23	6034	6217	6410	6614	6830	7060	7306	7571	7857	8168	8510	8889	9315	9800	23
24	6037	6220	6413	6617	6834	7064	7311	7576	7862	8174	8516	8896	9322	9809	24
25	6040	6223	6417	6621	6838	7068	7315	7580	7867	8179	8522	8903	9330	9817	25
26	6043	6227	6420	6624	6841	7072	7319	7585	7872	8185	8528	8909	9338	9826	26
27	6046	6230	6423	6628	6845	7076	7323	7589	7877	8190	8534	8916	9345	9835	27
28	6049	6233	6427	6631	6849	7080	7327	7594	7882	8196	8540	8923	9353	9844	28
29	6052	6236	6430	6635	6853	7084	7332	7598	7887	8201	8546	8930	9360	9852	29
30	6055	6239	6433	6639	6857	7088	7336	7603	7892	8207	8552	8936	9368	9861	30
31	6058	6242	6437	6642	6860	7092	7341	7608	7897	8212	8558	8943	9376	9870	31
32	6061	6245	6440	6646	6864	7096	7345	7612	7902	8218	8564	8950	9384	9879	32
33	6064	6249	6444	6649	6868	7100	7349	7617	7907	8224	8571	8957	9391	9888	33
34	6067	6252	6447	6653	6871	7104	7353	7622	7912	8229	8577	8963	9399	9897	34
35	6070	6255	6450	6656	6875	7108	7358	7626	7917	8234	8583	8970	9407	9906	35
36	6073	6258	6453	6660	6879	7112	7362	7631	7922	8240	8589	8977	9414	9915	36
37	6076	6261	6457	6664	6883	7116	7366	7636	7927	8245	8595	8984	9422	9924	37
38	6079	6264	6460	6667	6886	7120	7371	7640	7932	8251	8601	8991	9430	9933	38
39	6082	6268	6463	6670	6890	7124	7375	7645	7937	8256	8607	8998	9438	9942	39
40	6085	6271	6467	6674	6894	7128	7379	7650	7942	8262	8614	9005	9446	9951	40
41	6088	6274	6470	6677	6898	7132	7384	7654	7948	8267	8620	9012	9453	9960	41
42	6091	6277	6473	6681	6901	7136	7388	7659	7953	8273	8626	9018	9461	9969	42
43	6094	6280	6477	6685	6905	7140	7392	7664	7958	8279	8632	9025	9469	9978	43
44	6097	6284	6480	6688	6909	7145	7397	7668	7963	8284	8638	9032	9477	9987	44
45	6100	6287	6484	6692	6913	7149	7401	7673	7968	8290	8645	9039	9485	9996	45
46	6103	6290	6487	6695	6917	7153	7406	7678	7973	8296	8651	9046	9493	10004	46
47	6106	6293	6490	6699	6920	7157	7410	7683	7978	8301	8657	9053	9501	10015	47
48	6109	6296	6494	6702	6924	7161	7414	7687	7983	8307	8663	9060	9509	10024	48
49	6112	6299	6497	6706	6928	7165	7419	7692	7989	8312	8670	9067	9517	10033	49
50	6115	6303	6500	6710	6931	7169	7423	7697	7994	8318	8676	9074	9525	10043	50
51	6118	6306	6504	6713	6936	7173	7427	7702	7999	8324	8682	9081	9533	10052	51
52	6121	6309	6507	6717	6940	7177	7432	7706	8004	8329	8688	9089	9541	10061	52
53	6124	6312	6511	6720	6943	7181	7436	7711	8009	8335	8695	9096	9549	10071	53
54	6127	6316	6514	6724	6947	7185	7441	7716	8014	8341	8701	9103	9557	10080	54
55	6130	6319	6517	6728	6951	7190	7445	7721	8020	8347	8707	9110	9565	10089	55
56	6134	6322	6521	6731	6955	7194	7450	7725	8025	8352	8714	9117	9573	10099	56
57	6137	6325	6524	6735	6959	7198	7454	7730	8030	8358	8720	9124	9581	10108	57
58	6140	6328	6528	6739	6963	7202	7458	7735	8035	8364	8726	9131	9590	10118	58
59	6143	6332	6531	6742	6967	7206	7462	7740	8041	8370	8733	9138	9598	10127	59
M.	70d.	71d.	72d.	73d.	74d.	75d.	76d.	77d.	78d.	79d.	80d.	81d.	82d.	83d.	M.

TABLE XII.

## A TABLE

OF THE

## SUN'S DECLINATION,

*For the YEARS 1807, 1811, 1815, 1819,**Being the Third after LEAP YEAR.*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days.	South	South	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1	23. 4	17. 16	7. 49	4. 18	14. 53	21. 58	23. 11	18. 13	8. 33	2. 55	14. 14	21. 44
2	22. 59	16. 59	7. 26	4. 41	15. 11	22. 7	23. 7	17. 58	8. 11	3. 19	14. 34	21. 53
3	22. 54	16. 42	7. 3	5. 4	15. 29	22. 14	23. 3	17. 43	7. 49	3. 42	14. 53	22. 2
4	22. 48	16. 24	6. 40	5. 27	15. 46	22. 22	22. 58	17. 27	7. 27	4. 5	15. 12	22. 11
5	22. 42	16. 6	6. 17	5. 50	16. 4	22. 29	22. 53	17. 11	7. 5	4. 29	15. 30	22. 19
6	22. 35	15. 48	5. 54	6. 13	16. 21	22. 36	22. 47	16. 55	6. 43	4. 52	15. 48	22. 27
7	22. 28	15. 29	5. 31	6. 35	16. 38	22. 42	22. 41	16. 39	6. 20	5. 15	16. 7	22. 34
8	22. 20	15. 11	5. 7	6. 58	16. 54	22. 48	22. 35	16. 22	5. 58	5. 38	16. 24	22. 41
9	22. 12	14. 52	4. 44	7. 20	17. 11	22. 53	22. 28	16. 5	5. 35	6. 1	16. 42	22. 47
10	22. 3	14. 32	4. 21	7. 4	17. 27	22. 58	22. 21	15. 48	5. 13	6. 24	16. 59	22. 53
11	21. 54	14. 13	3. 57	8. 5	17. 43	23. 3	22. 14	15. 30	4. 50	6. 47	17. 16	22. 58
12	21. 45	13. 53	3. 34	8. 27	17. 58	23. 7	22. 6	15. 12	4. 27	7. 9	17. 33	23. 3
13	21. 35	13. 33	3. 10	8. 49	18. 13	23. 11	21. 57	14. 54	4. 4	7. 32	18. 49	23. 8
14	21. 25	13. 13	2. 46	9. 10	18. 28	23. 15	21. 49	14. 36	3. 41	7. 54	18. 5	23. 12
15	21. 15	12. 53	2. 23	9. 32	18. 43	23. 18	21. 40	14. 18	3. 18	8. 17	18. 21	23. 15
16	21. 3	12. 32	1. 59	9. 54	18. 57	23. 20	21. 30	13. 59	2. 55	8. 39	18. 36	23. 19
17	20. 52	12. 11	1. 35	10. 15	19. 11	23. 23	21. 21	13. 40	2. 32	9. 1	18. 51	23. 21
18	20. 40	11. 50	1. 12	10. 36	19. 24	23. 25	21. 11	13. 21	2. 9	9. 23	19. 6	23. 24
19	20. 28	11. 29	0. 48	10. 57	19. 38	23. 26	21. 0	13. 2	1. 45	9. 45	19. 20	23. 25
20	20. 14	11. 8	0. 24	11. 18	19. 51	23. 27	20. 49	12. 42	1. 22	10. 7	19. 34	23. 27
21	20. 2	10. 46	0. 15	11. 38	20. 3	23. 28	20. 38	12. 22	0. 59	10. 28	19. 48	23. 27
22	19. 49	10. 25	0. 23N.	11. 59	20. 15	23. 28	20. 27	12. 2	0. 35	10. 50	20. 1	23. 28
23	19. 35	10. 3	0. 47	12. 19	20. 27	23. 28	20. 15	11. 42	0. 12N.	11. 11	20. 14	23. 28
24	19. 21	9. 41	1. 10	12. 39	20. 39	23. 27	20. 3	11. 22	0. 12S.	11. 32	20. 27	23. 27
25	19. 7	9. 19	1. 54	12. 59	20. 50	23. 26	19. 50	11. 10	0. 35	11. 51	20. 39	23. 26
26	18. 52	8. 56	1. 37	13. 18	21. 1	23. 24	19. 37	10. 41	0. 58	12. 14	20. 51	23. 24
27	18. 37	8. 34	2. 21	13. 37	21. 11	23. 22	19. 24	10. 20	1. 22	12. 35	21. 2	23. 22
28	18. 21	8. 12	2. 44	13. 57	21. 22	23. 20	19. 11	9. 59	1. 45	12. 55	21. 13	23. 20
29	18. 6	7. 50	3. 8	14. 15	21. 31	23. 17	18. 57	9. 38	2. 9	13. 15	21. 24	23. 17
30	17. 49	7. 27	3. 31	14. 34	21. 41	23. 14	18. 43	9. 16	2. 32	13. 35	21. 34	23. 13
31	17. 33	7. 4	3. 55	14. 50	21. 50	23. 11	18. 28	8. 55	2. 55	13. 55	21. 44	23. 10

TABLE XII.

A TABLE  
OF THE  
SUN'S DECLINATION,  
For the YEARS 1808, 1812, 1816,  
Each being LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days	South	S h	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	23. 5	17. 20	7. 31	4. 35	15. 6	22. 5	23. 8	18. 2	8. 17	3. 13	14. 20	21. 51
2	23. 0	17. 3	7. 9	4. 59	15. 24	22. 13	23. 4	17. 47	7. 55	3. 36	14. 48	22. 00
3	22. 55	16. 46	6. 46	5. 22	15. 42	22. 20	22. 59	17. 31	7. 33	4. 00	15. 7	22. 9
4	22. 49	16. 28	6. 23	5. 44	16. 00	22. 27	22. 54	17. 15	7. 11	4. 23	15. 26	22. 17
5	22. 43	16. 10	5. 59	6. 7	16. 17	22. 34	22. 48	17. 0	6. 48	4. 46	15. 44	22. 25
6	22. 36	15. 52	5. 36	6. 30	16. 34	22. 40	22. 43	16. 43	6. 26	5. 9	16. 2	22. 32
7	22. 29	15. 34	5. 13	6. 52	16. 51	22. 46	22. 36	16. 26	6. 4	5. 32	16. 20	22. 39
8	22. 22	15. 15	4. 50	7. 15	17. 7	22. 52	22. 30	16. 9	5. 41	5. 55	16. 37	22. 45
9	22. 14	14. 56	4. 26	7. 37	17. 23	22. 57	22. 23	15. 52	5. 18	6. 18	16. 55	22. 51
10	22. 5	14. 37	4. 3	7. 59	17. 39	23. 2	22. 15	15. 35	4. 56	6. 41	17. 12	22. 57
11	21. 57	14. 18	3. 39	8. 22	17. 54	23. 6	22. 8	15. 17	4. 33	7. 4	17. 28	23. 2
12	21. 47	13. 58	3. 16	8. 43	18. 10	23. 10	21. 59	14. 59	4. 10	7. 26	17. 45	23. 7
13	21. 38	13. 38	2. 52	9. 5	18. 25	23. 14	21. 51	14. 41	3. 47	7. 49	18. 1	23. 11
14	21. 28	13. 18	2. 28	9. 27	18. 39	23. 17	21. 42	14. 22	3. 24	8. 11	18. 17	23. 15
15	21. 17	12. 58	2. 5	9. 48	18. 53	23. 20	21. 33	14. 4	3. 1	8. 33	18. 32	23. 18
16	21. 6	12. 37	1. 41	10. 10	19. 7	23. 22	21. 23	13. 45	2. 38	8. 56	18. 47	23. 21
17	20. 55	12. 16	1. 17	10. 31	19. 21	23. 24	21. 13	13. 26	2. 14	9. 18	19. 2	23. 23
18	20. 43	11. 56	0. 54	10. 52	19. 34	23. 26	21. 3	13. 6	1. 51	9. 40	19. 17	23. 25
19	20. 31	11. 34	0. 30	11. 13	19. 47	23. 27	20. 52	12. 47	1. 28	10. 1	19. 31	23. 26
20	20. 18	11. 13	0. 6	11. 33	20. 0	23. 27	20. 41	12. 27	1. 4	10. 23	19. 45	23. 27
21	20. 6	10. 52	0. 17	11. 54	20. 12	23. 28	20. 29	12. 7	0. 41	10. 45	19. 58	23. 28
22	19. 52	10. 30	0. 41	12. 14	20. 24	23. 28	20. 18	11. 47	0. 18	11. 6	20. 11	23. 28
23	19. 39	10. 8	1. 5	12. 34	20. 36	23. 27	20. 6	11. 27	0. 68	11. 27	20. 24	23. 27
24	19. 25	9. 46	1. 28	12. 54	20. 47	23. 26	19. 53	11. 6	0. 29	11. 48	20. 36	23. 26
25	19. 10	9. 24	1. 52	13. 13	20. 58	23. 25	19. 40	10. 46	0. 53	12. 9	20. 48	23. 25
26	18. 56	9. 2	1. 15	13. 33	21. 9	23. 23	19. 27	10. 25	1. 16	12. 30	20. 59	23. 23
27	18. 40	8. 39	2. 39	13. 52	21. 19	23. 21	19. 14	10. 4	1. 40	12. 50	21. 10	23. 20
28	18. 25	8. 17	3. 2	14. 11	21. 29	23. 18	19. 0	9. 43	2. 3	13. 10	21. 21	23. 18
29	18. 9	7. 54	3. 26	14. 30	21. 39	23. 15	18. 46	9. 21	2. 26	13. 30	21. 32	23. 14
30	17. 53		3. 49	14. 48	21. 48	23. 12	18. 32	9. 0	2. 50	13. 50	21. 41	23. 10
31	17. 37		4. 12		21. 56		18. 17	8. 38		14. 10		23. 6

TABLE XII.

## A TABLE

OF THE

## SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the YEARS 1809, 1813, 1817,

Being the First after LEAP-YEAR.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	South	South	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	23. 2	17. 7	7. 37	4. 30	15. 2	22. 3	23. 9	18. 6	8. 22	3. 7	14. 24	21. 49
2	22. 56	16. 50	7. 14	4. 53	15. 20	22. 11	23. 5	17. 51	8. 0	3. 31	14. 43	21. 58
3	22. 51	16. 33	6. 51	5. 16	15. 38	22. 18	23. 0	17. 35	7. 38	3. 54	15. 2	22. 7
4	22. 45	16. 15	6. 28	5. 39	15. 55	22. 26	22. 55	17. 19	7. 16	4. 17	15. 21	22. 15
5	22. 38	15. 57	6. 5	6. 2	16. 13	22. 34	22. 50	17. 3	6. 54	4. 40	15. 40	22. 23
6	22. 31	15. 39	5. 42	6. 24	16. 30	22. 39	22. 44	16. 47	6. 31	5. 4	15. 58	22. 30
7	22. 24	15. 20	5. 19	6. 47	16. 46	22. 45	22. 38	16. 30	6. 9	5. 27	16. 16	22. 37
8	22. 16	15. 1	4. 55	7. 9	17. 3	22. 51	22. 31	16. 13	5. 45	5. 50	16. 33	22. 44
9	22. 8	14. 42	4. 32	7. 32	17. 19	22. 56	22. 25	15. 56	5. 24	6. 13	16. 51	22. 50
10	21. 59	14. 23	4. 9	7. 54	17. 35	23. 1	22. 17	15. 39	5. 1	6. 35	17. 8	22. 56
11	21. 50	14. 3	3. 45	8. 16	17. 51	23. 5	22. 10	15. 21	4. 38	6. 58	17. 25	23. 1
12	21. 40	13. 43	3. 21	8. 38	18. 6	23. 9	22. 2	15. 3	4. 15	7. 21	17. 41	23. 6
13	21. 30	13. 23	2. 58	9. 00	18. 21	23. 13	21. 53	14. 45	3. 52	7. 43	17. 57	23. 10
14	21. 20	13. 3	2. 34	9. 22	18. 36	23. 16	21. 44	14. 27	3. 29	8. 6	18. 13	23. 14
15	21. 9	12. 42	2. 11	9. 43	18. 50	23. 19	21. 35	14. 8	3. 6	8. 28	18. 29	23. 17
16	20. 58	12. 22	1. 47	10. 5	19. 4	23. 22	21. 25	13. 49	2. 43	8. 50	18. 44	23. 20
17	20. 46	12. 1	1. 23	10. 26	19. 18	23. 24	21. 16	13. 30	2. 20	9. 13	18. 59	23. 23
18	20. 34	11. 40	0. 59	10. 47	19. 31	23. 25	21. 5	13. 11	1. 57	9. 35	19. 13	23. 25
19	20. 22	11. 18	0. 36	11. 8	19. 44	23. 27	20. 55	12. 52	1. 33	9. 56	19. 27	23. 26
20	20. 9	10. 57	0. 12S.	11. 28	19. 57	23. 27	20. 44	12. 32	1. 10	10. 18	19. 41	23. 27
21	19. 56	10. 35	0. 12N.	11. 49	20. 10	23. 27	20. 32	12. 12	0. 47N.	10. 40	19. 55	23. 28
22	19. 42	10. 13	0. 35	12. 9	20. 22	23. 25	20. 21	11. 52	0. 23N.	11. 1	20. 8	23. 28
23	19. 28	9. 52	0. 59	12. 29	20. 33	23. 27	20. 9	11. 32	0. 0	11. 22	20. 21	23. 27
24	19. 14	9. 29	0. 23	12. 49	20. 45	23. 26	19. 56	11. 11	0. 24S.	11. 43	20. 33	23. 27
25	18. 59	9. 7	1. 46	13. 9	20. 56	23. 25	19. 44	10. 51	0. 47	12. 4	20. 45	23. 25
26	18. 44	8. 45	2. 10	13. 28	21. 6	23. 23	19. 30	10. 30	1. 10	12. 25	20. 57	23. 23
27	18. 29	8. 22	2. 33	13. 47	21. 17	23. 21	19. 17	10. 9	1. 34	12. 45	21. 8	23. 21
28	18. 13	8. 0	2. 57.	14. 6	21. 27	23. 19	19. 3	9. 48	1. 57	13. 5	21. 19	23. 18
29	17. 57		3. 20	14. 25	21. 36	23. 16	18. 49	9. 27	2. 21	13. 25	21. 29	23. 15
30	17. 41		3. 43	14. 44	21. 45	23. 13	18. 35	9. 5	2. 44	13. 45	21. 39	23. 11
31	17. 24		4. 7.		21. 54		18. 21	8. 44		14. 5		23. 7

TABLE XII.

## A TABLE

OF THE

## SUN'S DECLINATION,

*For the YEARS 1808, 1812, 1816,**Each being LEAP YEAR.*

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	South	S h	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /	° / ° /
1	23. 5	17. 20	7. 31	4. 35	15. 6	22. 5	23. 8	18. 2	8. 17	3. 13	14. 20	21. 51
2	23. 0	17. 3	7. 9	4. 59	15. 24	22. 13	23. 4	17. 47	7. 55	3. 36	14. 48	22. 00
3	22. 55	16. 46	6. 46	5. 22	15. 42	22. 20	22. 59	17. 31	7. 33	4. 00	15. 7	22. 9
4	22. 49	16. 28	6. 23	5. 44	16. 00	22. 27	22. 54	17. 15	7. 11	4. 23	15. 26	22. 17
5	22. 43	16. 10	5. 59	6. 7	16. 17	22. 34	22. 48	17. 0	6. 48	4. 46	15. 44	22. 25
6	22. 36	15. 52	5. 36	6. 30	16. 34	22. 40	22. 43	16. 43	6. 26	5. 9	16. 2	22. 32
7	22. 29	15. 34	5. 13	6. 52	16. 51	22. 46	22. 36	16. 26	6. 4	5. 32	16. 20	22. 39
8	22. 22	15. 15	4. 50	7. 15	17. 7	22. 52	22. 30	16. 9	5. 41	5. 55	16. 37	22. 45
9	22. 14	14. 56	4. 26	7. 37	17. 23	22. 57	22. 23	15. 52	5. 18	6. 18	16. 55	22. 51
10	22. 5	14. 37	4. 3	7. 59	17. 39	23. 2	22. 15	15. 35	4. 56	6. 41	17. 12	22. 57
11	21. 57	14. 18	3. 39	8. 22	17. 54	23. 6	22. 8	15. 17	4. 33	7. 4	17. 28	23. 2
12	21. 47	13. 58	3. 16	8. 43	18. 10	23. 10	21. 59	14. 59	4. 10	7. 26	17. 45	23. 7
13	21. 38	13. 38	2. 52	9. 5	18. 25	23. 14	21. 51	14. 41	3. 47	7. 49	18. 1	23. 11
14	21. 28	13. 19	2. 28	9. 27	18. 39	23. 17	21. 42	14. 22	3. 24	8. 11	18. 17	23. 15
15	21. 17	12. 58	2. 5	9. 48	18. 53	23. 20	21. 33	14. 4	3. 1	8. 33	18. 32	23. 18
16	21. 6	12. 37	1. 41	10. 10	19. 7	23. 22	21. 23	13. 45	2. 38	8. 56	18. 47	23. 21
17	20. 55	12. 16	1. 17	10. 31	19. 21	23. 24	21. 13	13. 26	2. 14	9. 18	19. 2	23. 23
18	20. 43	11. 56	0. 54	10. 52	19. 34	23. 26	21. 3	13. 6	1. 51	9. 40	19. 17	23. 25
19	20. 31	11. 34	0. 30	11. 13	19. 47	23. 27	20. 52	12. 47	1. 28	10. 1	19. 31	23. 26
20	20. 18	11. 13	0. 6S.	11. 33	20. 0	23. 27	20. 41	12. 27	1. 4	10. 23	19. 45	23. 27
21	20. 6	10. 52	0. 17N.	11. 54	20. 12	23. 28	20. 29	12. 7	0. 41	10. 45	19. 58	23. 28
22	19. 52	10. 30	0. 41	12. 14	20. 24	23. 28	20. 18	11. 47	0. 18N.	11. 6	20. 11	23. 28
23	19. 39	10. 8	1. 5	12. 34	20. 36	23. 27	20. 6	11. 27	0. 6S.	11. 27	20. 24	23. 27
24	19. 25	9. 46	1. 28	12. 54	20. 47	23. 26	19. 53	11. 6	0. 29	11. 48	20. 36	23. 26
25	19. 10	9. 24	1. 52	13. 13	20. 58	23. 25	19. 40	10. 46	0. 53	12. 9	20. 48	23. 25
26	18. 56	9. 2	1. 15	13. 33	21. 9	23. 23	19. 27	10. 25	1. 16	12. 30	20. 59	23. 23
27	18. 40	8. 39	2. 39	13. 52	21. 19	23. 21	19. 14	10. 4	1. 40	12. 50	21. 10	23. 20
28	18. 25	8. 17	3. 2	14. 11	21. 29	23. 18	19. 0	9. 43	2. 3	13. 10	21. 21	23. 18
29	18. 9	7. 54	3. 26	14. 30	21. 39	23. 15	18. 46	9. 21	2. 26	13. 30	21. 32	23. 14
30	17. 53		3. 49	14. 48	21. 48	23. 12	18. 32	9. 0	2. 50	13. 50	21. 41	23. 10
31	17. 37		4. 12		21. 56		18. 17	8. 38		14. 10		23. 6

TABLE XIII.

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that Meridian; containing Proportional Parts of the Daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every Hour, and to every Fifteen Degrees of Longitude.

Time.	195°	210°	225°	240°	255°	270°	285°	300°	315°	330°	345°	360°
1	0 32.5	0 35.0	0 37.5	0 40.0	0 42.5	0 45.0	0 47.5	0 50.0	0 52.5	0 55.0	0 57.5	1 0.0
2	1 7.0	1 10.0	1 15.0	1 20.0	1 25.0	1 30.0	1 35.0	1 40.0	1 45.0	1 50.0	1 55.0	2 0.0
3	1 37.5	1 45.0	2 52.5	2 0.0	2 7.0	2 15.0	2 22.5	2 30.0	2 37.5	2 45.0	2 52.5	3 0.0
4	2 10.0	2 20.0	2 30.0	2 40.0	2 50.0	3 0.0	3 10.0	3 20.0	3 30.0	3 40.0	3 50.0	4 0.0
5	2 42.5	2 55.0	3 7.5	3 20.0	3 32.5	3 45.0	3 57.5	4 10.0	4 22.5	4 35.0	4 47.5	5 0.0
6	3 15.0	3 30.0	3 45.0	4 0.0	4 15.0	4 30.0	4 45.0	5 0.0	5 15.0	5 30.0	5 45.0	6 0.0
7	3 47.5	4 5.0	4 22.5	4 40.0	4 57.5	5 15.0	5 32.5	5 50.0	6 7.5	6 25.0	6 42.5	7 0.0
8	4 20.0	4 40.0	5 0.0	5 20.0	5 40.0	6 0.0	6 20.0	6 40.0	7 0.0	7 20.0	7 40.0	8 0.0
9	4 52.5	5 15.0	5 37.5	6 0.0	6 22.5	6 45.0	7 7.5	7 30.0	7 52.5	8 15.0	8 37.5	9 0.0
10	5 25.0	5 50.0	6 15.0	6 40.0	7 5.0	7 30.0	7 55.0	8 20.0	8 45.0	9 10.0	9 35.0	10 0.0
11	5 57.5	6 25.0	6 52.5	7 20.0	7 47.5	8 15.0	8 42.5	9 10.0	9 37.5	10 5.0	10 32.5	11 0.0
12	6 30.0	7 0.0	7 30.0	8 0.0	8 30.0	9 0.0	9 30.0	10 0.0	10 30.0	11 0.0	11 30.0	12 0.0
13	7 2.5	7 35.0	8 7.5	8 40.0	9 12.5	9 45.0	10 17.5	10 50.0	11 22.5	11 55.0	12 27.5	13 0.0
14	7 35.0	8 20.0	8 45.0	9 20.0	9 55.0	10 30.0	11 5.0	11 40.0	12 15.0	12 50.0	13 25.0	14 0.0
15	8 7.5	8 45.0	9 22.5	10 0.0	10 37.5	11 15.0	11 52.5	12 30.0	13 7.5	13 45.0	14 22.5	15 0.0
16	8 40.0	9 20.0	10 0.0	10 40.0	11 20.0	12 0.0	12 40.0	13 20.0	14 0.0	14 40.0	15 20.0	16 0.0
17	9 12.5	9 55.0	10 37.5	11 20.0	12 2.5	12 45.0	13 27.5	14 10.0	14 52.5	15 35.0	16 17.5	17 0.0
18	9 45.0	10 30.0	11 15.0	12 0.0	12 45.0	13 30.0	14 15.0	15 0.0	15 45.0	16 30.0	17 15.0	18 0.0
19	10 17.5	11 5.0	11 52.5	12 40.0	13 27.5	14 15.0	15 2.5	15 50.0	16 37.5	17 25.0	18 12.5	19 0.0
20	10 50.0	12 40.0	12 30.0	13 20.0	14 10.0	15 0.0	15 50.0	16 40.0	17 30.0	18 20.0	19 10.0	20 0.0
21	11 22.5	12 15.0	13 7.5	0.0	14 52.5	15 45.0	16 37.5	17 30.0	18 22.5	19 15.0	20 7.5	21 0.0
22	11 55.0	12 50.0	13 45.0	14 40.0	15 35.0	16 30.0	17 25.0	18 20.0	19 15.0	20 10.0	21 5.0	22 0.0
23	12 27.5	13 25.0	14 22.5	15 20.0	16 17.5	17 15.0	18 12.5	19 10.0	20 7.5	21 5.0	22 2.5	23 0.0
24	13 0.0	14 0.0	15 0.0	16 0.0	17 0.0	18 0.0	19 0.0	20 0.0	21 0.0	22 0.0	23 0.0	24 0.0
0	0 3.2	0 3.5	0 3.7	0 4.0	0 4.2	0 4.5	0 4.7	0 5.0	0 5.2	0 5.4	0 5.7	0 6.0
12	0 6.5	0 7.0	0 7.5	0 8.0	0 8.5	0 9.0	0 9.5	0 10.0	0 10.5	0 11.0	0 11.5	0 12.0
18	0 9.7	0 10.5	0 11.2	0 12.0	0 12.7	0 13.5	0 14.2	0 15.0	0 15.7	0 16.5	0 17.2	0 18.0
24	0 13.0	0 14.0	0 15.0	0 16.0	0 17.0	0 18.0	0 19.0	0 20.0	0 21.0	0 22.0	0 23.0	0 24.0
30	0 16.2	0 17.5	0 18.7	0 20.0	0 21.2	0 22.5	0 23.7	0 25.0	0 26.2	0 27.5	0 28.7	0 30.0
36	0 19.5	0 21.0	0 22.5	0 24.0	0 25.5	0 27.0	0 28.5	0 30.0	0 31.5	0 33.0	0 34.5	0 36.0
42	0 22.7	0 24.5	0 26.2	0 28.0	0 29.7	0 31.5	0 33.2	0 35.0	0 36.7	0 38.5	0 40.2	0 42.0
48	0 26.0	0 28.0	0 30.0	0 32.0	0 34.0	0 36.0	0 38.0	0 40.0	0 42.0	0 44.0	0 46.0	0 48.0
54	0 29.2	0 31.5	0 33.7	0 36.0	0 38.2	0 40.5	0 42.7	0 45.0	0 47.2	0 49.5	0 51.7	0 54.0

Daily Difference of Declination in Miles, and to

every six Seconds.

[TABLE XIII.]

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that Meridian: Containing Proportional Parts of the daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every five Minutes in the Hour; and to every Degree, and fifteen Miles of Longitude.

Time.	Oh. 5m	Oh. 10m	Oh. 15m	Oh. 20m	Oh. 25m	Oh. 30m	Oh. 35m	Oh. 40m	Oh. 45m	Oh. 50m	Oh. 55m	Oh. 60m
Long.	1° 15'	2° 30'	3° 45'	5° 0'	6° 15'	7° 30'	8° 45'	10° 0'	11° 15'	12° 30'	13° 45'	15° 0'
1	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.6	0 0.8	0 1.0	0 1.2	0 1.5	0 1.7	0 1.9	0 2.1	0 2.3	0 2.5
2	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 1.2	0 1.7	0 2.1	0 2.5	0 2.9	0 3.3	0 3.7	0 4.2	0 4.6	0 5.0
3	0 0.6	0 1.2	0 1.9	0 2.5	0 3.1	0 3.7	0 4.4	0 5.0	0 5.6	0 6.2	0 6.9	0 7.5
4	0 0.8	0 1.7	0 2.5	0 3.3	0 4.2	0 5.0	0 5.8	0 6.7	0 7.5	0 8.3	0 9.2	0 10.0
5	0 1.0	0 2.0	0 3.0	0 4.0	0 5.0	0 6.0	0 7.0	0 8.0	0 9.0	0 10.0	0 11.0	0 12.0
6	0 1.2	0 2.5	0 3.7	0 5.0	0 6.2	0 7.5	0 8.7	0 10.0	0 11.2	0 12.5	0 13.7	0 15.0
7	0 1.5	0 2.9	0 4.4	0 5.8	0 7.3	0 8.7	0 10.2	0 11.7	0 13.1	0 14.6	0 16.0	0 17.5
8	0 1.7	0 3.3	0 5.0	0 6.7	0 8.3	0 10.0	0 11.7	0 13.3	0 15.0	0 16.7	0 18.3	0 20.0
9	0 1.9	0 3.7	0 5.6	0 7.5	0 9.4	0 11.2	0 13.1	0 15.0	0 16.9	0 18.7	0 20.6	0 22.5
10	0 2.1	0 4.2	0 6.2	0 8.3	0 10.4	0 12.5	0 14.6	0 16.7	0 18.7	0 20.8	0 22.9	0 25.0
11	0 2.3	0 4.6	0 6.9	0 9.2	0 11.5	0 13.7	0 16.0	0 18.3	0 20.6	0 22.9	0 25.2	0 27.5
12	0 2.5	0 5.0	0 7.5	0 10.0	0 12.5	0 15.0	0 17.5	0 20.0	0 22.5	0 25.0	0 27.5	0 30.0
13	0 2.7	0 5.4	0 8.1	0 10.8	0 13.5	0 16.2	0 19.0	0 21.7	0 24.4	0 27.1	0 29.8	0 32.5
14	0 2.9	0 5.8	0 8.7	0 11.7	0 14.6	0 17.5	0 20.4	0 23.3	0 26.2	0 29.2	0 32.1	0 35.0
15	0 3.1	0 6.2	0 9.4	0 12.5	0 15.6	0 18.7	0 21.9	0 25.0	0 28.1	0 31.2	0 34.4	0 37.5
16	0 3.3	0 6.7	0 10.0	0 13.3	0 16.7	0 20.0	0 23.3	0 26.7	0 30.0	0 33.3	0 36.7	0 40.0
17	0 3.5	0 7.1	0 10.6	0 14.2	0 17.7	0 21.2	0 24.8	0 28.3	0 31.9	0 35.4	0 39.0	0 42.5
18	0 3.7	0 7.5	0 11.2	0 15.0	0 18.7	0 22.5	0 26.2	0 30.0	0 33.7	0 37.5	0 41.1	0 45.0
19	0 4.0	0 7.9	0 11.9	0 15.8	0 19.8	0 23.7	0 27.7	0 31.7	0 35.6	0 39.6	0 43.5	0 47.5
20	0 4.2	0 8.3	0 12.5	0 16.7	0 20.8	0 25.0	0 29.2	0 33.3	0 37.5	0 41.7	0 45.8	0 50.0
21	0 4.4	0 8.7	0 13.1	0 17.5	0 21.9	0 26.2	0 30.6	0 35.7	0 39.4	0 43.7	0 48.1	0 52.5
22	0 4.6	0 9.2	0 13.7	0 18.3	0 22.9	0 27.5	0 32.1	0 36.7	0 41.2	0 45.8	0 50.4	0 55.0
23	0 4.8	0 9.6	0 14.4	0 19.2	0 24.0	0 28.7	0 33.5	0 38.3	0 43.1	0 47.9	0 52.7	0 57.5
24	0 5.0	0 10.0	0 15.0	0 20.0	0 25.0	0 30.0	0 35.0	0 40.0	0 45.0	0 50.0	0 58.0	1 0.0
6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2
12	0 0.0	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.5
18	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.7
24	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0
30	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
36	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2	0 1.4	0 1.5
42	0 0.1	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
48	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.5	0 0.7	0 0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
54	0 0.2	0 0.4	0 0.6	0 0.9	0 1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Daily Difference of Declination in Miles, and to												
every fix Seconds.												

TABLE XIV.

## SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Days.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	18 43	20 56	22 49	0 43	2 34	4 37	6 41	8 46	10 42	12 30	14 25	16 30	1
2	18 45	21 00	22 53	0 46	2 38	4 41	6 45	8 49	10 45	12 33	14 30	16 34	2
3	18 47	21 04	22 57	0 50	2 42	4 45	6 49	8 53	10 49	12 37	14 34	16 39	3
4	18 50	21 08	23 00	0 54	2 45	4 49	6 53	8 57	10 53	12 41	14 38	16 43	4
5	19 01	21 12	23 04	0 57	2 49	4 53	6 57	9 01	10 56	12 44	14 42	16 47	5
6	19 05	21 16	23 08	1 01	2 52	4 57	7 01	9 05	11 00	12 48	14 46	16 52	6
7	19 10	21 20	23 11	1 05	2 57	5 01	7 06	9 09	11 03	12 52	14 50	16 56	7
8	19 14	21 24	23 15	1 08	3 01	5 05	7 10	9 13	11 07	12 55	14 54	17 00	8
9	19 19	21 28	23 19	1 12	3 05	5 09	7 14	9 16	11 11	12 59	14 58	17 05	9
10	19 23	21 32	23 22	1 15	3 09	5 14	7 18	9 20	11 14	13 03	15 02	17 09	10
11	19 27	21 36	23 26	1 19	3 12	5 17	7 22	9 24	11 18	13 06	15 06	17 14	11
12	19 32	21 40	23 30	1 23	3 16	5 22	7 26	9 28	11 21	13 10	15 10	17 18	12
13	19 36	21 44	23 33	1 26	3 20	5 26	7 30	9 32	11 25	13 14	15 14	17 22	13
14	19 40	21 48	23 37	1 30	3 24	5 30	7 34	9 35	11 29	13 17	15 18	17 27	14
15	19 45	21 52	23 41	1 34	3 28	5 34	7 38	9 39	11 32	13 21	15 22	17 31	15
16	19 49	21 56	23 44	1 38	3 32	5 38	7 41	9 43	11 36	13 25	15 26	17 36	16
17	19 53	22 00	23 48	1 41	3 36	5 43	7 46	9 47	11 39	13 29	15 31	17 40	17
18	19 57	22 04	23 52	1 45	3 40	5 47	7 50	9 50	11 43	13 32	15 35	17 45	18
19	20 02	22 07	23 55	1 49	3 44	5 51	7 54	9 54	11 47	13 36	15 39	17 49	19
20	20 06	22 11	23 59	1 52	3 48	5 55	7 58	9 58	11 50	13 40	15 43	17 54	20
21	20 10	22 15	0 03	1 56	3 52	5 59	8 02	10 01	11 54	13 44	15 47	17 58	21
22	20 14	22 19	0 06	2 00	3 56	6 03	8 06	10 05	11 57	13 47	15 52	18 02	22
23	20 19	22 23	0 10	2 04	4 00	6 08	8 10	10 09	12 01	13 51	15 56	18 07	23
24	20 23	22 27	0 14	2 07	4 04	6 12	8 14	10 12	12 04	13 55	16 00	18 11	24
25	20 27	22 30	0 17	2 11	4 08	6 16	8 18	10 16	12 08	13 59	16 04	18 16	25
26	20 31	22 34	0 21	2 15	4 12	6 20	8 22	10 20	12 12	14 03	16 09	18 20	26
27	20 35	22 38	0 24	2 19	4 16	6 24	8 26	10 23	12 15	14 07	16 13	18 25	27
28	20 40	22 42	0 28	2 23	4 20	6 28	8 30	10 27	12 19	14 10	16 17	18 29	28
29	20 44	22 45	0 32	2 26	4 24	6 33	8 34	10 31	12 23	14 14	16 21	18 34	29
30	20 48		0 35	2 30	4 28	6 37	8 38	10 34	12 26	14 18	16 26	18 38	30
31	20 52		0 39		4 32		8 42	10 38		14 22		18 42	31

This Table is sufficiently exact for finding when any Star comes to the Meridian, in order to obtain the Latitude; but in all calculations for determining the true Apparent Time, the Sun's Right Ascension must be taken out of the Nautical Almanack, as it is there calculated to a greater degree of accuracy. If the Sun's Right Ascension be wanted in Degrees, it is readily found by converting Time into Degrees, by means of Table XVI.



TABLE XV.

The Right Ascensions and Declinations of the principal fixed Stars, adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1806.

Names of the Stars.	Right Ascension in			Declination.	An. Var.
	Time.	An. Var.	Degrees.		
	H. M. S.	S.			S.
Algenib.....	0 3 16	+ 3.06	0° 49' 0"	14° 50' 58" N.	+ 20. 0
Schedar.....	0 29 41	3.31	7 25 15	55 28 3	+ 19. 91
Pole Star.....	0 53 38	12.89	13 24 30	83 16 10	+ 19. 6
Mirach.....	0 58 54	3.30	14 33 30	54 35 26	+ 19. 4
Almach.....	1 52 4	3.62	28 1 0	41 23 18	+ 17. 80
α ARIETIS.....	1 56 15	3.34	29 3 45	22 32 24	+ 17. 5
Menkar.....	2 52 9	3.12	43 2 15	3 19 29	+ 14. 6
Algol.....	2 55 36	3.85	43 54 0	40 11 54	+ 14. 4
Pleiades.....	3 35 59	3.55	53 59 45	23 27 32	+ 12. 0
Hyades.....	4 8 47	3.39	62 11 45	15 9 0	+ 9. 60
ALDEBARAN.....	4 24 48	3.42	66 12 0	16 6 35	+ 8. 1
Capella.....	5 2 23	4.41	75 35 45	45 47 21	+ 5. 0
Bellatrix.....	5 14 44	3.21	78 41 0	6 9 47	+ 4. 0
Betelgeuse.....	5 44 40	3.24	86 10 0	7 21 36	+ 1. 4
Castor.....	7 22 12	3.85	110 33 0	32 17 59	+ 6. 9
Procyon.....	7 29 8	3.14	112 17 0	5 43 24	+ 7. 5
POLLUX.....	7 33 25	3.69	113 21 15	28 29 0	+ 7. 9
Acubens.....	8 47 50	3.24	131 57 45	12 36 5	+ 13. 30
REGULUS.....	9 58 1	3.20	149 30 15	12 54 38	+ 17. 2
Lower Pointer.....	10 50 3	3.71	162 30 45	57 25 9	+ 19. 10
Upper Pointer.....	10 51 39	3.82	162 54 45	62 47 48	+ 19. 14
Aliath.....	12 45 33	2.69	191 23 15	57 1 33	+ 19. 69
Benetnach.....	13 39 53	2.39	204 58 15	50 27 14	+ 18. 1
Arcturus.....	14 6 48	2.72	211 42 0	20 11 50	+ 19. 1
Mirach.....	14 45 36	2.63	221 31 0	27 53 44	+ 15. 67
Alphacca.....	15 26 28	2.53	231 37 0	27 22 34 N.	+ 12. 4
Ras Algathi.....	17 5 48	2.73	256 27 0	14 37 14 N.	+ 4. 7
Ras Alagus.....	17 25 56	2.77	261 29 0	12 42 49 N.	+ 3. 0
Rufuben.....	17 52 7	1.39	268 1 45	51 31 2 N.	+ 0. 7
Vega.....	18 30 22	2.03	277 35 30	38 36 25 N.	+ 2. 6
ALTAIR.....	19 41 22	2.92	295 20 30	8 21 39 N.	+ 8. 5
Deneb.....	20 31 49	2.03	308 42 15	44 35 34 N.	+ 12. 5
Alderamin.....	21 13 56	1.44	318 29 0	61 46 0 N.	+ 14. 95
Scheat.....	22 54 23	2.87	343 35 45	27 1 51 N.	+ 19. 2
MARKAB.....	22 55 7	2.96	343 46 45	14 9 51 N.	+ 19. 2
Achernar.....	1 30 27	2.25	22 36 45	58 18 32 S.	+ 18. 5
Rigel.....	5 5 13	2.87	76 18 15	8 26 6 S.	+ 4. 8
Canopus.....	6 19 39	1.33	94 54 45	52 35 36 S.	+ 1. 7
Syrius.....	6 36 35	2.65	72 8 45	16 27 30 S.	+ 4. 2
Alphard.....	9 18 2	2.93	139 30 30	7 49 24 S.	+ 15. 2
VIRGIN'S SPIKE.....	13 14 59	3.14	198 44 45	10 8 32 S.	+ 18. 9
Zubenesh.....	14 40 10	3.29	120 2 30	15 8 24 S.	+ 15. 3
Zubenelg.....	15 6 36	3.22	226 39 0	8 34 29 S.	+ 13. 8
ANTARES.....	16 17 31	3.54	244 22 45	25 59 16 S.	+ 8. 7
FOMALHAUT.....	22 46 53	3.33	341 43 15	30 38 44 S.	+ 18. 97

If the places of these stars are wanted for any time before the beginning of the year 1806, multiply the annual variation, both in right ascension and declination, by the number of years before 1806, and subtract the product from the right ascension standing in the table; but the product of the annual variation in declination must be added to, or subtracted from the declination, with a contrary sign; but for any year after 1806, the variation in right ascension must be added to the right ascension in this table, and the variation in declination must either be added to, or subtracted from it, according as their signs are, to fit the declination to any succeeding year. The annual variation is set down for seconds, and decimals of a second. The stars in the preceding table will be found to correspond with those whose names are marked in the p. 214.

TABLE XVI.

For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary D M M

D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	M	Sec.
M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	T	Thi.
10	4		01	4		121	8	4	181	12	4	241	16	4	301	20	4	0 15	1
10	8		02	4		122	8	8	182	12	8	242	16	8	302	20	8	0 30	2
30	1		03	4		123	8	1	183	12	1	243	16	1	303	20	1	0 45	3
40	1		04	4		124	8	1	184	12	1	244	16	1	304	20	1	1 0	4
50	1		05	4		125	8	20	185	12	20	245	16	2	305	20	20	1 15	5
60	2		06	4		126	8	24	186	12	24	246	16	24	306	20	24	1 30	6
70	2		07	4		127	8	28	187	12	28	247	16	2	307	20	28	1 45	7
80	3		08	4		128	8	32	188	12	32	248	16	3	308	20	32	2 0	8
90	3		09	4		129	8	36	189	12	36	249	16	3	309	20	36	2 15	9
1	0	4	70	4	40	130	8	40	190	12	4	250	16	40	310	20	40	2 30	10
11	0	44	71	4	44	131	8	44	191	12	44	251	16	44	311	20	44	2 45	11
1	0	48	72	4	4	132	8	48	192	12	48	252	16	48	312	20	48	3 0	12
13	0	52	73	4	5	133	8	52	193	12	52	253	16	5	313	20	52	3 15	13
14	0	56	74	4	56	134	8	56	194	12	56	254	16	56	314	20	56	3 30	14
15	1	0	75	5	0	135	9	0	195	13	0	255	17	0	315	21	0	3 45	15
16	1	4	76	5	4	136	9	4	196	13	4	256	17	4	316	21	4	4 0	16
17	1	8	77	5	8	137	9	8	197	13	8	257	17	8	317	21	8	4 15	17
18	1	12	78	5	12	138	9	12	198	13	12	258	17	12	318	21	12	4 30	18
19	1	16	79	5	16	139	9	16	199	13	16	259	17	16	319	21	16	4 45	19
20	1	20	80	5	20	140	9	20	200	13	20	260	17	20	320	21	20	5 0	20
21	1	24	81	5	24	141	9	24	201	13	24	261	17	24	321	21	24	5 15	21
22	1	28	82	5	28	142	9	28	202	13	28	262	17	28	322	21	28	5 30	22
23	1	32	83	5	32	143	9	32	203	13	32	263	17	32	323	21	32	5 45	23
24	1	36	84	5	36	144	9	36	204	13	36	264	17	36	324	21	36	6 0	24
25	1	40	85	5	40	145	9	40	205	13	40	265	17	40	325	21	40	6 15	25
26	1	44	86	5	44	146	9	44	206	13	44	266	17	44	326	21	44	6 30	26
27	1	48	87	5	48	147	9	48	207	13	48	267	17	48	327	21	48	6 45	27
28	1	52	88	5	52	148	9	52	208	13	52	268	17	52	328	21	52	7 0	28
29	1	56	89	5	56	149	9	56	209	13	56	269	17	56	329	21	56	7 15	29
30	2	0	90	6	0	150	10	0	210	14	0	270	18	0	330	22	0	7 30	30
31	2	4	91	6	4	151	10	4	211	14	4	271	18	4	331	22	4	7 45	31
32	2	8	92	6	8	152	10	8	212	14	8	272	18	8	332	22	8	8 0	32
33	2	12	93	6	12	153	10	12	213	14	12	273	18	12	333	22	12	8 15	33
34	2	16	94	6	16	154	10	16	214	14	16	274	18	16	334	22	16	8 30	34
35	2	20	95	6	20	155	10	20	215	14	20	275	18	20	335	22	20	8 45	35
36	2	24	96	6	24	156	10	24	216	14	24	276	18	24	336	22	24	9 0	36
37	2	28	97	6	28	157	10	28	217	14	28	277	18	28	337	22	28	9 15	37
38	2	32	98	6	32	158	10	32	218	14	32	278	18	32	338	22	32	9 30	38
39	2	36	99	6	36	159	10	36	219	14	36	279	18	36	339	22	36	9 45	39
40	2	40	100	6	40	160	10	40	220	14	40	280	18	40	340	22	40	10 0	40
41	2	44	101	6	44	161	10	44	221	14	44	281	18	44	341	22	44	10 15	41
42	2	48	102	6	48	162	10	48	222	14	48	282	18	48	342	22	48	10 30	42
43	2	52	103	6	52	163	10	52	223	14	52	283	18	52	343	22	52	10 45	43
44	2	56	104	6	56	164	10	56	224	14	56	284	18	56	344	22	56	11 0	44
45	3	0	105	7	0	165	11	0	225	15	0	285	19	0	345	23	0	11 15	45
46	3	4	106	7	4	166	11	4	226	15	4	286	19	4	346	23	4	11 30	46
47	3	8	107	7	8	167	11	8	227	15	8	287	19	8	347	23	8	11 45	47
48	3	12	108	7	12	168	11	12	228	15	12	288	19	12	348	23	12	12 0	48
49	3	16	109	7	16	169	11	16	229	15	16	289	19	16	349	23	16	12 15	49
50	3	20	110	7	20	170	11	20	230	15	20	290	19	20	350	23	20	12 30	50
51	3	24	111	7	24	171	11	24	231	15	24	291	19	24	351	23	24	12 45	51
52	3	28	112	7	28	172	11	28	232	15	28	292	19	28	352	23	28	13 0	52
53	3	32	113	7	32	173	11	32	233	15	32	293	19	32	353	23	32	13 15	53
54	3	36	114	7	36	174	11	36	234	15	36	294	19	36	354	23	36	13 30	54
55	3	40	115	7	40	175	11	40	235	15	40	295	19	40	355	23	40	13 45	55
56	3	44	116	7	44	176	11	44	236	15	44	296	19	44	356	23	44	14 0	56
57	3	48	117	7	48	177	11	48	237	15	48	297	19	48	357	23	48	14 15	57
58	3	52	118	7	52	178	11	52	238	15	52	298	19	52	358	23	52	14 30	58
59	3	56	119	7	56	179	11	56	239	15	56	299	19	56	359	23	56	14 45	59
60	4	0	120	8	0	180	12	0	240	16	0	300	20	0	360	24	0	15 0	60

TABLE XV.

The Right Ascensions and Declinations of the principal fixed Stars, adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1806.

Names of the Stars.	Right Ascension in			Declination.	An. Var.
	Time.	Ann. Var.	Degrees.		
	H. M. S.	S.	S.		
Algenib.....	0 3 16	+ 3.06	0° 42' 0"	14° 50' 58" N.	+ 20. 0
Schedar.....	0 29 41	3.31	7 25 15	55 28 3	+ 19.91
Pole Star.....	0 53 38	12.89	13 24 30	88 16 10	+ 19. 6
Mirach.....	0 58 54	3.30	14 33 30	34 35 26	+ 19. 4
Almach.....	1 52 4	3.62	28 1 0	41 23 18	+ 17.20
ARIETIS.....	1 56 15	3.34	29 3 45	22 32 24	+ 17. 5
Menkar.....	2 52 9	3.12	43 2 15	3 19 29	+ 14. 6
Algol.....	2 55 36	3.25	43 54 0	40 11 54	+ 14. 4
Pleiades.....	3 35 59	3.55	53 59 45	23 27 32	+ 12. 0
Hyades.....	4 8 47	3.39	62 11 45	15 9 0	+ 9.60
ALDEBARAN.....	4 24 48	3.42	66 12 0	16 6 35	+ 8. 1
Capella.....	5 2 23	4.41	75 35 45	45 47 21	+ 5. 0
Bellatrix.....	5 14 44	3.21	78 41 0	6 9 47	+ 4. 0
Betelgeuse.....	5 44 40	3.24	86 10 0	7 21 36	+ 1. 4
Castor.....	7 12 12	3.85	110 53 0	32 17 59	+ 6. 9
Procyon.....	7 29 8	3.14	112 17 0	5 43 24	+ 7. 5
POLLUX.....	7 33 25	3.69	113 21 15	28 29 0	+ 7. 9
Acubens.....	8 47 50	3.24	131 57 45	12 36 5	+ 13.30
REGULUS.....	9 58 1	3.20	149 30 15	12 54 38	+ 17. 2
Lower Pointer.....	10 50 3	3.71	162 30 45	57 25 9	+ 19.10
Upper Pointer.....	10 51 39	3.82	162 54 45	62 47 48	+ 19.14
Aliath.....	12 45 33	2.69	191 23 15	57 1 33	+ 19.69
Benetnach.....	13 39 53	2.39	204 58 15	50 27 14	+ 18. 1
Arcturus.....	14 6 48	2.72	211 42 0	20 11 50	+ 19. 1
Mirach.....	14 45 36	2.63	221 37 0	27 53 44	+ 15.67
Alphacca.....	15 26 28	2.53	231 37 0	27 22 34 N.	+ 12. 4
Ras Algathi.....	17 5 48	2.73	256 27 0	14 37 14 N.	+ 4. 7
Ras Alagus.....	17 25 56	2.77	261 29 0	12 42 49 N.	+ 3. 0
Rufabeh.....	17 52 7	1.39	268 1 45	51 31 2 N.	+ 0. 7
Vega.....	18 30 22	2.03	277 35 30	38 36 25 N.	+ 2. 6
ALTAIR.....	19 41 22	2.92	295 20 30	8 21 39 N.	+ 8. 5
Deneb.....	20 31 49	2.03	308 42 15	44 35 34 N.	+ 12. 5
Alderamin.....	21 13 56	1.44	318 29 0	61 46 0 N.	+ 14.95
Scheat.....	22 54 23	2.87	343 35 45	27 1 51 N.	+ 19. 2
MARKAB.....	22 55 7	2.96	343 46 45	14 9 51 N.	+ 19. 2
Achernar.....	1 30 27	2.25	22 36 45	58 18 32 S.	+ 18. 5
Rigel.....	5 5 13	2.87	76 18 15	8 26 6 S.	+ 4. 8
Canopus.....	6 19 39	1.33	94 54 45	52 35 36 S.	+ 1. 7
Syrus.....	6 36 35	2.65	77 8 45	16 27 30 S.	+ 4. 2
Alphard.....	9 18 2	2.93	139 30 30	7 49 24 S.	+ 15. 2
VIRGIN'S SPIKE.....	13 14 59	3.14	198 44 45	10 8 32 S.	+ 18. 9
Zubenelch.....	14 40 10	3.29	220 2 30	15 8 24 S.	+ 15. 3
Zubenelg.....	15 6 36	3.72	226 39 0	8 34 29 S.	+ 13. 8
ANTARES.....	16 17 31	3.54	244 22 45	25 59 16 S.	+ 8. 7
FOMALHAUT.....	22 46 53	3.33	341 43 15	30 38 44 S.	+ 18.97

If the places of these stars are wanted for any time before the beginning of the year 1806, multiply the annual variation, both in right ascension and declination, by the number of years before 1806, and subtract the product from the right ascension standing in the table; but the product of the annual variation in declination must be added to, or subtracted from the declination, with a contrary sign; but for any year after 1806, the variation in right ascension must be added to the right ascension in this table, and the variation in declination must either be added to, or subtracted from it, according as their signs are, to fit the declination to any succeeding year. The annual variation is set down for seconds, and decimals of a second. The stars in the preceding table will be found to correspond with those whose names are marked in the p. 2 spheres; for a further description of which, see p. 214.

TABLE XVI.

### For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary

U N M

D	H M	D	H M	D	H M	D	H M	D	H M	D	H M	M	S	Thi.
D	M S	D	M S	D	M S	D	M S	D	M S	D	M S	S	T	
10.4	01	4.4	121	8.4	181	12.4	241	16.4	301	20.4	0 15	1		
20.8	02	4.8	122	8.8	182	12.8	242	16.8	302	20.8	0 30	2		
30.12	6	4.12	123	8.12	183	12.12	243	16.12	303	20.12	0 4	3		
40.16	64	4.16	124	8.16	184	12.16	244	16.16	304	20.16	1 0	4		
50.20	15	4.20	125	8.20	185	12.20	245	16.2	305	20.20	1 15	5		
60.24	16	4.24	126	8.24	186	12.24	246	16.24	306	20.24	1 3	6		
70.28	67	4.28	127	8.28	187	12.28	247	16.28	307	20.28	1 45	7		
80.32	18	4.32	128	8.32	188	12.32	248	16.32	308	20.32	2 0	8		
90.36	69	4.36	129	8.36	189	12.36	249	16.36	309	20.36	2 15	9		
100.40	70	4.40	130	8.40	190	12.4	250	16.40	310	20.40	2 30	10		
110.44	71	4.44	131	8.44	191	12.44	251	16.44	311	20.44	2 45	11		
120.48	72	4.48	132	8.48	192	12.48	252	16.48	312	20.48	3 0	12		
130.52	73	4.52	133	8.52	193	12.52	253	16.52	313	20.52	3 15	13		
140.56	74	4.56	134	8.56	194	12.56	254	16.56	314	20.56	3 30	14		
151.0	75	5.0	135	9.0	195	13.0	255	17.0	315	21.0	3 45	15		
161.4	76	5.4	136	9.4	196	13.4	256	17.4	316	21.4	4 0	16		
171.8	77	5.8	137	9.8	197	13.8	257	17.8	317	21.8	4 15	17		
181.12	78	5.12	138	9.12	198	13.12	258	17.12	318	21.12	4 30	18		
191.16	79	5.16	139	9.16	199	13.16	259	17.16	319	21.16	4 45	19		
201.20	80	5.20	140	9.20	200	13.20	260	17.20	320	21.20	5 0	20		
211.24	81	5.24	141	9.24	201	13.24	261	17.24	321	21.24	5 15	21		
221.28	82	5.28	142	9.28	202	13.28	262	17.28	322	21.28	5 30	22		
231.32	83	5.32	143	9.32	203	13.32	263	17.32	323	21.32	5 45	23		
241.36	84	5.36	144	9.36	204	13.36	264	17.36	324	21.36	6 0	24		
251.40	85	5.40	145	9.40	205	13.40	265	17.40	325	21.40	6 15	25		
261.44	86	5.44	146	9.44	206	13.44	266	17.44	326	21.44	6 30	26		
271.48	87	5.48	147	9.48	207	13.48	267	17.48	327	21.48	6 45	27		
281.52	88	5.52	148	9.52	208	13.52	268	17.52	328	21.52	7 0	28		
291.56	89	5.56	149	9.56	209	13.56	269	17.56	329	21.56	7 15	29		
302.0	90	6.0	150	10.0	210	14.0	270	18.0	330	22.0	7 30	30		
312.4	91	6.4	151	10.4	211	14.4	271	18.4	331	22.4	7 45	31		
322.8	92	6.8	152	10.8	212	14.8	272	18.8	332	22.8	8 0	32		
332.12	93	6.12	153	10.12	213	14.12	273	18.12	333	22.12	8 15	33		
342.16	94	6.16	154	10.16	214	14.16	274	18.16	334	22.16	8 30	34		
352.20	95	6.20	155	10.20	215	14.20	275	18.20	335	22.20	8 45	35		
362.24	96	6.24	156	10.24	216	14.24	276	18.24	336	22.24	9 0	36		
372.28	97	6.28	157	10.28	217	14.28	277	18.28	337	22.28	9 15	37		
382.32	98	6.32	158	10.32	218	14.32	278	18.32	338	22.32	9 30	38		
392.36	99	6.36	159	10.36	219	14.36	279	18.36	339	22.36	9 45	39		
402.40	100	6.40	160	10.40	220	14.40	280	18.40	340	22.40	10 0	40		
412.44	101	6.44	161	10.44	221	14.44	281	18.44	341	22.44	10 15	41		
422.48	102	6.48	162	10.48	222	14.48	282	18.48	342	22.48	10 30	42		
432.52	103	6.52	163	10.52	223	14.52	283	18.52	343	22.52	10 45	43		
442.56	104	6.56	164	10.56	224	14.56	284	18.56	344	22.56	11 0	44		
453.0	105	7.0	165	11.0	225	15.0	285	19.0	345	23.0	11 15	45		
463.4	106	7.4	166	11.4	226	15.4	286	19.4	346	23.4	11 30	46		
473.8	107	7.8	167	11.8	227	15.8	287	19.8	347	23.8	11 45	47		
483.12	108	7.12	168	11.12	228	15.12	288	19.12	348	23.12	12 0	48		
493.16	109	7.16	169	11.16	229	15.16	289	19.16	349	23.16	12 15	49		
503.20	110	7.20	170	11.20	230	15.20	290	19.20	350	23.20	12 30	50		
513.24	111	7.24	171	11.24	231	15.24	291	19.24	351	23.24	12 45	51		
523.28	112	7.28	172	11.28	232	15.28	292	19.28	352	23.28	13 0	52		
533.32	113	7.32	173	11.32	233	15.32	293	19.32	353	23.32	13 15	53		
543.36	114	7.36	174	11.36	234	15.36	294	19.36	354	23.36	13 30	54		
553.40	115	7.40	175	11.40	235	15.40	295	19.40	355	23.40	13 45	55		
563.44	116	7.44	176	11.44	236	15.44	296	19.44	356	23.44	14 0	56		
573.48	117	7.48	177	11.48	237	15.48	297	19.48	357	23.48	14 15	57		
583.52	118	7.52	178	11.52	238	15.52	298	19.52	358	23.52	14 30	58		
593.56	119	7.56	179	11.56	239	15.56	299	19.56	359	23.56	14 45	59		
604.0	120	8.0	180	12.0	240	16.0	300	20.0	360	24.0	15 0	60		

TABLE XVII.

To reduce the time of the Moon's Passage over the Meridian of Greenwich to the Time of its Passage over any other Meridian,

Ship's	Daily Variation of the Moon's passing the Meridian.															Time from
Long.	40'	42'	44'	46'	48'	50'	52'	54'	56'	58'	60'	62'	64'	66'	Southings	R. M.
0	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		0 0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 0
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		0 20
15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		0 40
20	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		1 0
25	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		1 20
30	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5		1 40
35	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6		2 0
40	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7		2 20
45	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8		2 40
50	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9		3 0
55	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10		3 20
60	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11		3 40
65	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12		4 0
70	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13		4 20
75	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14		4 40
80	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	15		5 0
85	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16		5 20
90	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16		5 40
95	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17		6 0
100	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18		6 20
105	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	19		6 40
110	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20		7 0
115	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21		7 20
120	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22		7 40
125	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23		8 0
130	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24		8 20
135	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25		8 40
140	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	26		9 0
145	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	27		9 20
150	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27		9 40
155	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	28		10 0
160	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	29		10 20
165	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30		10 40
170	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		11 0
175	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		11 20
180	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		11 40
	40'	42'	44'	46'	48'	50'	52'	54'	56'	58'	60'	62'	64'	66'		12 0

TABLE XVIII contains the decimals to every minute in twelve hours, and is useful to find the proportion of time in twelve hours, by multiplying it by the number found under the top hours in the column, and opposite to the minute in the left hand side column; from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is the proportion of time required, if there is no fraction.

EXAMPLE. If the difference in 12 hours is 6 minutes, what will it be in 6 hours?

Decimal of 6 hours is = .5000

× by 6 minutes 6

Answer 3 minutes — 3,0000

If the difference is for a proportion of time in 24 hours, multiply the difference by the decimal of half the time required; from the product cut off four figures from the right, the figures to the left is the answer.

TABLE XVIII.

Decimals to every Minute in Twelve Hours.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0		.0833	.1667	.2500	.3333	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167
1	.0013	.0846	.1680	.2513	.3346	.4180	.5013	.5846	.6680	.7513	.8346	.9180
2	.0028	.0861	.1695	.2528	.3361	.4195	.5028	.5861	.6695	.7528	.8361	.9200
3	.0042	.0875	.1709	.2542	.3375	.4209	.5042	.5875	.6709	.7542	.8375	.9215
4	.0055	.0888	.1722	.2555	.3388	.4222	.5055	.5888	.6722	.7555	.8388	.9222
5	.0069	.0902	.1736	.2569	.3402	.4236	.5069	.5902	.6736	.7569	.8402	.9236
6	.0083	.0916	.1750	.2583	.3416	.4250	.5083	.5916	.6750	.7583	.8416	.9250
7	.0097	.0930	.1764	.2597	.3430	.4264	.5097	.5930	.6764	.7597	.8430	.9264
8	.0111	.0944	.1778	.2611	.3444	.4278	.5111	.5944	.6778	.7611	.8444	.9278
9	.0125	.0958	.1792	.2625	.3458	.4292	.5125	.5958	.6792	.7625	.8458	.9292
10	.0139	.0972	.1806	.2639	.3472	.4306	.5139	.5972	.6806	.7639	.8472	.9306
11	.0152	.0985	.1819	.2652	.3485	.4319	.5151	.5985	.6819	.7652	.8485	.9319
12	.0167	.1000	.1834	.2667	.3500	.4334	.5167	.6000	.6834	.7667	.8500	.9334
13	.0181	.1014	.1848	.2681	.3514	.4348	.5181	.6014	.6848	.7681	.8514	.9348
14	.0194	.1027	.1861	.2694	.3527	.4361	.5194	.6027	.6861	.7694	.8527	.9361
15	.0208	.1041	.1875	.2708	.3541	.4375	.5208	.6041	.6875	.7708	.8541	.9375
16	.0222	.1055	.1889	.2722	.3555	.4389	.5222	.6055	.6889	.7722	.8555	.9389
17	.0236	.1069	.1903	.2736	.3569	.4403	.5236	.6069	.6903	.7736	.8569	.9403
18	.0250	.1083	.1917	.2750	.3583	.4417	.5250	.6083	.6917	.7750	.8583	.9417
19	.0264	.1097	.1931	.2764	.3597	.4431	.5264	.6097	.6931	.7764	.8597	.9431
20	.0278	.1111	.1945	.2778	.3611	.4445	.5278	.6111	.6945	.7778	.8611	.9445
21	.0292	.1125	.1959	.2792	.3625	.4459	.5292	.6125	.6959	.7792	.8625	.9459
22	.0306	.1139	.1973	.2806	.3639	.4473	.5306	.6139	.6973	.7806	.8639	.9473
23	.0319	.1152	.1986	.2819	.3652	.4486	.5319	.6152	.6986	.7819	.8652	.9486
24	.0333	.1166	.2000	.2833	.3666	.4500	.5333	.6166	.7000	.7833	.8666	.9500
25	.0347	.1180	.2014	.2847	.3680	.4514	.5347	.6180	.7014	.7847	.8680	.9514
26	.0361	.1194	.2028	.2861	.3694	.4528	.5361	.6194	.7028	.7861	.8694	.9528
27	.0375	.1208	.2042	.2875	.3708	.4542	.5375	.6208	.7042	.7875	.8708	.9542
28	.0389	.1222	.2056	.2889	.3722	.4556	.5389	.6222	.7056	.7889	.8722	.9556
29	.0403	.1236	.2070	.2903	.3736	.4570	.5403	.6236	.7070	.7903	.8746	.9570
30	.0417	.1250	.2084	.2917	.3750	.4584	.5417	.6250	.7084	.7917	.8750	.9584
31	.0431	.1264	.2098	.2931	.3764	.4598	.5431	.6264	.7098	.7931	.8764	.9598
32	.0444	.1277	.2111	.2944	.3777	.4611	.5444	.6277	.7111	.7944	.8777	.9611
33	.0458	.1291	.2125	.2958	.3791	.4625	.5458	.6291	.7125	.7958	.8791	.9625
34	.0472	.1305	.2139	.2972	.3805	.4639	.5472	.6305	.7139	.7972	.8805	.9639
35	.0486	.1319	.2153	.2986	.3819	.4653	.5486	.6319	.7153	.7986	.8819	.9653
36	.0500	.1333	.2167	.3000	.3833	.4667	.5500	.6333	.7167	.8000	.8833	.9667
37	.0514	.1347	.2181	.3014	.3847	.4681	.5514	.6347	.7181	.8014	.8847	.9681
38	.0528	.1361	.2195	.3028	.3861	.4695	.5528	.6361	.7195	.8028	.8861	.9695
39	.0542	.1375	.2209	.3042	.3875	.4709	.5542	.6375	.7209	.8042	.8875	.9709
40	.0556	.1389	.2223	.3056	.3889	.4723	.5556	.6389	.7223	.8056	.8889	.9723
41	.0569	.1402	.2236	.3069	.3902	.4736	.5569	.6402	.7236	.8069	.8902	.9736
42	.0583	.1416	.2250	.3083	.3916	.4750	.5583	.6416	.7250	.8083	.8916	.9750
43	.0597	.1430	.2264	.3097	.3930	.4764	.5597	.6430	.7264	.8097	.8930	.9764
44	.0611	.1444	.2278	.3111	.3944	.4778	.5611	.6444	.7278	.8111	.8944	.9778
45	.0625	.1458	.2292	.3125	.3958	.4792	.5625	.6458	.7292	.8125	.8958	.9792
46	.0639	.1472	.2306	.3139	.3972	.4806	.5639	.6472	.7306	.8139	.8972	.9806
47	.0653	.1486	.2320	.3153	.3986	.4820	.5653	.6486	.7320	.8153	.8986	.9820
48	.0667	.1500	.2334	.3167	.4000	.4831	.5667	.6500	.7334	.8167	.9000	.9834
49	.0681	.1514	.2348	.3181	.4014	.4848	.5681	.6514	.7348	.8181	.9014	.9848
50	.0694	.1527	.2361	.3194	.4027	.4861	.5694	.6527	.7361	.8194	.9027	.9861
51	.0708	.1541	.2375	.3208	.4041	.4875	.5708	.6541	.7375	.8208	.9041	.9875
52	.0722	.1555	.2389	.3222	.4055	.4889	.5722	.6555	.7389	.8222	.9055	.9889
53	.0736	.1569	.2403	.3236	.4069	.4903	.5736	.6569	.7403	.8236	.9069	.9903
54	.0750	.1583	.2417	.3250	.4083	.4917	.5750	.6583	.7417	.8250	.9083	.9917
55	.0764	.1597	.2431	.3264	.4097	.4931	.5764	.6597	.7431	.8264	.9097	.9931
56	.0778	.1611	.2445	.3278	.4111	.4945	.5778	.6611	.7445	.8278	.9111	.9945
57	.0892	.1625	.2459	.3292	.4125	.4959	.5792	.6625	.7459	.8292	.9125	.9959
58	.0806	.1639	.2473	.3306	.4139	.4973	.5806	.6639	.7473	.8306	.9139	.9973
59	.0819	.1652	.2486	.3319	.4151	.4986	.5819	.6652	.7486	.8319	.9152	.9986



TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDES.

[illegible]

TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDES.

Lat.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Lat.
34°	1.14	1.43	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.59	3.27	3.56	4.25	4.54	5.23	5.52	6.21	6.50	7.19	7.48	8.17	8.46	9.15	9.44	10.13	10.42	11.11	11.40
35	1.15	1.44	1.73	2.02	2.31	2.60	2.89	3.18	3.47	3.76	4.05	4.34	4.63	4.92	5.21	5.50	6.19	6.48	7.17	7.46	8.15	8.44	9.13	9.42
36	1.16	1.45	1.74	2.03	2.32	2.61	2.90	3.19	3.48	3.77	4.06	4.35	4.64	4.93	5.22	5.51	6.20	6.49	7.18	7.47	8.16	8.45	9.14	9.43
37	1.17	1.46	1.75	2.04	2.33	2.62	2.91	3.20	3.49	3.78	4.07	4.36	4.65	4.94	5.23	5.52	6.21	6.50	7.19	7.48	8.17	8.46	9.15	9.44
38	1.18	1.47	1.76	2.05	2.34	2.63	2.92	3.21	3.50	3.79	4.08	4.37	4.66	4.95	5.24	5.53	6.22	6.51	7.20	7.49	8.18	8.47	9.16	9.45
39	1.19	1.48	1.77	2.06	2.35	2.64	2.93	3.22	3.51	3.80	4.09	4.38	4.67	4.96	5.25	5.54	6.23	6.52	7.21	7.50	8.19	8.48	9.17	9.46
40	1.20	1.49	1.78	2.07	2.36	2.65	2.94	3.23	3.52	3.81	4.10	4.39	4.68	4.97	5.26	5.55	6.24	6.53	7.22	7.51	8.20	8.49	9.18	9.47
41	1.21	1.50	1.79	2.08	2.37	2.66	2.95	3.24	3.53	3.82	4.11	4.40	4.69	4.98	5.27	5.56	6.25	6.54	7.23	7.52	8.21	8.50	9.19	9.48
42	1.22	1.51	1.80	2.09	2.38	2.67	2.96	3.25	3.54	3.83	4.12	4.41	4.70	4.99	5.28	5.57	6.26	6.55	7.24	7.53	8.22	8.51	9.20	9.49
43	1.23	1.52	1.81	2.10	2.39	2.68	2.97	3.26	3.55	3.84	4.13	4.42	4.71	5.00	5.29	5.58	6.27	6.56	7.25	7.54	8.23	8.52	9.21	9.50
44	1.24	1.53	1.82	2.11	2.40	2.69	2.98	3.27	3.56	3.85	4.14	4.43	4.72	5.01	5.30	5.59	6.28	6.57	7.26	7.55	8.24	8.53	9.22	9.51
45	1.25	1.54	1.83	2.12	2.41	2.70	2.99	3.28	3.57	3.86	4.15	4.44	4.73	5.02	5.31	5.60	6.29	6.58	7.27	7.56	8.25	8.54	9.23	9.52
46	1.26	1.55	1.84	2.13	2.42	2.71	3.00	3.29	3.58	3.87	4.16	4.45	4.74	5.03	5.32	5.61	6.30	6.59	7.28	7.57	8.26	8.55	9.24	9.53
47	1.27	1.56	1.85	2.14	2.43	2.72	3.01	3.30	3.59	3.88	4.17	4.46	4.75	5.04	5.33	5.62	6.31	6.60	7.29	7.58	8.27	8.56	9.25	9.54
48	1.28	1.57	1.86	2.15	2.44	2.73	3.02	3.31	3.60	3.89	4.18	4.47	4.76	5.05	5.34	5.63	6.32	6.61	7.30	7.59	8.28	8.57	9.26	9.55
49	1.29	1.58	1.87	2.16	2.45	2.74	3.03	3.32	3.61	3.90	4.19	4.48	4.77	5.06	5.35	5.64	6.33	6.62	7.31	7.60	8.29	8.58	9.27	9.56
50	1.30	1.59	1.88	2.17	2.46	2.75	3.04	3.33	3.62	3.91	4.20	4.49	4.78	5.07	5.36	5.65	6.34	6.63	7.32	7.61	8.30	8.59	9.28	9.57
51	1.31	1.60	1.89	2.18	2.47	2.76	3.05	3.34	3.63	3.92	4.21	4.50	4.79	5.08	5.37	5.66	6.35	6.64	7.33	7.62	8.31	8.60	9.29	9.58
52	1.32	1.61	1.90	2.19	2.48	2.77	3.06	3.35	3.64	3.93	4.22	4.51	4.80	5.09	5.38	5.67	6.36	6.65	7.34	7.63	8.32	8.61	9.30	9.59
53	1.33	1.62	1.91	2.20	2.49	2.78	3.07	3.36	3.65	3.94	4.23	4.52	4.81	5.10	5.39	5.68	6.37	6.66	7.35	7.64	8.33	8.62	9.31	9.60
54	1.34	1.63	1.92	2.21	2.50	2.79	3.08	3.37	3.66	3.95	4.24	4.53	4.82	5.11	5.40	5.69	6.38	6.67	7.36	7.65	8.34	8.63	9.32	9.61
55	1.35	1.64	1.93	2.22	2.51	2.80	3.09	3.38	3.67	3.96	4.25	4.54	4.83	5.12	5.41	5.70	6.39	6.68	7.37	7.66	8.35	8.64	9.33	9.62
56	1.36	1.65	1.94	2.23	2.52	2.81	3.10	3.39	3.68	3.97	4.26	4.55	4.84	5.13	5.42	5.71	6.40	6.69	7.38	7.67	8.36	8.65	9.34	9.63
57	1.37	1.66	1.95	2.24	2.53	2.82	3.11	3.40	3.69	3.98	4.27	4.56	4.85	5.14	5.43	5.72	6.41	6.70	7.39	7.68	8.37	8.66	9.35	9.64
58	1.38	1.67	1.96	2.25	2.54	2.83	3.12	3.41	3.70	3.99	4.28	4.57	4.86	5.15	5.44	5.73	6.42	6.71	7.40	7.69	8.38	8.67	9.36	9.65
59	1.39	1.68	1.97	2.26	2.55	2.84	3.13	3.42	3.71	4.00	4.29	4.58	4.87	5.16	5.45	5.74	6.43	6.72	7.41	7.70	8.39	8.68	9.37	9.66
60	1.40	1.69	1.98	2.27	2.56	2.85	3.14	3.43	3.72	4.01	4.30	4.59	4.88	5.17	5.46	5.75	6.44	6.73	7.42	7.71	8.40	8.69	9.38	9.67
61	1.41	1.70	1.99	2.28	2.57	2.86	3.15	3.44	3.73	4.02	4.31	4.60	4.89	5.18	5.47	5.76	6.45	6.74	7.43	7.72	8.41	8.70	9.39	9.68
62	1.42	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.58	2.87	3.16	3.45	3.74	4.03	4.32	4.61	4.90	5.19	5.48	5.77	6.46	6.75	7.44	7.73	8.42	8.71	9.40	9.69
63	1.43	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.59	2.88	3.17	3.46	3.75	4.04	4.33	4.62	4.91	5.20	5.49	5.78	6.47	6.76	7.45	7.74	8.43	8.72	9.41	9.70
64	1.44	1.73	2.02	2.31	2.60	2.89	3.18	3.47	3.76	4.05	4.34	4.63	4.92	5.21	5.50	5.79	6.48	6.77	7.46	7.75	8.44	8.73	9.42	9.71
65	1.45	1.74	2.03	2.32	2.61	2.90	3.19	3.48	3.77	4.06	4.35	4.64	4.93	5.22	5.51	5.80	6.49	6.78	7.47	7.76	8.45	8.74	9.43	9.72
66	1.46	1.75	2.04	2.33	2.62	2.91	3.20	3.49	3.78	4.07	4.36	4.65	4.94	5.23	5.52	5.81	6.50	6.79	7.48	7.77	8.46	8.75	9.44	9.73



TABLE XX.

TABLE showing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and Stars setting, when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name; and the Time of its rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

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TABLE XX.

A TABLE shewing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and Star's setting, when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name ; and the Time of its rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

## DEGREES OF DECLINATION.

Lat.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23.50	Lat.
H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
31°	6.00	6.02	6.05	6.07	6.10	6.12	6.14	6.17	6.19	6.22	6.24	6.27	6.29	6.32	6.34	6.37	6.40	6.42	6.45	6.48	6.51	6.53	6.56	6.59	7.00	31°
32	6.00	6.02	6.05	6.08	6.10	6.13	6.15	6.18	6.20	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.31	6.33	6.36	6.39	6.41	6.44	6.47	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.58	7.02	7.03	32
33	6.00	6.03	6.05	6.08	6.10	6.13	6.16	6.18	6.21	6.24	6.26	6.29	6.32	6.34	6.37	6.40	6.43	6.46	6.49	6.52	6.55	6.58	7.01	7.04	7.05	33
34	6.00	6.03	6.05	6.08	6.11	6.14	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.25	6.27	6.30	6.33	6.36	6.39	6.42	6.45	6.48	6.51	6.54	6.57	7.00	7.03	7.07	7.08	34
35	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.08	6.11	6.14	6.17	6.20	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.31	6.34	6.37	6.40	6.43	6.46	6.49	6.53	6.56	6.59	7.02	7.06	7.09	7.11	35
36	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.18	6.21	6.24	6.27	6.31	6.34	6.37	6.40	6.43	6.47	6.50	6.53	6.57	6.58	7.01	7.05	7.08	7.12	7.14	36
37	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.18	6.21	6.24	6.27	6.31	6.34	6.37	6.40	6.43	6.47	6.50	6.53	6.57	7.00	7.04	7.07	7.11	7.15	7.16	37
38	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.09	6.13	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.25	6.28	6.32	6.35	6.38	6.42	6.45	6.48	6.52	6.55	6.59	7.02	7.06	7.10	7.14	7.17	7.19	38
39	6.00	6.03	6.06	6.10	6.13	6.16	6.20	6.23	6.26	6.29	6.33	6.36	6.40	6.43	6.47	6.50	6.54	6.57	7.01	7.05	7.09	7.12	7.16	7.20	7.22	39
40	6.00	6.03	6.07	6.10	6.13	6.17	6.20	6.24	6.27	6.31	6.34	6.38	6.41	6.45	6.48	6.52	6.56	6.59	7.03	7.07	7.11	7.15	7.19	7.23	7.25	40
41	6.00	6.03	6.07	6.11	6.14	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.28	6.32	6.35	6.39	6.43	6.46	6.50	6.54	6.58	7.02	7.06	7.10	7.14	7.18	7.22	7.26	7.29	41
42	6.00	6.04	6.07	6.11	6.14	6.18	6.22	6.25	6.29	6.33	6.36	6.40	6.44	6.48	6.52	6.56	7.00	7.04	7.08	7.12	7.17	7.21	7.25	7.30	7.32	42
43	6.00	6.04	6.07	6.11	6.15	6.19	6.22	6.26	6.30	6.34	6.38	6.42	6.46	6.50	6.54	6.58	7.02	7.06	7.11	7.15	7.19	7.24	7.29	7.33	7.36	43
44	6.00	6.04	6.08	6.12	6.15	6.19	6.23	6.27	6.31	6.35	6.39	6.43	6.47	6.52	6.56	7.00	7.04	7.09	7.13	7.18	7.22	7.27	7.32	7.37	7.39	44
45	6.00	6.04	6.08	6.12	6.16	6.20	6.24	6.28	6.32	6.36	6.41	6.45	6.49	6.53	6.58	7.02	7.07	7.11	7.16	7.21	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.43	45
46	6.00	6.04	6.08	6.13	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.33	6.38	6.42	6.46	6.51	6.55	7.00	7.04	7.09	7.14	7.19	7.24	7.29	7.34	7.39	7.44	7.47	46
47	6.00	6.04	6.09	6.13	6.17	6.22	6.26	6.30	6.35	6.39	6.44	6.48	6.53	6.57	7.02	7.07	7.12	7.17	7.22	7.27	7.32	7.37	7.43	7.45	7.51	47
48	6.00	6.04	6.09	6.13	6.18	6.22	6.27	6.31	6.36	6.41	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.59	7.04	7.09	7.14	7.19	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.41	7.47	7.53	7.55	48
49	6.00	6.04	6.09	6.14	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.32	6.37	6.42	6.47	6.52	6.57	7.02	7.07	7.12	7.17	7.22	7.28	7.33	7.39	7.45	7.51	7.57	8.00	49
50	6.00	6.04	6.10	6.14	6.19	6.24	6.29	6.34	6.39	6.44	6.49	6.54	6.59	7.04	7.09	7.14	7.20	7.25	7.31	7.37	7.43	7.49	7.55	8.02	8.05	50
51	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.01	7.06	7.12	7.17	7.22	7.29	7.35	7.41	7.47	7.53	8.00	8.06	8.10	51
52	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.21	6.26	6.31	6.36	6.41	6.47	6.52	6.58	7.03	7.09	7.14	7.20	7.26	7.32	7.38	7.45	7.51	7.58	8.05	8.12	8.15	52
53	6.00	6.05	6.11	6.16	6.21	6.27	6.32	6.38	6.43	6.49	6.54	7.00	7.06	7.11	7.17	7.23	7.29	7.36	7.42	7.49	7.56	8.02	8.10	8.17	8.21	53
54	6.00	6.06	6.11	6.17	6.22	6.28	6.33	6.39	6.45	6.50	6.56	7.02	7.08	7.14	7.20	7.27	7.33	7.40	7.46	7.53	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.23	8.27	54
55	6.00	6.06	6.11	6.17	6.23	6.29	6.35	6.40	6.46	6.52	6.58	7.04	7.11	7.17	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	8.05	8.13	8.21	8.29	8.33	55
56	6.00	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.24	6.30	6.36	6.42	6.48	6.54	7.01	7.07	7.13	7.20	7.27	7.34	7.41	7.48	7.55	8.03	8.11	8.19	8.27	8.36	8.40	56
57	6.00	6.06	6.12	6.19	6.25	6.31	6.37	6.44	6.50	6.56	7.03	7.10	7.17	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.45	7.52	8.00	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.34	8.43	8.48	57
58	6.00	6.06	6.13	6.19	6.26	6.32	6.39	6.45	6.52	6.59	7.06	7.12	7.20	7.27	7.34	7.41	7.49	7.57	8.05	8.14	8.22	8.32	8.41	8.51	8.56	58
59	6.00	6.07	6.13	6.20	6.27	6.33	6.40	6.46	6.54	7.01	7.08	7.15	7.22	7.30	7.37	7.46	7.54	8.02	8.11	8.20	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.05	59
60	6.00	6.07	6.14	6.21	6.28	6.35	6.42	6.49	6.56	7.04	7.11	7.19	7.26	7.34	7.42	7.51	7.59	8.08	8.17	8.26	8.36	8.47	8.58	9.09	9.15	60

# TABLE XX.

*To find the Time of the Sun's Rising, Setting, and the Length of the Day and Night, by this Table.*

First. Find the sun's declination at the top of the page (marked with the degrees of declination) and the latitudes in the right or left hand columns (marked lat.) and in the common angle of meeting is the time of sun setting, if the sun has north declination, but the time of sun rising, if the sun has south declination.

## EXAMPLE I.

Let it be required to find the time of the sun's rising and setting, with the length of the day and night, in lat.  $51^{\circ}$  north, the 26th day of May, 1809?

I first seek the sun's declination for the given day, and find it  $21^{\circ} 6' N$ . then under the declination 21, and against the latitude  $51^{\circ}$ , stands 7 H. 53 M. the time the sun sets on the given day, in lat.  $51$  north, which being doubled, gives 15 H. 46 M. the length of the day; and if 7 H. 53 M. the time of the sun setting, be subtracted from 12 H. the remainder 4 H. 7 M. gives the time of the sun's rising, which being doubled, gives 8 H. 14 M. length of the night.

But, when the sun has  $21^{\circ}$  south declination in this latitude, the time of sun-setting becomes the time of sun-rising, and the length of the day will then become the length of the night.

Thus, on the 26th of November, 1809, the sun's declination will be  $20^{\circ} 57'$  or  $21^{\circ} S$ . then the time of sun-rising is 7 H. 53 M. his setting 4 H. 7 M. and the length of the night 15 H. 46 M. and day 8 H. 14 M.

## EXAMPLE II.

Let it be required to find the time of the sun's rising, setting, and length of the day and night, at Petersburg, the 21st June, 1809.

Under  $23^{\circ} 28' N$ . the declination that day, and against  $60^{\circ} N$ . the latitude of Petersburg,

Stands the sun's setting — 9 15  
The time of sun-rising — 2 45

Sun-setting doubled is the length of day 18 30  
Sun-rising doubled is the length of night 5 30

When a greater degree of accuracy is required, proportional parts may be taken for degrees and minutes of latitude and declination.

## EXAMPLE III.

Required the time of the sun's rising and setting, and length of day at the Cape of Good Hope, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 29' S$ . May 16th, 1809.

Under the declination  $15^{\circ} 4'$  or  $19^{\circ} N$ . and against the lat.  $34 S$ . }

Stands the sun's rising } — 6 54  
Time of sun's setting — 5 6

The length of the day — 10 12  
And 6 H. 54 M. doub. is length of night 13 48

When a greater degree of accuracy is required, proportional parts may be taken for degrees and minutes of latitude and declination.

## To find the Rising and Setting of the Stars.

By this table the rising and setting of any star may be found, whose declination does not exceed  $23^{\circ} 28'$  north or south, in the following manner:

If you are in north lat. and the star has north declination, look for the declination at the top, and the lat. in the right or left hand columns, in the angle of meeting, is half the time of the star's continuance above the horizon, in that lat. or the time it takes in ascending from the eastern side of the horizon to the meridian, and descending from the meridian to the western part of the horizon.

Etherefore, if these hours and minutes be subtracted from the time of the star's coming to the meridian, the remainder will be the time of the star's rising, and if added, the sum will be the time of the star's setting.

## EXAMPLE I.

Required when the star Arcturus rises and sets December 1, in lat.  $51$  deg. N. The time of the star's coming to the meridian, or southing in the morning 9 39

Then under star's declination  $20^{\circ} 11' 50'' N$ . and against lat.  $51$  stands 7 47

Time of star's rising in the morning — 1 52

Added, gives the time of the star's setting — 17 26

Star sets 26 minutes after 5 in the evening — 5 26

When the latitude is north, and the star has south declination, or the latitude south and the star has north declination, find the latitude in the side columns as before, against which, and under the degrees of declination, stands half the time

the star is under the horizon, which being subtracted from 12, the remainder will be half the time the star will be above the horizon in that latitude.

Example. What time will the Dog Star, Sirius, rise and set at London, January 25?

under the declination  $16^{\circ} 27'$  S. and against lat.  $51^{\circ} 32'$  or  $52^{\circ}$  stands  $7 \frac{12}{26}$

Half the time the star is above the horizon — — — — —  $4 \frac{34}{34}$

The star comes to the meridian in the evening, at — — — — —  $10 \frac{05}{05}$

Which subtracted, shews that the star rises at 31 m. after 5 in the evening  $5 \frac{31}{31}$

Added, shews the time the star sets in the morning — — — — —  $8 \frac{39}{39}$

In like manner may the rising and setting of the planets be found when their declination does not exceed  $23^{\circ}$ , and the time of their passage over the meridian is known.

Suppose it were required to know the time of Jupiter's rising and setting, in latitude  $51$  north the 1st of November, 1807.

In the Nautical Almanack for 1807, I find that Jupiter passes over the meridian of Greenwich at 6 H. 3 M. and his declination is  $20^{\circ} 0'$  S.

Now, 12 H. added to 6 H. 3 M. is 18 H. 3 M. from which subtract 12 H. and the remainder 6 H. 3 M. is the time of his passing the meridian in the morning of that day, according to the civil account.

Under declination  $20^{\circ}$  and against latitude  $52^{\circ}$  stand 7 H. 51 M. half the time Jupiter is below the horizon; this doubled is 15 H. 42 M. the length of Jupiter's night, which subtracted from 24 H. gives 8 H. 18 M. the length of his day.

Again, 7 H. 51 M. added to his passing the meridian 6 H. 3 M. gives 13 H. 54 M. or 1 H. 54 M. the time of his rising in the morning, and 6 H. 3 M. added to 12 H. gives 18 H. 3 M. from this sum take 7 H. 51 M. and the remainder 10 H. 12 M. is the time of his setting in the morning.

Suppose it were required to find the moon's rising and setting October 18th 1806, in latitude  $52^{\circ}$  north.

In the Nautical Almanack, (page 6th) I find that the moon passes the meridian of Greenwich at 5 H. 40 M. in the evening, and her declination at midnight is  $19^{\circ} 29'$  South.

Then in the Tables, under the declination  $19^{\circ} 29'$  S. and against the lat.  $52^{\circ}$ , stands 7 H. 47 M. Half the time she is under the horizon doubled is 15 H. 34 M. the length of the lunar night, which subtracted from 24 H. leaves 8 H. 26 M. the lunar day. To the moon's southing or passage over the meridian, 5 H. 40 M. add half the lunar day, 4 H. 13 M. gives 9 H. 53 M. her setting at midnight, and from 5 H. 40 M. take 4, 13, the remainder 1 H. 9 M. is the time of her rising in the afternoon.

In like manner may be found the rising and setting of the other planets, only observing that the noon of the common day, and end of the sea day, is the beginning of the day in the Nautical Almanack.

As all the calculations here are made for the meridian of London, or Greenwich, care must be taken to reduce the time of their passages over the meridian of Greenwich to the meridian of the place of observation, by allowing 1 H. later for every  $15^{\circ}$  of west longitude, and 1 H. sooner for every  $15^{\circ}$  of east Longitude.

It were to be wished, that gentlemen belonging to the sea would carry a celestial globe with them, upon which all the above may be found in an easy manner; for they would have nothing more to do but to set the globe north and south, raise the pole as many degrees above the horizon as the latitude is; bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian, and set the index to the upper 12; then turn the globe round, and note what stars come to the meridian, and the hour index will point to the time; when they come above the horizon, it will point to the time of their rising, and when they descend below the horizon, it will point to their setting; for as each star on the globe will point directly to one of the same name in the heavens, they may be viewed at any time of the night; or, if a planet, turn the globe until the index points to the time of their passage over the meridian, and make a mark on the globe with a pencil, under their declination, then turn the globe east until the mark comes to the horizon, and the index will point to the time of their rising; and turned westerly till it come to the horizon, the index will point to the time of their setting.

TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial  
Objects at Sea.

Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.
Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.
1	1. 32	44	8. 78	320	23. 67	1000	41. 8		
2	1. 87	45	8. 87	330	24. 03	1100	43. 6		
3	2. 29	46	8. 97	340	24. 39	1200	45. 8		
4	2. 65	47	9. 07	350	24. 75	1300	47. 7		
5	2. 96	48	9. 17	360	25. 10	1400	49. 3		
6	3. 24	49	9. 26	370	25. 45	1500	51. 2		
7	3. 50	50	9. 35	380	25. 79	1600	52. 9		
8	3. 74	55	9. 81	390	26. 13	1700	54. 5		
9	3. 97	60	10. 25	400	26. 46	1800	56. 1		
10	4. 18	65	10. 67	410	26. 79	1900	57. 7		
11	4. 39	70	11. 07	420	27. 11	2000	59. 2		
12	4. 58	75	11. 46	430	27. 43	2100	60. 6		
13	4. 77	80	11. 83	440	27. 75	2200	62. 1		
14	4. 95	85	12. 20	450	28. 06	2300	63. 4		
15	5. 12	90	12. 55	460	28. 37	2400	64. 8		
16	5. 29	95	13. 89	470	28. 68	2500	66. 1		
17	5. 45	100	13. 23	480	28. 98	2600	67. 5		
18	5. 61	105	13. 56	490	29. 29	2700	68. 7		
19	5. 77	110	13. 88	500	29. 58	2800	70. 0		
20	5. 92	115	14. 19	520	30. 17	2900	71. 2		
21	6. 06	120	14. 49	540	30. 74	3000	72. 5		
22	6. 21	125	14. 79	560	31. 31	3100	73. 7		
23	6. 34	130	15. 08	580	31. 86	3200	74. 8		
24	6. 48	135	15. 37	600	32. 41	3300	76. 0		
25	6. 61	140	15. 65	620	32. 94	3400	77. 1		
26	6. 75	145	15. 93	640	33. 47	3500	78. 2		
27	6. 87	150	16. 20	660	33. 99	3600	79. 4		
28	7. 00	160	16. 73	680	34. 50	3700	80. 5		
29	7. 12	170	17. 25	700	35. 00	3800	81. 6		
30	7. 25	180	17. 75	720	35. 50	3900	82. 6		
31	7. 37	190	18. 24	740	35. 99	4000	83. 7		
32	7. 48	200	18. 71	760	36. 47	4100	84. 7		
33	7. 60	210	19. 17	780	36. 95	4200	85. 7		
34	7. 71	220	19. 62	800	37. 42	4300	86. 8		
35	7. 83	230	20. 06	820	37. 88	4400	87. 8		
36	7. 94	240	20. 50	840	38. 34	4500	88. 7		
37	8. 05	250	20. 92	860	38. 80	4600	89. 7		
38	8. 16	260	21. 33	880	39. 25	4700	90. 7		
39	8. 26	270	21. 74	900	39. 69	4800	91. 7		
40	8. 37	280	22. 14	920	40. 13	4900	92. 6		
41	8. 47	290	22. 53	940	40. 56	5000	93. 5		
42	8. 57	300	22. 91	960	40. 99	5100	94. 4		
43	8. 68	310	23. 29	980	41. 42	5200	95. 3		

TABLE XXII.

Proportion of Powder for Sea  
Guns.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser-vice.	Salut-ing.	Scal-ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
41	25. 0	14. 0	10. 0	3. 0
32	21. 0	10. 11	8. 0	2. 12
24	18. 0	8. 0	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4. 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2. 4	0. 12
6	6. 0	2. 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1. 0	1. 0	0. 4
2	0. 8	0. 3	0. 3	0. 1
Caronades.				
42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8. 0	4. 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6. 0	3. 0	3. 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1. 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0. 12
Wall Pieces.				
	2. 8	0. 10		
Musquets.				
	0. 12	0. 6		
Pistols.				
	0. 6	0. 3		
N.B These proportions are with powder in good condition; if it is damp, or damaged, a greater quantity will be necessary.				
A TABLE of the Number and sorts of Shot contained in the Grapes for the nature of Guns undermentioned.				
Pdrs.	Shot.	No. in each.	No. in each box	
42	4lb.	9	4	
32	3	9	4	
24	2	9	6	
18	1½	9	8	
12	1	9	10	
	Oz.			
9	13	9	12	
6	8	9	20	
4	6	9	20	

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.											
0 Hour.						1 Hour.					
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'
0		13833	83736	66121	53627	43936	0	58700	5858	58465	58348
1	2.36018	29324	23525	18409	13834	90695	1	57949	57883	57766	57653
2	05916	22440	99221	96225	93422	90790	2	57310	57194	57083	56970
3	1.83307	35959	83735	51613	79593	77663	3	56633	56521	56409	56298
4	75814	74042	72339	70000	67121	67597	4	55966	55856	55746	55637
5	66125	64701	63322	61986	60690	59431	5	55311	55203	55095	54988
6	58228	57015	55861	54733	53634	52561	6	54669	54559	54453	54347
7	51515	50444	49496	48520	47566	46632	7	54031	53926	53823	53718
8	45715	44723	43940	43086	42245	41417	8	53406	53303	53200	53097
9	40505	39309	38027	36828	35705	36762	9	52791	52690	52586	52488
10	1.36032	35315	34009	33915	33231	32555	10	52186	52086	51986	51886
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	51584	51490	51392	51294
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	51002	50905	50805	50711
13	24647	24095	23542	23010	22477	21952	13	50423	50327	50233	50137
14	21432	20919	20412	19910	19415	18925	14	49852	49758	49664	49570
15	18440	17961	17487	17018	16554	16091	15	49290	49197	49104	49012
16	15642	15192	14748	14300	13857	13410	16	48736	48644	48553	48462
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10939	17	48189	48099	48009	47919
18	10536	10136	9740	9348	8960	8575	18	47650	47561	47472	47382
19	08193	07814	07439	07067	06698	06333	19	47116	47031	46945	46860
20	1.05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	0.46595	46508	46421	46335
21	03857	03515	03175	02838	02504	02172	21	46077	45992	45907	45822
22	01843	01516	01192	00870	00550	00231	22	45567	45483	45399	45315
23	0.99918	99606	99297	98978	98662	98348	23	45064	44981	44898	44815
24	93077	92777	92480	92184	91891	91600	24	44567	44484	44401	44318
25	96310	96023	95738	95454	95172	94892	25	44077	43994	43911	43828
26	94614	94337	94063	93790	93519	93250	26	43593	43511	43428	43345
27	92982	92716	92452	92181	91912	91646	27	43114	43033	42950	42867
28	91411	91154	90899	90646	90394	90145	28	42642	42565	42487	42409
29	89894	89647	89401	89156	88913	88671	29	42176	42099	42021	41945
30	0.88430	88191	87953	87717	87485	87247	30	0.41716	41744	41564	41488
31	87015	86783	86553	86324	86096	85870	31	41261	41186	41111	41036
32	85644	85420	85197	84976	84755	84535	32	40812	40738	40664	40590
33	84317	84100	83884	83669	83455	83242	33	40368	40294	40222	40149
34	83030	82819	82609	82401	82193	81986	34	39930	39857	39785	39713
35	81780	81576	81374	81169	80967	80767	35	39497	39424	39353	39281
36	80567	80368	80170	79973	79777	79581	36	39069	38996	38924	38852
37	79327	79133	78941	78750	78561	78372	37	38646	38573	38501	38429
38	78139	77951	77763	77577	77391	77206	38	38227	38154	38082	38010
39	77122	76938	76756	76574	76393	76212	39	37813	37740	37667	37595
40	0.76033	75854	75676	75499	75323	75147	40	0.37401	37337	37270	37202
41	74972	74797	74624	74451	74279	74107	41	37001	36936	36870	36803
42	73937	73767	73597	73429	73261	73093	42	36622	36556	36490	36424
43	72926	72760	72595	72430	72266	72103	43	36206	36141	36076	36011
44	71940	71778	71616	71455	71295	71133	44	35816	35754	35688	35622
45	70976	70816	70660	70503	70346	70190	45	35430	35366	35302	35238
46	70034	69879	69725	69571	69418	69265	46	35047	34984	34921	34858
47	69113	68962	68811	68660	68510	68361	47	34664	34604	34544	34483
48	68212	68064	67916	67766	67622	67471	48	34296	34234	34172	34110
49	67330	67185	67040	66896	66752	66609	49	33925	33864	33803	33742
50	0.66466	66324	66182	66041	65900	65760	50	0.33559	33498	33438	33378
51	65620	65481	65341	65204	65066	64928	51	33197	33137	33077	33017
52	64791	64655	64519	64383	64247	64113	52	32835	32775	32715	32655
53	63978	63844	63711	63578	63445	63313	53	32473	32413	32353	32293
54	63181	63050	62919	62789	62656	62525	54	32114	32054	31994	31934
55	62400	62271	62142	62014	61886	61759	55	31757	31697	31637	31577
56	61632	61506	61380	61254	61129	61004	56	31403	31343	31283	31223
57	60879	60755	60631	60508	60386	60262	57	31049	30989	30929	30869
58	60140	60018	59896	59775	59654	59534	58	30701	30641	30581	30521
59	59414	59294	59175	59055	58937	58818	59	30353	30293	30233	30173



TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	30103	30048	29994	29939	29885	29831	0	15051	15010	14988	14957	14926	14894
1	29776	29721	29668	29614	29560	29507	1	14863	14832	14800	14769	14738	14707
2	29453	29399	29346	29293	29239	29186	2	14676	14645	14614	14583	14552	14521
3	29133	29080	29027	28974	28921	28869	3	14490	14460	14429	14398	14368	14337
4	28816	28764	28711	28659	28607	28554	4	14307	14276	14246	14215	14185	14155
5	28502	28450	28398	28346	28295	28243	5	14124	14094	14064	14034	14004	13974
6	28191	28141	28089	28037	27986	27935	6	13944	13914	13884	13855	13824	13794
7	27884	27833	27782	27731	27680	27630	7	13765	13735	13705	13676	13646	13617
8	27579	27529	27478	27428	27378	27327	8	13587	13558	13528	13499	13470	13441
9	27277	27227	27177	27127	27077	27028	9	13411	13382	13353	13324	13295	13266
10	26976	26926	26876	26826	26778	26731	10	13237	13208	13179	13150	13121	13093
11	26682	26633	26584	26535	26486	26438	11	13064	13035	13007	12978	12950	12921
12	26389	26340	26292	26244	26195	26147	12	12891	12862	12833	12804	12775	12747
13	26099	26051	26003	25955	25907	25859	13	12723	12694	12665	12636	12607	12578
14	25811	25763	25716	25668	25621	25573	14	12554	12526	12497	12468	12439	12410
15	25526	25479	25432	25385	25338	25291	15	12387	12358	12329	12300	12271	12242
16	25244	25197	25150	25103	25057	25011	16	12222	12193	12164	12135	12106	12077
17	24964	24918	24872	24826	24779	24733	17	12055	12026	12000	11971	11942	11913
18	24687	24641	24595	24549	24503	24458	18	11895	11868	11842	11815	11788	11761
19	24413	24367	24322	24276	24231	24186	19	11744	11718	11691	11664	11638	11611
20	24141	24096	24051	24006	23961	23916	20	11595	11569	11542	11515	11488	11461
21	23871	23827	23782	23737	23692	23647	21	11447	11421	11394	11367	11340	11313
22	23605	23560	23516	23472	23428	23384	22	11299	11273	11246	11219	11192	11165
23	23340	23295	23251	23207	23163	23119	23	11150	11124	11097	11070	11043	11016
24	23078	23033	22989	22945	22901	22857	24	10999	10973	10946	10919	10892	10865
25	22819	22775	22731	22687	22643	22599	25	10850	10824	10797	10770	10743	10716
26	22561	22517	22473	22429	22385	22341	26	10699	10673	10646	10619	10592	10565
27	22306	22262	22218	22174	22130	22086	27	10550	10524	10497	10470	10443	10416
28	22054	22010	21967	21923	21879	21835	28	10399	10373	10346	10319	10292	10265
29	21803	21759	21715	21671	21627	21583	29	10250	10224	10197	10170	10143	10116
30	21551	21507	21463	21419	21375	21331	30	10099	10073	10046	10019	9992	9965
31	21300	21256	21212	21168	21124	21080	31	9949	9923	9896	9869	9842	9815
32	21066	21022	20978	20934	20890	20846	32	9899	9873	9846	9819	9792	9765
33	20814	20770	20726	20682	20638	20594	33	9849	9823	9796	9769	9742	9715
34	20585	20541	20497	20453	20409	20365	34	9799	9773	9746	9719	9692	9665
35	20348	20304	20260	20216	20172	20128	35	9749	9723	9696	9669	9642	9615
36	20113	20069	20025	19981	19937	19893	36	9699	9673	9646	9619	9592	9565
37	19880	19836	19792	19748	19704	19660	37	9649	9623	9596	9569	9542	9515
38	19649	19605	19561	19517	19473	19429	38	9599	9573	9546	9519	9492	9465
39	19420	19376	19332	19288	19244	19200	39	9549	9523	9496	9469	9442	9415
40	19193	19149	19105	19061	19017	18973	40	9499	9473	9446	9419	9392	9365
41	18968	18924	18880	18836	18792	18748	41	9449	9423	9396	9369	9342	9315
42	18746	18702	18658	18614	18570	18526	42	9399	9373	9346	9319	9292	9265
43	18525	18481	18437	18393	18349	18305	43	9349	9323	9296	9269	9242	9215
44	18306	18262	18218	18174	18130	18086	44	9299	9273	9246	9219	9192	9165
45	18089	18045	18001	17957	17913	17869	45	9249	9223	9196	9169	9142	9115
46	17874	17830	17786	17742	17698	17654	46	9199	9173	9146	9119	9092	9065
47	17660	17616	17572	17528	17484	17440	47	9149	9123	9096	9069	9042	9015
48	17449	17405	17361	17317	17273	17229	48	9099	9073	9046	9019	8992	8965
49	17239	17195	17151	17107	17063	17019	49	9049	9023	8996	8969	8942	8915
50	17031	16987	16943	16899	16855	16811	50	8999	8973	8946	8919	8892	8865
51	16826	16782	16738	16694	16650	16606	51	8949	8923	8896	8869	8842	8815
52	16622	16578	16534	16490	16446	16402	52	8899	8873	8846	8819	8792	8765
53	16419	16375	16331	16287	16243	16199	53	8849	8823	8796	8769	8742	8715
54	16219	16175	16131	16087	16043	16000	54	8799	8773	8746	8719	8692	8665
55	16020	15976	15932	15888	15844	15800	55	8749	8723	8696	8669	8642	8615
56	15823	15779	15735	15691	15647	15603	56	8699	8673	8646	8619	8592	8565
57	15628	15584	15540	15496	15452	15408	57	8649	8623	8596	8569	8542	8515
58	15434	15390	15346	15302	15258	15214	58	8599	8573	8546	8519	8492	8465
59	15242	15198	15154	15110	15066	15022	59	8549	8523	8496	8469	8442	8415

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	0	01506	01497	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06138	06120	06102	06084	06066	06048	1	01455	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	05995	05977	05959	05941	2	01406	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341	01333	01325	01317
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294	01286	01278	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01240	01232	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01202	01194	01187	01179
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05423	7	01172	01164	01157	01150	01142	01135
8	05402	05385	05368	05351	05334	05317	8	01128	01120	01113	01106	01099	01091
9	05306	05289	05273	05257	05240	05223	9	01084	01077	01070	01063	01056	01049
10	05200	05183	05167	05151	05134	05117	10	01042	01035	01028	01021	01014	01007
11	05109	05093	05076	05060	05044	05028	11	01000	09993	09987	09980	09973	09966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	09960	09953	09946	09940	09933	09926
13	04919	04903	04887	04871	04855	04839	13	09920	09913	09907	09900	09894	09887
14	04821	04805	04789	04773	04757	04741	14	09881	09874	09868	09862	09855	09849
15	04727	04711	04696	04680	04664	04649	15	09843	09836	09830	09824	09818	09811
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	04557	16	09805	09799	09793	09787	09781	09775
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	09769	09763	09757	09751	09745	09739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	09733	09727	09722	09716	09710	09704
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	09699	09693	09687	09682	09676	09670
20	04272	04257	04243	04228	04214	04199	20	09665	09659	09654	09648	09643	09637
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	09632	09626	09621	09616	09610	09605
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	09600	09594	09589	09584	09579	09574
23	04012	03998	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	09568	09563	09558	09553	09548	09543
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	09538	09533	09528	09523	09518	09513
25	03843	03829	03815	03801	03787	03774	25	09508	09504	09499	09494	09489	09484
26	03760	03746	03733	03719	03706	03692	26	09480	09475	09470	09466	09461	09456
27	03678	03665	03651	03638	03624	03611	27	09452	09447	09443	09438	09434	09429
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03531	28	09425	09420	09416	09412	09407	09403
29	03517	03504	03491	03477	03465	03452	29	09399	09394	09390	09386	09382	09377
30	03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	30	09373	09369	09365	09361	09357	09353
31	03360	03347	03335	03322	03309	03296	31	09349	09345	09341	09337	09333	09329
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	32	09325	09321	09317	09313	09310	09306
33	03207	03195	03182	03170	03157	03145	33	09302	09298	09295	09291	09287	09284
34	03132	03120	03107	03095	03083	03070	34	09280	09276	09273	09269	09266	09262
35	03058	03046	03034	03021	03009	02997	35	09259	09255	09252	09249	09245	09242
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02925	36	09239	09235	09232	09229	09225	09222
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02853	37	09219	09215	09213	09210	09207	09203
38	02841	02829	02818	02806	02794	02783	38	09200	09197	09194	09191	09188	09185
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	39	09183	09180	09177	09174	09171	09168
40	02701	02690	02678	02667	02656	02644	40	09168	09163	09160	09157	09155	09152
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	09149	09147	09144	09142	09139	09137
42	02565	02554	02543	02532	02521	02510	42	09134	09132	09129	09127	09124	09122
43	02499	02488	02477	02466	02455	02444	43	09120	09117	09115	09113	09110	09108
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02390	02379	44	09106	09104	09102	09100	09097	09095
45	02368	02357	02347	02336	02326	02315	45	09093	09091	09089	09087	09085	09083
46	02304	02294	02283	02273	02262	02252	46	09081	09079	09077	09075	09074	09072
47	02241	02231	02221	02210	02200	02190	47	09070	09068	09066	09065	09063	09061
48	02179	02169	02159	02149	02139	02128	48	09060	09058	09056	09055	09053	09052
49	02118	02108	02098	02088	02078	02068	49	09050	09049	09047	09046	09044	09043
50	02058	02048	02038	02028	02018	02009	50	09041	09040	09039	09037	09036	09035
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01960	01950	51	09033	09032	09031	09030	09029	09028
52	01940	01931	01921	01912	01902	01892	52	09026	09025	09024	09023	09022	09021
53	01883	01873	01864	01854	01845	01836	53	09020	09019	09018	09017	09016	09015
54	01826	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	54	09015	09014	09013	09013	09012	09011
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	55	09010	09010	09009	09008	09008	09007
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	56	09006	09006	09005	09005	09005	09004
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01618	57	09004	09004	09003	09003	09003	09002
58	01609	01600	01591	01583	01574	01565	58	09002	09002	09001	09001	09001	09001
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01523	01514	59	09000	09000	09000	09000	09000	09000



TABLE XXXI. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.										
0 Hours.						1 Hour.				
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'
0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0	0000	0000	0000	0000
1	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1	0000	0000	0000	0000
2	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	2	0000	0000	0000	0000
3	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3	0000	0000	0000	0000
4	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	4	0000	0000	0000	0000
5	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	5	0000	0000	0000	0000
6	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	6	0000	0000	0000	0000
7	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	7	0000	0000	0000	0000
8	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	8	0000	0000	0000	0000
9	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	9	0000	0000	0000	0000
10	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	10	0000	0000	0000	0000
11	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	11	0000	0000	0000	0000
12	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	12	0000	0000	0000	0000
13	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	13	0000	0000	0000	0000
14	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	14	0000	0000	0000	0000
15	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	15	0000	0000	0000	0000
16	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	16	0000	0000	0000	0000
17	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	17	0000	0000	0000	0000
18	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	18	0000	0000	0000	0000
19	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	19	0000	0000	0000	0000
20	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	20	0000	0000	0000	0000
21	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	21	0000	0000	0000	0000
22	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	22	0000	0000	0000	0000
23	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	23	0000	0000	0000	0000
24	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	24	0000	0000	0000	0000
25	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	25	0000	0000	0000	0000
26	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	26	0000	0000	0000	0000
27	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	27	0000	0000	0000	0000
28	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	28	0000	0000	0000	0000
29	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	29	0000	0000	0000	0000
30	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	30	0000	0000	0000	0000
31	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	31	0000	0000	0000	0000
32	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	32	0000	0000	0000	0000
33	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	33	0000	0000	0000	0000
34	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	34	0000	0000	0000	0000
35	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	35	0000	0000	0000	0000
36	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	36	0000	0000	0000	0000
37	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	37	0000	0000	0000	0000
38	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	38	0000	0000	0000	0000
39	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	39	0000	0000	0000	0000
40	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	40	0000	0000	0000	0000
41	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	41	0000	0000	0000	0000
42	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	42	0000	0000	0000	0000
43	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	43	0000	0000	0000	0000
44	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	44	0000	0000	0000	0000
45	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	45	0000	0000	0000	0000
46	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	46	0000	0000	0000	0000
47	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	47	0000	0000	0000	0000
48	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	48	0000	0000	0000	0000
49	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	49	0000	0000	0000	0000
50	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	50	0000	0000	0000	0000
51	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	51	0000	0000	0000	0000
52	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	52	0000	0000	0000	0000
53	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	53	0000	0000	0000	0000
54	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	54	0000	0000	0000	0000
55	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	55	0000	0000	0000	0000
56	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	56	0000	0000	0000	0000
57	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	57	0000	0000	0000	0000
58	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	58	0000	0000	0000	0000
59	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	59	0000	0000	0000	0000



TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	5.23859	23874	23892	23911	23929	23947	0	5.28597	28606	28614	28623	28631	28639
1	23965	23983	24001	24019	24037	24055	1	28648	28656	28664	28673	28681	28689
2	24073	24091	24108	24126	24144	24162	2	28697	28705	28713	28722	28730	28738
3	24179	24197	24215	24232	24250	24267	3	28746	28754	28762	28770	28778	28786
4	24285	24302	24320	24337	24355	24372	4	28793	28801	28809	28817	28825	28833
5	24389	24407	24424	24441	24458	24476	5	28840	28848	28856	28863	28871	28879
6	24493	24510	24527	24544	24561	24578	6	28886	28894	28901	28909	28916	28924
7	24595	24612	24629	24646	24663	24680	7	28931	28939	28946	28953	28961	28968
8	24697	24714	24730	24747	24763	24780	8	28975	28983	28990	28997	29004	29012
9	24797	24813	24830	24846	24863	24879	9	29019	29026	29033	29040	29047	29054
10	5.24896	24912	24929	24945	24961	24978	10	5.29061	29068	29075	29082	29089	29096
11	24994	25010	25027	25043	25059	25075	11	29101	29110	29116	29123	29130	29137
12	25091	25107	25123	25139	25155	25171	12	29143	29150	29157	29163	29170	29177
13	25187	25203	25219	25235	25251	25266	13	29183	29191	29196	29203	29209	29216
14	25282	25298	25314	25330	25345	25360	14	29222	29229	29235	29241	29248	29254
15	25376	25392	25407	25423	25438	25454	15	29260	29267	29273	29279	29285	29292
16	25469	25484	25500	25515	25530	25546	16	29298	29304	29310	29316	29322	29328
17	25561	25576	25591	25607	25622	25637	17	29334	29340	29346	29352	29358	29364
18	25652	25667	25682	25697	25712	25727	18	29370	29375	29381	29387	29393	29399
19	25742	25757	25771	25786	25801	25816	19	29404	29410	29416	29421	29427	29433
20	5.25831	25845	25860	25875	25889	25904	20	5.29438	29444	29449	29455	29460	29466
21	25918	25933	25948	25962	25976	25991	21	29471	29477	29482	29487	29493	29498
22	26005	26020	26034	26048	26063	26077	22	29503	29509	29514	29519	29524	29529
23	26091	26105	26120	26134	26148	26162	23	29535	29540	29545	29550	29555	29560
24	26176	26190	26204	26218	26232	26246	24	29565	29570	29575	29580	29585	29590
25	26260	26274	26288	26301	26315	26329	25	29595	29599	29604	29609	29614	29619
26	26343	26357	26370	26384	26397	26411	26	29623	29628	29633	29637	29642	29647
27	26425	26438	26452	26465	26479	26492	27	29651	29656	29660	29665	29669	29674
28	26506	26519	26532	26546	26559	26572	28	29678	29683	29687	29691	29696	29700
29	26586	26599	26612	26625	26638	26651	29	29704	29709	29713	29717	29721	29726
30	5.26665	26678	26691	26704	26717	26730	30	5.29730	29734	29738	29742	29746	29750
31	26743	26755	26768	26781	26794	26807	31	29754	29758	29762	29766	29770	29774
32	26820	26832	26845	26858	26870	26883	32	29778	29782	29786	29790	29794	29797
33	26896	26908	26921	26933	26946	26958	33	29801	29805	29808	29812	29816	29819
34	26971	26983	26996	27008	27020	27033	34	29823	29827	29830	29834	29837	29841
35	27045	27057	27069	27082	27094	27106	35	29844	29848	29851	29854	29858	29861
36	27118	27130	27142	27154	27166	27178	36	29864	29868	29871	29874	29878	29881
37	27190	27202	27214	27226	27238	27250	37	29884	29887	29890	29893	29896	29900
38	27262	27274	27285	27297	27309	27320	38	29903	29906	29909	29912	29915	29918
39	27332	27344	27355	27367	27379	27390	39	29920	29923	29926	29929	29932	29935
40	5.27402	27413	27425	27436	27447	27459	40	5.29937	29941	29943	29946	29948	29951
41	27470	27481	27493	27504	27515	27526	41	29954	29956	29959	29961	29964	29966
42	27538	27549	27560	27571	27582	27593	42	29969	29971	29974	29976	29979	29981
43	27604	27615	27626	27637	27648	27659	43	29983	29986	29988	29990	29993	29995
44	27670	27681	27692	27703	27713	27724	44	29997	29999	30001	30004	30006	30009
45	27735	27746	27756	27767	27777	27788	45	30010	30012	30014	30016	30018	30020
46	27799	27809	27820	27830	27841	27851	46	30022	30024	30026	30028	30029	30031
47	27862	27872	27882	27893	27903	27913	47	30033	30035	30037	30038	30040	30042
48	27924	27934	27944	27954	27964	27975	48	30043	30045	30047	30048	30050	30052
49	27989	27995	28005	28015	28025	28035	49	30053	30054	30056	30057	30059	30060
50	5.28045	28055	28065	28075	28085	28094	50	5.30062	30063	30064	30066	30067	30068
51	28104	28114	28124	28134	28143	28153	51	30070	30071	30072	30073	30074	30075
52	28163	28172	28182	28191	28201	28211	52	30077	30078	30079	30080	30081	30082
53	28220	28230	28239	28249	28258	28267	53	30083	30084	30085	30086	30086	30087
54	28277	28286	28295	28305	28314	28323	54	30088	30089	30090	30090	30091	30092
55	28332	28342	28351	28360	28369	28378	55	30093	30093	30094	30095	30095	30096
56	28387	28396	28405	28414	28423	28432	56	30096	30097	30097	30098	30098	30099
57	28441	28450	28459	28468	28477	28485	57	30099	30100	30100	30100	30101	30101
58	28494	28502	28512	28520	28529	28538	58	30101	30102	30102	30102	30102	30102
59	28546	28555	28563	28572	28580	28589	59	30103	30103	30103	30103	30103	30103

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	8.00000	42230	02436	37654	62642	02024	0	3.53423	53482	53721	53959	54197	54434
1	97860	11250	22848	33079	42230	50509	1	3.54670	54905	55140	55375	55608	55841
2	9.58066	65019	71455	77448	83054	88319	2	56074	56306	56537	56767	56997	57226
3	93284	67980	02435	06673	10714	14575	3	57455	57683	57910	58137	58363	58589
4	0.18271	21817	25224	28502	31660	34708	4	58814	59038	59262	59486	59708	59930
5	37653	40501	43258	45931	48524	51041	5	60152	60373	60593	60813	61032	61251
6	53488	55368	58184	60440	62639	64784	6	61469	61686	61903	62120	62336	62551
7	66877	68920	70917	72869	74778	76646	7	62766	62980	63194	63407	63620	63832
8	78474	80265	82019	83739	85426	87080	8	64043	64254	64465	64675	64885	65094
9	88703	90297	91862	93399	94900	96394	9	65302	65510	65717	65924	66131	66337
10	1.97854	99289	00699	02091	03458	04805	10	3.66542	66747	66952	67156	67359	67562
11	2.06131	07437	08723	09991	11240	12472	11	67765	67967	68163	68360	68557	68750
12	13687	14885	16066	17223	18382	19517	12	68969	69169	69367	69566	69764	69961
13	20638	21744	22836	23915	24980	26033	13	70157	70354	70550	70745	70940	71135
14	27073	28100	29116	30120	31112	32093	14	71329	71523	71716	71909	72101	72293
15	23063	24023	24972	25916	26839	27758	15	72485	72676	72867	73057	73247	73436
16	28667	29567	30457	31338	32211	33075	16	73625	73813	74001	74189	74376	74563
17	43930	44777	45616	46447	47270	48085	17	74750	74936	75121	75307	75491	75676
18	48893	49693	50486	51271	52050	52824	18	75860	76043	76227	76409	76592	76774
19	53586	54344	55096	55841	56580	57312	19	76955	77137	77318	77498	77678	77858
20	2.58039	58759	59473	60182	60885	61582	20	3.78037	78216	78395	78573	78750	78928
21	62274	62960	63641	64316	64987	65652	21	79105	79282	79458	79634	79809	79985
22	66312	66967	67617	68262	68903	69538	22	80159	80334	80508	80682	80855	81028
23	70169	70796	71418	72036	72649	73258	23	81201	81373	81545	81717	81888	82059
24	73863	74464	75060	75652	76241	76825	24	82230	82400	82570	82739	82908	83077
25	77405	77982	78555	79124	79689	80251	25	83246	83414	83582	83749	83917	84083
26	80809	81363	81914	82461	83005	83546	26	84250	84416	84582	84748	84913	85078
27	84083	84617	85148	85675	86199	86720	27	85242	85406	85570	85734	85897	86060
28	87238	87753	88265	88773	89279	89782	28	86223	86385	86547	86709	86870	87031
29	90282	90779	91273	91765	92254	92740	29	87192	87352	87513	87672	87832	87991
30	2.93223	93703	94181	94656	95129	95599	30	3.88150	88309	88467	88625	88783	88940
31	96067	96532	96994	97454	97912	98367	31	89097	89254	89411	89567	89723	89879
32	98820	99270	99718	00164	00608	01049	32	90034	90189	90344	90498	90653	90807
33	3.01488	01925	02360	02792	03223	03653	33	90960	91114	91267	91420	91572	91724
34	04077	04501	04922	05342	05760	06176	34	91876	92028	92179	92331	92482	92632
35	06590	07001	07411	07819	08225	08630	35	92782	92932	93082	93232	93381	93530
36	09032	09432	09830	10227	10622	11015	36	93679	93827	93975	94123	94271	94418
37	11406	11796	12184	12570	12954	13337	37	94566	94712	94859	95005	95151	95297
38	13718	14097	14475	14850	15225	15597	38	95443	95588	95733	95878	96023	96167
39	15969	16338	16706	17072	17437	17800	39	96311	96455	96599	96742	96885	97028
40	3.18162	18522	18881	19238	19594	19948	40	3.97170	97313	97455	97597	97738	97880
41	20301	20653	21003	21351	21698	22044	41	98021	98162	98302	98442	98583	98723
42	22389	22732	23073	23414	23753	24090	42	98862	99002	99141	99280	99419	99557
43	24427	24762	25095	25428	25759	26089	43	99696	99834	99972	00109	00247	00384
44	26418	26745	27072	27396	27710	28032	44	0.00521	00657	00793	00928	01063	01198
45	28361	28683	29002	29320	29637	29952	45	0.01337	01473	01608	01743	01877	02012
46	30260	30579	30891	31202	31512	31820	46	02146	02280	02414	02547	02681	02814
47	32122	32434	32739	33044	33347	33649	47	02947	03080	03212	03344	03477	03608
48	33950	34250	34549	34847	35144	35439	48	03740	03871	04003	04134	04265	04395
49	35734	36028	36321	36613	36903	37193	49	04526	04656	04786	04916	05045	05175
50	3.37482	37770	38057	38343	38628	38912	50	4.05304	05433	05561	05690	05818	05946
51	39195	39477	39759	40039	40318	40597	51	06074	06202	06330	06457	06584	06711
52	40875	41151	41427	41702	41976	42250	52	06832	06959	07087	07214	07341	07468
53	42523	42794	43064	43334	43603	43871	53	07595	07720	07845	07970	08095	08220
54	44138	44404	44670	44935	45199	45462	54	08344	08468	08592	08716	08840	08964
55	45724	45986	46247	46507	46765	47024	55	09087	09210	09333	09456	09579	09701
56	47222	47539	47795	48050	48303	48558	56	09823	09945	10067	10188	10310	10431
57	48811	49064	49315	49566	49816	50066	57	10552	10673	10794	10915	11035	11155
58	50314	50562	50809	51056	51301	51547	58	11275	11395	11515	11635	11754	11873
59	3.51791	52035	52278	52520	52761	53002	59	11992	12111	12229	12347	12465	12583



TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the S

Log Rising.											
2 Hours.						3 Hours.					
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'
0	1.15.0	1.18.1	1.20.38	1.23.5	1.26.17	0	4.46.67	4.47.47	4.48.23	4.48.99	4.49.75
1	1.34.0	1.35.17	1.36.40	1.37.58	1.39.18	1	4.47.12	4.47.50	4.48.27	4.48.54	4.49.30
2	1.41.0	1.42.20	1.43.3	1.44.5	1.45.66	2	4.47.56	4.48.36	4.49.13	4.49.40	4.50.16
3	1.47.7	1.49.1	1.50.26	1.51.4	1.52.55	3	4.48.31	4.49.10	4.49.48	4.50.25	4.51.01
4	1.54.53	1.56.3	1.57.10	1.58.23	1.59.37	4	4.48.79	4.49.53	4.50.27	4.51.00	4.51.76
5	1.61.6	1.62.2	1.63.3	1.64.50	1.66.14	5	4.49.24	4.50.48	4.51.22	4.51.55	4.52.31
6	1.68.3	1.69.5	1.70.6	1.71.73	1.72.85	6	4.49.66	4.50.90	4.51.24	4.51.57	4.52.33
7	1.75.07	1.76.18	1.77.2	1.78.39	1.79.50	7	4.50.08	4.51.32	4.52.06	4.52.39	4.53.15
8	1.81.1	1.82.51	1.83.9	1.85.0	1.86.10	8	4.50.50	4.52.14	4.52.48	4.53.21	4.53.97
9	1.88.28	1.89.38	1.90.4	1.91.56	1.92.67	9	4.51.32	4.52.56	4.53.30	4.54.03	4.54.79
10	1.94.82	1.95.9	1.96.98	1.98.0	1.99.14	10	4.52.14	4.53.38	4.54.12	4.54.45	4.55.21
11	2.01.29	2.02.31	2.03.44	2.04.51	2.05.58	11	4.52.56	4.54.20	4.54.54	4.55.27	4.56.03
12	2.07.7	2.08.7	2.09.84	2.10.91	2.11.97	12	4.53.38	4.55.02	4.55.36	4.56.09	4.56.85
13	2.14.0	2.15.13	2.16.20	2.17.25	2.18.31	13	4.54.20	4.55.44	4.56.18	4.56.51	4.57.27
14	2.20.41	2.21.46	2.22.5	2.23.55	2.24.59	14	4.55.02	4.56.26	4.57.00	4.57.33	4.58.09
15	2.26.6	2.27.73	2.28.7	2.29.50	2.30.83	15	4.55.44	4.56.68	4.57.42	4.58.15	4.58.91
16	2.32.9	2.33.9	2.34.96	2.35.99	2.37.02	16	4.56.26	4.57.50	4.58.24	4.58.57	4.59.33
17	2.39.0	2.40.0	2.41.12	2.42.14	2.43.16	17	4.57.08	4.58.32	4.59.06	4.59.39	4.60.15
18	2.45.20	2.46.22	2.47.23	2.48.25	2.49.26	18	4.57.50	4.59.14	4.59.48	4.60.21	4.60.97
19	2.51.28	2.52.2	2.53.20	2.54.20	2.55.21	19	4.58.32	4.59.56	4.60.30	4.61.03	4.61.79
20	2.57.34	2.58.3	2.59.31	2.60.31	2.61.31	20	4.59.14	4.60.38	4.61.12	4.61.45	4.62.21
21	2.63.30	2.64.29	2.65.29	2.66.28	2.67.27	21	4.59.56	4.61.20	4.61.54	4.62.27	4.63.03
22	2.69.24	2.70.2	2.71.21	2.72.20	2.73.18	22	4.60.38	4.62.02	4.62.36	4.63.09	4.63.85
23	2.75.14	2.76.12	2.77.10	2.78.07	2.79.05	23	4.61.20	4.62.44	4.63.18	4.63.51	4.64.27
24	2.80.99	2.81.97	2.82.94	2.83.91	2.84.88	24	4.62.02	4.63.26	4.64.00	4.64.33	4.65.09
25	2.86.81	2.87.7	2.88.73	2.89.69	2.90.65	25	4.62.44	4.63.68	4.64.42	4.65.15	4.65.91
26	2.92.57	2.93.54	2.94.51	2.95.47	2.96.43	26	4.63.26	4.64.50	4.65.24	4.65.57	4.66.33
27	2.98.37	2.99.34	3.00.30	3.01.25	3.02.20	27	4.64.08	4.65.32	4.66.06	4.66.39	4.67.15
28	3.04.13	3.05.1	3.06.0	3.06.9	3.07.8	28	4.64.50	4.66.14	4.66.48	4.67.21	4.67.97
29	3.09.7	3.10.6	3.11.5	3.12.43	3.13.37	29	4.65.32	4.66.56	4.67.30	4.68.03	4.68.79
30	3.15.2	3.16.16	3.17.09	3.18.01	3.18.94	30	4.66.14	4.67.38	4.68.12	4.68.45	4.69.21
31	3.20.75	3.21.7	3.22.6	3.23.56	3.24.47	31	4.66.56	4.68.20	4.68.54	4.69.27	4.70.03
32	3.26.31	3.27.2	3.28.1	3.29.06	3.29.97	32	4.67.38	4.69.02	4.69.36	4.70.09	4.70.85
33	3.31.80	3.32.71	3.33.6	3.34.53	3.35.43	33	4.68.20	4.69.44	4.70.18	4.70.51	4.71.27
34	3.37.21	3.38.1	3.39.0	3.40.5	3.41.7	34	4.69.02	4.70.26	4.71.00	4.71.33	4.72.09
35	3.42.6	3.43.5	3.44.4	3.45.34	3.46.23	35	4.69.44	4.71.08	4.71.42	4.72.15	4.72.91
36	3.48.0	3.49.0	3.50.0	3.50.9	3.51.8	36	4.70.26	4.71.50	4.72.24	4.72.57	4.73.33
37	3.53.3	3.54.24	3.55.1	3.56.01	3.56.9	37	4.71.08	4.72.32	4.73.06	4.73.39	4.74.15
38	3.58.6	3.59.5	3.60.4	3.61.25	3.62.1	38	4.71.50	4.73.14	4.73.48	4.74.21	4.74.97
39	3.64.0	3.64.8	3.65.6	3.66.5	3.67.4	39	4.72.32	4.73.56	4.74.30	4.75.03	4.75.79
40	3.69.13	3.70.0	3.70.8	3.71.7	3.72.6	40	4.73.14	4.74.38	4.75.12	4.75.45	4.76.21
41	3.74.32	3.75.1	3.76.0	3.76.9	3.77.7	41	4.73.56	4.75.20	4.75.54	4.76.27	4.77.03
42	3.79.4	3.80.3	3.81.1	3.82.0	3.82.9	42	4.74.38	4.76.02	4.76.36	4.77.09	4.77.85
43	3.84.5	3.85.4	3.86.2	3.87.1	3.87.9	43	4.75.20	4.76.44	4.77.18	4.77.51	4.78.27
44	3.89.6	3.90.5	3.91.3	3.92.2	3.93.0	44	4.76.02	4.77.26	4.78.00	4.78.33	4.79.09
45	3.94.7	3.95.5	3.96.3	3.97.2	3.98.0	45	4.76.44	4.77.68	4.78.42	4.79.15	4.79.91
46	3.99.7	4.00.5	4.01.4	4.02.2	4.03.0	46	4.77.26	4.78.50	4.79.24	4.79.57	4.80.33
47	4.04.7	4.05.5	4.06.3	4.07.2	4.08.0	47	4.78.08	4.79.32	4.80.06	4.80.39	4.81.15
48	4.09.6	4.10.4	4.11.3	4.12.1	4.12.9	48	4.78.50	4.80.14	4.80.48	4.81.21	4.81.97
49	4.14.6	4.15.4	4.16.2	4.17.0	4.17.8	49	4.79.32	4.80.56	4.81.30	4.82.03	4.82.79
50	4.19.50	4.20.3	4.21.1	4.21.9	4.22.7	50	4.80.14	4.81.38	4.82.12	4.82.45	4.83.21
51	4.24.35	4.25.1	4.25.9	4.26.7	4.27.5	51	4.80.56	4.82.20	4.82.54	4.83.27	4.84.03
52	4.29.18	4.30.0	4.30.8	4.31.6	4.32.4	52	4.81.38	4.83.02	4.83.36	4.84.09	4.84.85
53	4.33.9	4.34.7	4.35.5	4.36.3	4.37.1	53	4.82.20	4.83.44	4.84.18	4.84.51	4.85.27
54	4.38.7	4.39.5	4.40.3	4.41.1	4.41.9	54	4.83.02	4.84.26	4.85.00	4.85.33	4.86.09
55	4.43.4	4.44.2	4.45.0	4.45.8	4.46.6	55	4.83.44	4.84.68	4.85.42	4.86.15	4.86.91
56	4.48.1	4.48.9	4.49.7	4.50.5	4.51.3	56	4.84.26	4.85.50	4.86.24	4.86.57	4.87.33
57	4.52.8	4.53.6	4.54.4	4.55.2	4.56.0	57	4.85.08	4.86.32	4.87.06	4.87.39	4.88.15
58	4.57.5	4.58.3	4.59.1	4.60.0	4.60.8	58	4.85.50	4.87.14	4.87.48	4.88.21	4.88.97
59	4.62.1	4.62.9	4.63.6	4.64.4	4.65.2	59	4.86.32	4.87.56	4.88.30	4.89.03	4.89.79

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	4.69847	69942	70036	70061	70115	70170	0	4.86992	87034	87075	87116	87157	87198
1	70224	70279	70333	70387	70442	70496	1	87239	87280	87321	87362	87402	87443
2	70550	70604	70658	70712	70766	70820	2	87484	87525	87566	87606	87647	87688
3	70874	70928	70982	71036	71089	71143	3	87728	87769	87809	87850	87890	87931
4	71197	71250	71304	71357	71411	71464	4	87971	88012	88052	88093	88133	88173
5	71518	71571	71624	71678	71731	71784	5	88213	88254	88294	88334	88374	88414
6	71837	71890	71943	71996	72049	72102	6	88454	88494	88534	88574	88614	88654
7	72155	72208	72260	72313	72366	72418	7	88694	88734	88774	88814	88853	88893
8	72471	72523	72576	72628	72681	72733	8	88933	88973	89012	89052	89091	89131
9	72745	72797	72849	72902	72954	73006	9	89171	89210	89250	89289	89328	89368
10	4.73008	73150	73202	73254	73306	73358	10	4.89407	89447	89486	89525	89564	89604
11	73410	73462	73514	73565	73617	73668	11	89643	89682	89721	89760	89799	89838
12	73720	73772	73823	73874	73926	73977	12	89877	89916	89955	89994	90033	90072
13	74028	74080	74131	74182	74233	74284	13	90111	90149	90188	90227	90266	90305
14	74335	74386	74437	74488	74539	74590	14	90345	90383	90422	90460	90499	90538
15	74641	74692	74742	74793	74844	74894	15	90575	90613	90652	90690	90728	90767
16	74945	74995	75046	75096	75147	75197	16	90800	90838	90876	90914	90952	90990
17	75247	75297	75348	75398	75448	75498	17	91034	91072	91110	91148	91186	91224
18	75549	75599	75649	75699	75748	75798	18	91263	91301	91339	91377	91415	91453
19	75848	75898	75948	75997	76047	76097	19	91490	91528	91566	91604	91642	91679
20	4.76146	76196	76245	76294	76344	76394	20	4.91716	91754	91792	91830	91868	91904
21	76443	76492	76541	76590	76639	76688	21	91942	91979	92017	92054	92092	92129
22	76737	76785	76833	76881	76929	76977	22	92166	92203	92241	92278	92315	92352
23	77032	77079	77126	77173	77220	77267	23	92390	92427	92464	92501	92538	92575
24	77325	77372	77419	77466	77513	77560	24	92612	92649	92686	92723	92760	92796
25	77616	77663	77710	77757	77804	77851	25	92833	92870	92907	92944	92981	93017
26	77906	77953	78000	78047	78094	78141	26	93054	93091	93127	93164	93200	93237
27	78194	78241	78287	78334	78381	78428	27	93273	93310	93346	93383	93419	93455
28	78481	78528	78574	78621	78667	78714	28	93492	93528	93564	93600	93637	93673
29	78767	78814	78861	78908	78954	79001	29	93709	93745	93781	93817	93853	93889
30	4.79051	79097	79143	79189	79234	79280	30	4.93926	93962	93998	94034	94069	94105
31	79334	79380	79425	79471	79516	79562	31	94141	94177	94213	94248	94283	94319
32	79615	79661	79707	79752	79798	79843	32	94356	94392	94428	94463	94498	94534
33	79891	79937	79982	80028	80073	80118	33	94570	94606	94641	94676	94712	94747
34	80175	80221	80266	80311	80356	80401	34	94782	94818	94853	94888	94924	94959
35	80455	80499	80544	80589	80633	80678	35	94994	95029	95064	95099	95134	95169
36	80729	80773	80818	80862	80907	80951	36	95205	95240	95275	95310	95344	95380
37	81004	81049	81093	81137	81181	81225	37	95415	95450	95485	95520	95554	95589
38	81277	81321	81365	81409	81453	81497	38	95624	95659	95693	95728	95762	95797
39	81505	81549	81593	81637	81681	81725	39	95832	95867	95901	95936	95970	96005
40	4.81821	81865	81909	81953	82000	82046	40	4.96040	96077	96113	96149	96185	96221
41	82091	82135	82179	82223	82267	82311	41	96246	96280	96315	96349	96383	96417
42	82360	82404	82448	82492	82536	82580	42	96451	96485	96520	96554	96588	96622
43	82625	82669	82713	82757	82801	82845	43	96656	96690	96724	96758	96792	96826
44	82894	82938	82982	83026	83070	83114	44	96860	96894	96928	96962	96996	97029
45	83159	83203	83247	83291	83335	83379	45	97062	97096	97130	97164	97198	97231
46	83425	83469	83513	83557	83601	83645	46	97260	97294	97328	97362	97396	97430
47	83689	83733	83777	83821	83865	83909	47	97468	97502	97536	97570	97604	97638
48	83947	83991	84035	84079	84123	84167	48	97665	97699	97733	97767	97801	97835
49	84207	84251	84295	84339	84383	84427	49	97865	97899	97933	97967	98001	98035
50	4.84466	84509	84553	84597	84641	84685	50	4.98063	98096	98129	98163	98196	98228
51	84724	84767	84811	84854	84898	84942	51	98261	98294	98328	98361	98394	98428
52	84981	85025	85068	85112	85155	85199	52	98457	98490	98523	98556	98589	98622
53	85236	85279	85322	85365	85408	85451	53	98653	98686	98719	98752	98785	98818
54	85490	85533	85576	85619	85662	85705	54	98848	98880	98913	98945	98978	99010
55	85744	85786	85829	85872	85915	85958	55	99043	99074	99107	99139	99171	99203
56	85997	86039	86082	86125	86168	86211	56	99233	99264	99296	99328	99360	99392
57	86249	86291	86334	86377	86419	86462	57	99427	99458	99489	99521	99552	99584
58	86496	86538	86581	86624	86666	86709	58	99619	99650	99681	99713	99744	99775
59	86745	86786	86828	86870	86912	86955	59	99810	99841	99872	99903	99934	99965

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	30103	30048	29994	29939	29885	29831	0	15051	15010	14958	14957	14924	14894
1	29776	29721	29668	29614	29560	29507	1	14863	14832	14800	14769	14738	14707
2	29453	29399	29346	29293	29239	29186	2	14676	14645	14614	14583	14552	14521
3	29133	29080	29027	28974	28921	28869	3	14490	14460	14429	14398	14368	14337
4	28816	28764	28711	28659	28607	28554	4	14303	14276	14246	14215	14185	14155
5	28502	28450	28398	28346	28295	28243	5	14124	14094	14064	14034	14004	13974
6	28191	28140	28089	28037	27986	27935	6	13944	13914	13884	13854	13824	13794
7	27884	27833	27782	27731	27680	27630	7	13765	13735	13705	13676	13646	13617
8	27579	27529	27478	27428	27378	27327	8	13587	13558	13528	13499	13470	13441
9	27277	27227	27177	27127	27077	27028	9	13411	13382	13353	13324	13295	13266
10	26976	26926	26876	26826	26776	26727	10	13237	13208	13179	13150	13121	13093
11	26682	26633	26584	26535	26486	26438	11	13064	13035	13007	12978	12950	12921
12	26389	26340	26292	26244	26195	26147	12	12891	12862	12833	12804	12776	12747
13	26099	26050	26002	25955	25907	25859	13	12723	12694	12665	12637	12608	12579
14	25811	25763	25716	25668	25621	25573	14	12554	12526	12497	12469	12441	12413
15	25526	25479	25432	25385	25338	25291	15	12387	12360	12332	12304	12276	12249
16	25244	25197	25150	25103	25057	25011	16	12222	12195	12167	12139	12111	12085
17	24964	24917	24870	24824	24779	24733	17	12057	12030	12002	11974	11947	11921
18	24687	24640	24593	24548	24501	24458	18	11894	11868	11841	11813	11785	11761
19	24413	24366	24320	24274	24228	24186	19	11734	11708	11681	11654	11628	11601
20	24141	24094	24048	23999	23951	23916	20	11574	11548	11521	11495	11469	11443
21	23871	23824	23778	23731	23685	23649	21	11414	11389	11362	11336	11311	11285
22	23605	23558	23512	23465	23418	23384	22	11255	11230	11203	11178	11153	11130
23	23340	23293	23247	23200	23154	23112	23	11094	11070	11043	11018	11001	10975
24	23078	23031	22985	22938	22892	22862	24	10935	10924	10909	10884	10869	10848
25	22819	22772	22726	22680	22634	22604	25	10779	10772	10746	10721	10696	10671
26	22561	22514	22468	22423	22377	22349	26	10624	10620	10595	10570	10545	10520
27	22306	22259	22213	22168	22123	22096	27	10469	10471	10446	10421	10396	10371
28	22054	22007	21962	21917	21872	21845	28	10314	10321	10297	10272	10248	10224
29	21803	21756	21710	21665	21630	21596	29	10159	10175	10151	10126	10102	10078
30	21555	21508	21463	21418	21373	21350	30	10005	10029	10005	9981	9957	9933
31	21309	21262	21217	21172	21127	21106	31	99909	99885	99861	99837	99813	99789
32	21066	21020	20985	20949	20908	20864	32	99765	99741	99718	99694	99670	99647
33	20814	20768	20744	20704	20665	20625	33	99612	99599	99576	99552	99529	99506
34	20584	20545	20506	20466	20427	20387	34	99482	99459	99435	99412	99389	99366
35	20348	20309	20269	20230	20191	20152	35	99343	99319	99296	99273	99250	99227
36	20113	20074	20035	19996	19957	19919	36	99204	99181	99158	99136	99113	99090
37	19880	19841	19803	19764	19726	19687	37	99067	99044	99021	98999	98976	98954
38	19649	19611	19574	19534	19496	19458	38	98931	98909	98886	98864	98842	98819
39	19420	19382	19344	19306	19269	19231	39	98797	98774	98752	98730	98708	98686
40	19193	19156	19118	19081	19043	19006	40	98664	98641	98619	98597	98575	98553
41	18968	18931	18894	18857	18820	18783	41	98531	98510	98488	98466	98444	98422
42	18746	18709	18672	18635	18598	18561	42	98401	98379	98357	98336	98314	98293
43	18525	18488	18451	18415	18378	18342	43	98271	98250	98228	98207	98185	98164
44	18306	18269	18233	18197	18161	18124	44	98143	98121	98100	98079	98058	98036
45	18089	18053	18017	17981	17945	17909	45	98015	97994	97973	97952	97931	97910
46	17874	17838	17802	17767	17731	17696	46	97889	97868	97847	97827	97806	97785
47	17660	17625	17590	17554	17519	17484	47	97765	97744	97723	97703	97682	97661
48	17449	17414	17379	17344	17309	17274	48	97641	97620	97600	97579	97559	97539
49	17239	17204	17170	17135	17101	17066	49	97517	97498	97478	97458	97437	97417
50	17032	16997	16963	16928	16894	16860	50	97397	97377	97357	97337	97317	97297
51	16826	16792	16758	16724	16690	16656	51	97277	97257	97237	97217	97197	97177
52	16622	16588	16554	16520	16487	16453	52	97157	97137	97117	97097	97077	97057
53	16419	16386	16352	16319	16285	16252	53	97040	97021	97001	96982	96962	96943
54	16219	16186	16152	16119	16086	16053	54	96923	96904	96885	96865	96846	96827
55	16020	15987	15954	15921	15888	15856	55	96808	96789	96770	96751	96731	96712
56	15823	15790	15757	15724	15692	15660	56	96693	96674	96655	96636	96617	96598
57	15628	15595	15563	15530	15498	15466	57	96580	96561	96543	96524	96505	96487
58	15434	15402	15370	15338	15306	15274	58	96466	96448	96431	96412	96394	96375
59	15241	15210	15178	15146	15115	15083	59	96353	96335	96320	96301	96283	96265

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.										
4 Hours.						5 Hours.				
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"
0	0.06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	0	0.01506	0149	01489
1	06138	06120	06102	06083	06065	06048	1	01455	01447	01439
2	06030	06012	05995	05977	05959	05941	2	01406	01398	01390
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01202
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05423	7	01172	01164	01157
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	8	01128	01120	01113
9	05306	05289	05273	05257	05240	05223	9	01084	01077	01070
10	0.05207	0519	05174	05157	05142	05125	10	01042	01035	01028
11	05109	05093	05076	05060	05044	05028	11	01000	09993	09986
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	09960	09953	09946
13	04919	04903	04887	04871	04855	04839	13	09920	09913	09907
14	04821	04805	04789	04773	04758	04742	14	09881	09874	09868
15	04727	04711	04696	04680	04665	04649	15	09843	09836	09830
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	04558	16	09805	09799	09793
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	09769	09763	09757
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	09733	09728	09722
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	09699	09693	09688
20	0.04272	04257	04243	04228	04214	04199	20	09666	09660	09655
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	09632	09626	09621
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	09600	09594	09589
23	04012	03997	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	09568	09563	09558
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	09538	09533	09528
25	03843	03829	03815	03801	03787	03773	25	09508	09504	09499
26	03760	03746	03733	03719	03706	03692	26	09480	09475	09470
27	03678	03665	03651	03638	03624	03611	27	09452	09447	09443
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03531	28	09425	09420	09416
29	03517	03504	03491	03477	03465	03452	29	09399	09394	09390
30	0.03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	30	09367	09363	09359
31	03360	03347	03335	03322	03309	03296	31	09339	09335	09331
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	32	09312	09308	09304
33	03207	03195	03182	03170	03157	03145	33	09286	09282	09278
34	03132	03120	03107	03095	03082	03070	34	09260	09256	09252
35	03058	03046	03034	03021	03009	02997	35	09235	09231	09227
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02925	36	09210	09206	09202
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02853	37	09185	09181	09177
38	02841	02829	02818	02806	02794	02783	38	09160	09156	09152
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	39	09136	09132	09128
40	0.02701	02690	02678	02667	02656	02644	40	09112	09108	09104
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	09088	09084	09080
42	02565	02554	02543	02532	02521	02510	42	09064	09060	09056
43	02499	02488	02477	02466	02455	02444	43	09040	09036	09032
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02389	02379	44	09016	09012	09008
45	02368	02357	02347	02336	02326	02315	45	08992	08988	08984
46	02304	02294	02283	02273	02262	02252	46	08968	08964	08960
47	02241	02231	02221	02210	02200	02190	47	08944	08940	08936
48	02179	02169	02159	02149	02139	02128	48	08920	08916	08912
49	02118	02108	02098	02088	02078	02068	49	08896	08892	08888
50	0.02038	02028	02018	02008	01998	01989	50	08872	08868	08864
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01960	01950	51	08848	08844	08840
52	01940	01931	01921	01912	01902	01892	52	08824	08820	08816
53	01883	01873	01864	01854	01845	01836	53	08800	08796	08792
54	01826	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	54	08776	08772	08768
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	55	08752	08748	08744
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	56	08728	08724	08720
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01617	57	08704	08700	08696
58	01609	01600	01591	01583	01574	01565	58	08680	08676	08672
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01523	01514	59	08656	08652	08648



TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial  
Objects at Sea.

Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.	Ht.	Dist.
Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.	Ft.	M. D.
1	1. 32	44	8. 78	320	23. 67	1000	41. 8		
2	1. 87	45	8. 87	330	24. 03	1100	43. 5		
3	2. 29	46	8. 97	340	24. 39	1200	45. 8		
4	2. 65	47	9. 07	350	24. 75	1300	47. 7		
5	2. 96	48	9. 17	360	25. 10	1400	49. 4		
6	3. 24	49	9. 26	370	25. 45	1500	51. 2		
7	3. 50	50	9. 35	380	25. 79	1600	52. 9		
8	3. 74	55	9. 81	390	26. 13	1700	54. 5		
9	3. 97	60	10. 25	400	26. 46	1800	56. 1		
10	4. 18	65	10. 67	410	26. 79	1900	57. 7		
11	4. 39	70	11. 07	420	27. 11	2000	59. 2		
12	4. 58	75	11. 46	430	27. 43	2100	60. 6		
13	4. 77	80	11. 83	440	27. 75	2200	62. 1		
14	4. 95	85	12. 20	450	28. 06	2300	63. 4		
15	5. 12	90	12. 55	460	28. 37	2400	64. 8		
16	5. 29	95	13. 89	470	28. 68	2500	66. 1		
17	5. 45	100	13. 23	480	28. 98	2600	67. 5		
18	5. 61	105	13. 56	490	29. 29	2700	68. 7		
19	5. 77	110	13. 88	500	29. 58	2800	70. 0		
20	5. 92	115	14. 19	520	30. 17	2900	71. 2		
21	6. 06	120	14. 49	540	30. 74	3000	72. 4		
22	6. 21	125	14. 79	560	31. 31	3100	73. 7		
23	6. 34	130	15. 08	580	31. 86	3200	74. 8		
24	6. 48	135	15. 37	600	32. 41	3300	76. 0		
25	6. 61	140	15. 65	620	32. 94	3400	77. 1		
26	6. 75	145	15. 93	640	33. 47	3500	78. 3		
27	6. 87	150	16. 20	660	33. 99	3600	79. 4		
28	7. 00	160	16. 73	680	34. 50	3700	80. 5		
29	7. 12	170	17. 25	700	35. 00	3800	81. 6		
30	7. 25	180	17. 75	720	35. 50	3900	82. 6		
31	7. 37	190	18. 24	740	35. 99	4000	83. 7		
32	7. 48	200	18. 71	760	36. 47	4100	84. 7		
33	7. 60	210	19. 17	780	36. 95	4200	85. 7		
34	7. 71	220	19. 62	800	37. 42	4300	86. 8		
35	7. 83	230	20. 06	820	37. 88	4400	87. 8		
36	7. 94	240	20. 50	840	38. 34	4500	88. 7		
37	8. 05	250	20. 92	860	38. 80	4600	89. 7		
38	8. 16	260	21. 33	880	39. 25	4700	90. 7		
39	8. 26	270	21. 74	900	39. 69	4800	91. 7		
40	8. 37	280	22. 14	920	40. 13	4900	92. 6		
41	8. 47	290	22. 53	940	40. 56	5000	93. 5		
42	8. 57	300	22. 91	960	40. 99	5100	94. 5		
43	8. 68	310	23. 29	980	41. 42	5200	95. 4		

TABLE XXII.

Proportion of Powder for Sea  
Guns.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser-vice.	Salut-ing.	Scal-ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	25. 0	14. 0	10. 0	3. 0
32	21. 0	10. 11	8. 0	2. 12
24	18. 0	8. 0	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4. 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2. 4	0. 12
6	6. 0	2. 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1. 0	1. 0	0. 4
2	0. 8	0. 3	0. 3	0. 1
Caronades.				
42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8. 0	4. 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6. 0	3. 0	3. 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1. 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0. 12
Wall Pieces.				
	2. 8	0. 10		
Musquets.				
	0. 12	0. 6		
Pistols.				
	0. 6	0. 3		
N. B. These proportions are with powder in good condition; if it is damp, or damaged, a greater quantity will be necessary.				
A TABLE of the Number and sorts of Shot contained in the Grapes for the nature of Guns undermentioned.				
Pdrs.	Shot.	No. in each.	No. in each box	
42	4lb.	9	4	
32	3	9	4	
24	2	9	6	
18	1½	9	8	
12	1	9	10	
	Oz.			
9	13	9	12	
6	8	9	20	
4	6	9	20	

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.										
0 Hour.						1 Hour.				
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'
0		13833	83730	66121	53627	43936	0	58700	58581	58465
1	2.36018	29324	23255	18409	13834	96995	1	57999	57883	57768
2	05916	22440	99221	96225	93422	90790	2	57310	57196	57083
3	1.88307	35959	83732	81613	79593	77663	3	56633	56521	56409
4	75814	74042	72339	70700	69121	67597	4	55966	55856	55747
5	66125	64701	63321	61986	60690	59431	5	55311	55203	55095
6	58208	57015	55861	54733	53634	52561	6	54667	54559	54453
7	51515	50444	49406	48502	47566	46632	7	54031	53926	53822
8	45718	44723	43946	43086	42243	41417	8	53406	53303	53200
9	40505	39809	39027	38258	37501	36762	9	52791	52690	52589
10	1.36032	35313	34609	33915	33231	32557	10	52186	52086	51986
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	51589	51490	51392
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	51002	50905	50808
13	24647	24095	23549	23010	22477	21952	13	50423	50327	50232
14	21432	20919	20411	19910	19415	18925	14	49852	49758	49664
15	18440	17961	17487	17018	16554	16095	15	49290	49197	49104
16	15642	15192	14745	14301	13872	13440	16	48736	48644	48552
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10939	17	48189	48099	48009
18	10536	10136	9740	9345	8960	8575	18	47650	47561	47472
19	8193	7814	7439	7067	6698	6333	19	47110	47021	46932
20	1.05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	46575	46505	46435
21	03857	03515	03175	02838	02504	02172	21	46077	45992	45907
22	01843	01516	01192	00870	00550	00233	22	45567	45483	45399
23	0.99918	99606	99296	98987	98680	98375	23	45064	44981	44898
24	98077	97777	97480	97186	96891	96600	24	44567	44485	44403
25	96310	96023	95738	95454	95172	94892	25	44077	43996	43915
26	94614	94337	94063	93790	93519	93250	26	43593	43513	43433
27	92982	92716	92452	92189	91928	91669	27	43114	43035	42956
28	91411	91154	90899	90646	90394	90143	28	42642	42564	42487
29	89894	89647	89401	89156	88913	88671	29	42176	42099	42022
30	0.88430	88191	87953	87717	87485	87247	30	41716	41640	41564
31	87015	86783	86553	86324	86096	85870	31	41261	41186	41111
32	85644	85420	85197	84976	84755	84535	32	40812	40738	40664
33	84317	84100	83884	83669	83455	83242	33	40368	40295	40222
34	83030	82819	82609	82401	82193	81986	34	39930	39857	39785
35	81780	81576	81372	81169	80967	80767	35	39497	39424	39352
36	80567	80368	80170	79973	79777	79581	36	39069	38996	38924
37	79327	79133	78940	78749	78558	78368	37	38646	38573	38500
38	78239	78051	77863	77677	77491	77306	38	38227	38154	38081
39	77122	76938	76756	76574	76393	76212	39	37813	37740	37667
40	0.76033	75854	75676	75499	75323	75147	40	37404	37331	37259
41	74972	74797	74624	74451	74279	74107	41	37001	36928	36856
42	73937	73767	73597	73427	73256	73085	42	36602	36530	36458
43	72926	72760	72595	72430	72266	72103	43	36206	36134	36062
44	71940	71778	71616	71455	71295	71133	44	35816	35744	35672
45	70976	70818	70660	70503	70346	70190	45	35430	35366	35302
46	70034	69879	69723	69567	69411	69255	46	35047	34984	34921
47	69113	68962	68811	68660	68509	68358	47	34669	34606	34543
48	68212	68064	67916	67766	67622	67470	48	34296	34234	34172
49	67330	67185	67040	66896	66752	66609	49	33925	33864	33803
50	0.66466	66324	66182	66041	65900	65760	50	33559	33498	33438
51	65620	65481	65342	65204	65066	64928	51	33197	33137	33077
52	64791	64655	64519	64383	64248	64113	52	32838	32778	32718
53	63978	63844	63711	63578	63445	63313	53	32482	32422	32362
54	63181	63050	62919	62789	62659	62529	54	32133	32073	32013
55	62400	62271	62142	62014	61886	61759	55	31788	31728	31668
56	61633	61506	61380	61254	61129	61004	56	31443	31383	31323
57	60879	60755	60631	60508	60384	60262	57	31103	31043	30983
58	60140	60018	59896	59775	59654	59534	58	30767	30707	30647
59	59414	59294	59175	59056	58937	58818	59	30433	30373	30313

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	30103	30048	29994	29939	29885	29831	0	15051	15020	14988	14957	14926	14894
1	29776	29721	29668	29614	29560	29507	1	14863	14832	14800	14769	14738	14707
2	29453	29399	29346	29293	29239	29186	2	14676	14645	14614	14583	14552	14521
3	29133	29080	29027	28974	28921	28869	3	14490	14460	14429	14398	14368	14337
4	28816	28763	28711	28659	28607	28554	4	14307	14276	14246	14215	14185	14155
5	28502	28450	28398	28346	28295	28243	5	14124	14094	14064	14034	14004	13974
6	28191	28140	28089	28037	27986	27935	6	13944	13914	13884	13855	13824	13794
7	27884	27833	27782	27731	27680	27630	7	13765	13735	13705	13676	13646	13617
8	27579	27529	27478	27428	27378	27327	8	13587	13558	13528	13499	13470	13441
9	27277	27227	27177	27127	27077	27028	9	13411	13382	13353	13324	13295	13266
10	26978	26929	26879	26830	26781	26731	10	13237	13208	13179	13150	13121	13093
11	26682	26633	26584	26535	26486	26438	11	13064	13035	13007	12978	12950	12921
12	26389	26340	26292	26244	26195	26147	12	12891	12862	12833	12804	12775	12747
13	26099	26050	26003	25955	25907	25859	13	12723	12695	12666	12637	12608	12581
14	25811	25763	25716	25668	25621	25573	14	12554	12526	12499	12471	12443	12415
15	25526	25479	25432	25385	25338	25291	15	12387	12360	12332	12304	12277	12249
16	25244	25197	25150	25103	25057	25011	16	12221	12195	12167	12139	12112	12085
17	24964	24917	24870	24823	24777	24733	17	12055	12028	12001	11974	11947	11920
18	24687	24640	24595	24550	24504	24458	18	11890	11863	11836	11809	11782	11756
19	24413	24366	24322	24276	24231	24186	19	11724	11697	11671	11644	11618	11592
20	24141	24096	24051	24007	23961	23916	20	11557	11531	11505	11479	11453	11428
21	23871	23827	23782	23737	23692	23649	21	11411	11386	11361	11336	11312	11285
22	23605	23560	23516	23472	23428	23384	22	11245	11220	11195	11171	11145	11120
23	23340	23295	23252	23209	23165	23122	23	11080	11055	11031	11007	10981	10957
24	23078	23033	22991	22948	22905	22862	24	10915	10890	10866	10842	10818	10794
25	22819	22775	22732	22689	22646	22604	25	10750	10725	10701	10677	10653	10629
26	22561	22516	22476	22433	22391	22349	26	10585	10560	10536	10512	10488	10464
27	22306	22263	22222	22180	22138	22096	27	10420	10395	10371	10347	10323	10299
28	22054	22012	21970	21928	21887	21845	28	10255	10230	10207	10183	10159	10135
29	21803	21761	21720	21679	21638	21596	29	10090	10065	10042	10018	9994	9970
30	21551	21511	21473	21432	21391	21350	30	0.1005	10029	10005	9981	9957	9933
31	21309	21268	21227	21187	21147	21106	31	09900	09875	09851	09827	09803	09779
32	21066	21025	20985	20945	20905	20864	32	09745	09720	09696	09672	09648	09624
33	20824	20784	20744	20704	20665	20625	33	09622	09599	09575	09552	09529	09506
34	20584	20545	20506	20467	20427	20387	34	09488	09465	09443	09420	09397	09374
35	20348	20309	20269	20230	20191	20152	35	09343	09320	09298	09275	09252	09229
36	20113	20074	20035	19996	19957	19917	36	09204	09181	09158	09136	09113	09090
37	19880	19841	19803	19764	19726	19687	37	09067	09044	09022	08999	08976	08954
38	19649	19611	19574	19534	19496	19458	38	08931	08909	08886	08864	08842	08819
39	19420	19382	19344	19306	19269	19231	39	08797	08774	08752	08730	08708	08686
40	19193	19156	19118	19081	19043	19006	40	0.08664	08641	08618	08597	08575	08553
41	18968	18931	18894	18857	18820	18783	41	08531	08510	08488	08466	08444	08423
42	18746	18709	18672	18635	18598	18561	42	08401	08379	08357	08336	08314	08293
43	18525	18488	18451	18415	18378	18342	43	08271	08250	08228	08207	08185	08164
44	18306	18269	18233	18197	18161	18124	44	08143	08121	08100	08079	08058	08036
45	18089	18053	18017	17981	17945	17909	45	08015	07994	07973	07952	07931	07910
46	17874	17838	17802	17767	17731	17696	46	07889	07868	07847	07827	07806	07785
47	17660	17625	17590	17554	17519	17484	47	07764	07744	07723	07703	07682	07661
48	17449	17414	17379	17344	17309	17274	48	07641	07620	07600	07579	07559	07539
49	17239	17204	17170	17135	17101	17066	49	07511	07490	07470	07450	07430	07410
50	17031	16997	16963	16928	16894	16860	50	0.07397	07377	07357	07337	07317	07297
51	16826	16792	16758	16724	16690	16656	51	07277	07257	07237	07217	07197	07178
52	16622	16588	16554	16520	16487	16453	52	07157	07137	07117	07097	07077	07058
53	16419	16386	16352	16319	16285	16252	53	07040	07020	07001	06982	06962	06943
54	16219	16186	16152	16119	16086	16053	54	06922	06904	06885	06866	06847	06828
55	16020	15987	15954	15921	15888	15855	55	06808	06789	06770	06751	06732	06713
56	15823	15790	15757	15725	15692	15660	56	06693	06674	06655	06636	06617	06598
57	15628	15595	15563	15530	15498	15466	57	06580	06561	06542	06523	06504	06485
58	15434	15402	15370	15338	15306	15274	58	06466	06447	06428	06409	06390	06371
59	15242	15210	15178	15146	15115	15083	59	06357	06338	06320	06301	06282	06263

# Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	0	01506	01497	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06138	06120	06102	06084	06066	06048	1	01455	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	05995	05977	05959	05941	2	01406	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341	01333	01325	01317
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294	01286	01278	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01240	01232	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01201	01194	01187	01179
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05423	7	01172	01164	01157	01150	01142	01135
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	8	01128	01120	01113	01106	01099	01091
9	05306	05290	05273	05257	05240	05224	9	01084	01077	01070	01063	01056	01049
10	05207	05191	05174	05157	05142	05125	10	01042	01035	01028	1021	01014	01007
11	05109	05093	05076	05060	05044	05028	11	01000	00993	00987	00980	00973	00966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	00960	00953	00946	00940	00933	00926
13	04916	04900	04884	04868	04852	04837	13	00920	00913	00907	00900	00894	00887
14	04821	04805	04789	04773	04758	04742	14	00881	00874	00868	00862	00855	00849
15	04727	04711	04696	04680	04665	04649	15	00843	00836	0830	00824	00818	00811
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	04557	16	00805	00799	00793	00787	00781	00775
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	00769	00763	00757	00751	00745	00739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	00733	00728	00722	00716	00710	00704
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	00699	00693	00687	00682	00676	00670
20	04272	04257	04242	04228	04214	04199	20	00665	00659	00654	00648	00643	00637
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	00632	00626	00621	00616	00610	00605
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	00600	00594	00589	00584	00579	00574
23	04012	03997	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	00568	00563	00558	00553	00548	00543
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	00538	00533	00528	00523	00518	00513
25	03843	03829	03815	03801	03788	03774	25	00508	00504	00499	00494	00489	00484
26	03760	03746	03733	03719	03706	03692	26	00480	00475	00470	00466	00461	00456
27	03678	03665	03651	03638	03624	03611	27	00452	00447	00443	00438	00434	00429
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03531	28	00425	00420	00416	00412	00407	00403
29	03517	03504	03491	03477	03465	03452	29	00399	00394	00390	00386	00382	00377
30	03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	30	00373	00369	00365	00361	00357	00353
31	03360	03348	03335	03322	03309	03296	31	00349	00345	00341	00337	00333	00329
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	32	00325	00321	00317	00313	00310	00306
33	03207	03195	03182	03170	03157	03145	33	00302	00298	00295	00291	00287	00284
34	03132	03120	03107	03095	03083	03070	34	00280	00276	00273	00269	00266	00262
35	03058	03046	03034	03021	03009	02997	35	00259	00255	00252	00249	00245	00242
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02925	36	00239	00235	00232	00229	00225	00222
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02853	37	00219	00216	00213	00210	00207	00203
38	02842	02830	02818	02806	02794	02782	38	00200	00197	00194	00191	00188	00185
39	02772	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	39	00183	00180	00177	00174	00171	00168
40	02701	02690	02678	02667	02656	02644	40	00166	00163	00160	00157	00155	00152
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	00149	00147	00144	00142	00139	00137
42	02565	02554	02543	02532	02521	02510	42	00134	00132	00129	00127	00124	00122
43	02499	02488	02477	02466	02455	02444	43	00120	00117	00115	00113	00110	00108
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02390	02379	44	00106	00104	00102	00100	00097	00095
45	02368	02357	02347	02336	02326	02315	45	00093	00091	00089	00087	00085	00083
46	02304	02294	02283	02273	02262	02252	46	00081	00079	00077	00075	00074	00072
47	02241	02231	02221	02210	02200	02190	47	00070	00068	00066	00065	00063	00061
48	02179	02169	02159	02149	02139	02128	48	00060	00058	00056	00055	00053	00052
49	02118	02108	02098	02088	02078	02068	49	00050	00049	00047	00046	00044	00043
50	02058	02048	02038	02028	02018	02009	50	00041	00040	00039	00037	00036	00035
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01960	01950	51	00033	00032	00031	00030	00029	00028
52	01940	01931	01921	01912	01902	01892	52	00026	00025	00024	00023	00022	00021
53	01883	01873	01864	01854	01845	01836	53	00020	00019	00018	00017	00016	00015
54	01825	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	54	00015	00014	00013	00013	00012	00011
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	55	00010	00010	00009	00008	00008	00007
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	56	00006	00006	00006	00005	00005	00004
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01618	57	00004	00004	00003	00003	00003	00002
58	01609	01600	01591	01583	01574	01565	58	00002	00002	00002	00001	00001	00001
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01523	01514	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.									
0 Hours.					1 Hour.				
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M	0'	10'	20'
0	0.0000	1627	46373	63982	76476	0	4.71403	71521	71638
1	1.9408	50077	65578	11694	16269	1	72104	72220	72335
2	2.24187	27663	30882	3378	36681	2	72793	72907	73020
3	3.47796	44144	46371	48490	50510	3	73476	73582	73694
4	4.54289	50661	57764	59403	60982	4	74137	74247	74357
5	5.63973	65401	66781	68117	69413	5	74792	74900	75008
6	6.71895	73085	74242	75370	76469	6	75437	75544	75650
7	7.78585	76909	80607	81583	82537	7	76072	76177	76281
8	8.84385	85280	86157	87017	87860	8	76697	76800	76903
9	89497	90294	91076	91845	92600	9	77312	77413	77514
10	3.94071	94738	95494	96185	96872	10	4.77917	78017	78117
11	98207	98860	99503	100136	100761	11	78514	78613	78711
12	4.01983	10251	10312	103754	104320	12	79101	79198	79295
13	05456	10600	10654	107093	107626	13	79680	79776	79871
14	08671	109184	109691	110193	110688	14	80251	80347	80443
15	11663	112141	112616	113085	113549	15	80813	80906	80999
16	14461	114911	115355	115796	116231	16	81367	81459	81550
17	17090	117513	117932	118340	118757	17	81914	82004	82094
18	19567	119967	120363	120755	121143	18	82453	82542	82631
19	21910	122289	122664	123036	123405	19	82984	83072	83160
20	4.24133	124493	124844	125190	125533	20	4.83508	83595	83682
21	26246	126588	126928	127265	127599	21	84026	84111	84196
22	28260	128587	128911	129233	129553	22	84536	84620	84704
23	30185	130497	130807	131115	131421	23	85039	85122	85205
24	32026	132326	132623	132919	133212	24	85536	85618	85700
25	33793	134080	134365	134649	134931	25	86026	86107	86188
26	35489	135765	136040	136314	136584	26	86510	86590	86670
27	37121	137387	137651	137914	138175	27	86989	87068	87147
28	38692	138949	139204	139457	139709	28	87460	87538	87616
29	40209	140456	140702	140947	141190	29	87927	88004	88081
30	4.41673	141912	142150	142386	142622	30	4.88387	88463	88539
31	43088	143320	143550	143779	144007	31	88842	88917	88992
32	44450	144683	144906	145127	145348	32	89291	89365	89439
33	45786	145900	146119	146343	146564	33	89735	89808	89881
34	47073	147284	147494	147702	147910	34	90173	90246	90318
35	48323	148527	148731	148934	149136	35	90606	90678	90750
36	49534	149735	149933	150130	150326	36	91034	91105	91176
37	50716	150910	151102	151294	151485	37	91457	91527	91597
38	51864	152052	152240	152426	152612	38	91876	91945	92014
39	52981	153165	153347	153529	153710	39	92290	92358	92426
40	4.54070	154249	154427	154604	154780	40	4.92698	92766	92834
41	55131	155306	155479	155652	155824	41	93102	93169	93236
42	56166	156336	156506	156674	156842	42	93501	93567	93633
43	57177	157343	157508	157673	157837	43	93897	93962	94027
44	58163	158325	158487	158648	158808	44	94287	94352	94417
45	59127	159285	159443	159600	159751	45	94673	94737	94801
46	60069	160224	160378	160532	160685	46	95056	95119	95182
47	60990	161141	161292	161443	161593	47	95434	95497	95559
48	61891	162039	162187	162334	162481	48	95807	95869	95931
49	62773	162918	163063	163207	163351	49	96178	96239	96300
50	4.63637	163779	163921	164062	164203	50	4.96544	96605	96665
51	64483	164622	164761	164899	165037	51	96906	96966	97026
52	65312	165448	165584	165720	165855	52	97264	97323	97383
53	66125	166259	166392	166525	166658	53	97618	97677	97736
54	66922	167053	167184	167314	167444	54	97969	98027	98085
55	67703	167832	167961	168089	168217	55	98316	98374	98431
56	68471	168597	168723	168848	168974	56	98660	98717	98774
57	69224	169348	169472	169595	169718	57	99000	99057	99113
58	69963	170088	170208	170328	170449	58	99337	99393	99448
59	70689	170809	170928	171047	171166	59	99670	99725	99780



**TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun:**

Middle Time.												
2 Hours.							3 Hours.					
0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
00000	00055	00109	00164	00218	00272	0	5.15054	15083	15111	15146	15177	15209
00327	00381	00435	00489	00543	00596	1	15240	15271	15303	15334	15365	15396
00650	00704	00757	00810	00864	00917	2	15427	15458	15489	15520	15551	15582
00970	01023	01076	01129	01182	01234	3	15613	15643	15674	15705	15735	15766
01287	01339	01392	01444	01496	01549	4	15796	15827	15857	15888	15918	15948
01601	01653	01705	01757	01808	01860	5	15979	16009	16039	16069	16099	16129
01912	01963	02014	02066	02117	02168	6	16159	16189	16219	16249	16279	16309
02219	02270	02321	02372	02423	02473	7	16335	16368	16399	16429	16459	16486
02524	02574	02625	02675	02725	02776	8	16516	16545	16575	16604	16633	16662
02826	02876	02926	02976	03026	03075	9	16692	16721	16750	16779	16808	16837
5.03125	03174	03224	03275	03322	03372	10	5.16866	16895	16924	16953	16982	17010
03421	03470	03519	03568	03617	03665	11	17039	17068	17096	17125	17153	17182
03714	03763	03811	03859	03908	03956	12	17210	17239	17267	17296	17324	17352
04004	04052	04100	04148	04196	04244	13	17380	17408	17437	17465	17493	17521
04292	04340	04387	04435	04482	04530	14	17549	17577	17604	17632	17660	17688
04577	04624	04671	04718	04765	04812	15	17716	17743	17771	17798	17826	17854
04859	04906	04953	04999	05046	05092	16	17881	17908	17935	17962	17989	18018
05139	05185	05231	05278	05324	05370	17	18045	18072	18099	18126	18154	18181
05416	05461	05508	05553	05599	05645	18	18203	18230	18256	18283	18310	18337
05690	05736	05781	05827	05872	05917	19	18369	18395	18422	18449	18475	18502
5.05962	06007	06052	06097	06142	06187	20	5.18525	18555	18581	18608	18634	18660
06232	06276	06321	06365	06410	06454	21	18687	18713	18739	18765	18791	18818
06498	06543	06587	06631	06675	06719	22	18844	18870	18896	18922	18948	18973
06763	06807	06851	06895	06939	06983	23	18999	19025	19051	19076	19102	19128
07025	07069	07112	07155	07198	07241	24	19153	19179	19204	19230	19255	19281
07284	07328	07371	07413	07456	07499	25	19306	19331	19357	19382	19407	19432
07542	07584	07627	07670	07712	07754	26	19457	19483	19508	19533	19558	19583
07797	07839	07881	07923	07965	08007	27	19608	19633	19658	19683	19707	19732
08049	08091	08133	08175	08216	08258	28	19756	19781	19806	19831	19855	19879
08300	08341	08383	08424	08465	08507	29	19904	19929	19953	19977	20001	20025
5.08548	08589	08630	08671	08712	08753	30	5.20050	20074	20098	20122	20146	20170
08794	08834	08875	08916	08956	08997	31	20194	20218	20242	20266	20290	20314
09037	09078	09118	09158	09198	09239	32	20338	20362	20385	20409	20433	20456
09279	09319	09359	09399	09438	09478	33	20480	20504	20527	20551	20574	20597
09518	09558	09597	09637	09676	09716	34	20621	20644	20668	20691	20714	20737
09755	09794	09834	09873	09912	09951	35	20760	20784	20807	20830	20853	20876
09990	10029	10068	10107	10146	10184	36	20899	20922	20945	20967	20990	21013
10223	10262	10300	10339	10377	10416	37	21036	21059	21081	21104	21127	21149
10454	10492	10531	10569	10607	10645	38	21172	21194	21217	21239	21261	21284
10683	10721	10759	10797	10834	10872	39	21306	21329	21351	21373	21395	21417
5.10910	10947	10985	11022	11060	11097	40	5.21439	21462	21484	21506	21528	21550
11135	11172	11209	11246	11283	11320	41	21572	21595	21615	21637	21659	21681
11357	11394	11431	11468	11505	11542	42	21702	21724	21746	21767	21789	21810
11578	11615	11652	11688	11725	11761	43	21832	21853	21875	21896	21918	21939
11797	11834	11870	11906	11942	11979	44	21960	21982	22003	22024	22045	22067
12014	12050	12086	12122	12158	12194	45	22088	22109	22130	22151	22172	22193
12229	12265	12301	12336	12372	12407	46	22214	22235	22255	22276	22297	22318
12443	12478	12513	12549	12584	12619	47	22338	22359	22380	22400	22421	22442
12654	12689	12724	12759	12794	12829	48	22462	22483	22503	22524	22544	22564
12864	12899	12933	12968	13002	13037	49	22585	22605	22625	22645	22666	22686
5.13071	13106	13140	13175	13209	13243	50	5.22706	22726	22746	22766	22786	22806
13277	13311	13345	13379	13413	13447	51	22826	22846	22866	22886	22906	22925
13481	13515	13549	13583	13616	13650	52	22945	22965	22984	23004	23024	23043
13684	13717	13751	13784	13818	13851	53	23063	23083	23102	23121	23141	23160
13884	13917	13951	13984	14017	14050	54	23180	23199	23218	23237	23257	23276
14083	14116	14149	14182	14215	14247	55	23295	23314	23333	23352	23372	23391
14280	14313	14345	14378	14411	14443	56	23410	23429	23447	23466	23485	23504
14475	14508	14540	14573	14605	14637	57	23523	23542	23560	23579	23597	23616
14669	14701	14733	14765	14797	14829	58	23638	23656	23674	23692	23709	23728
14861	14893	14925	14957	14988	15020	59	23746	23763	23781	23801	23820	23838

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	5.23856	23874	23892	23911	23929	23947	0	5.28597	28606	28614	28623	28631	28639
1	23965	23983	24001	24019	24037	24055	1	28648	28656	28664	28673	28681	28689
2	24073	24091	24108	24126	24144	24162	2	28697	28705	28713	28722	28730	28738
3	24179	24197	24215	24232	24250	24267	3	28746	28754	28762	28770	28778	28786
4	24185	24202	24220	24237	24255	24272	4	28793	28801	28809	28817	28825	28833
5	24389	24407	24424	24441	24458	24476	5	28840	28848	28856	28863	28871	28879
6	24493	24510	24527	24544	24561	24578	6	28886	28894	28901	28909	28917	28924
7	24595	24612	24629	24646	24663	24680	7	28931	28939	28946	28953	28961	28968
8	24697	24714	24730	24747	24763	24780	8	28975	28983	28990	28997	29004	29012
9	24797	24813	24830	24846	24863	24879	9	29019	29026	29033	29040	29047	29054
10	5.24896	24912	24929	24945	24961	24978	10	5.29061	29068	29075	29082	29089	29096
11	24994	25010	25027	25043	25059	25075	11	29101	29110	29116	29123	29130	29137
12	25091	25107	25123	25139	25155	25171	12	29143	29150	29157	29163	29170	29177
13	25187	25203	25219	25235	25251	25266	13	29183	29191	29196	29203	29209	29216
14	25282	25298	25314	25329	25345	25360	14	29222	29229	29235	29241	29248	29254
15	25376	25392	25407	25423	25438	25454	15	29260	29267	29273	29279	29285	29292
16	25469	25484	25500	25515	25530	25546	16	29298	29304	29310	29316	29322	29328
17	25561	25576	25591	25607	25622	25637	17	29334	29340	29346	29352	29358	29364
18	25652	25667	25682	25697	25712	25727	18	29370	29375	29381	29387	29393	29399
19	25742	25757	25771	25786	25801	25816	19	29404	29410	29416	29421	29427	29433
20	5.25831	25845	25860	25875	25889	25904	20	5.29438	29444	29449	29455	29460	29466
21	25918	25933	25948	25962	25976	25991	21	29471	29477	29482	29487	29493	29498
22	26005	26020	26034	26048	26063	26077	22	29503	29509	29514	29519	29524	29529
23	26091	26105	26120	26134	26148	26162	23	29535	29540	29545	29550	29555	29560
24	26176	26190	26204	26218	26232	26246	24	29565	29570	29575	29580	29585	29590
25	26260	26274	26288	26301	26315	26329	25	29595	29600	29604	29609	29614	29619
26	26343	26357	26370	26384	26397	26411	26	29623	29628	29633	29637	29642	29647
27	26425	26438	26452	26465	26479	26492	27	29651	29656	29660	29665	29669	29674
28	26506	26519	26532	26546	26559	26572	28	29678	29683	29687	29691	29696	29700
29	26586	26599	26612	26625	26638	26651	29	29704	29709	29713	29717	29721	29726
30	5.26665	26678	26691	26704	26717	26730	30	5.29730	29734	29738	29742	29746	29750
31	26743	26755	26768	26781	26794	26807	31	29754	29758	29762	29766	29770	29774
32	26820	26832	26845	26858	26870	26883	32	29778	29782	29786	29790	29794	29797
33	26896	26908	26921	26933	26946	26958	33	29801	29805	29808	29812	29816	29819
34	26971	26983	26996	27008	27020	27033	34	29823	29827	29830	29834	29837	29841
35	27045	27057	27069	27082	27094	27106	35	29844	29848	29851	29854	29858	29861
36	27118	27130	27142	27154	27166	27178	36	29864	29868	29871	29874	29878	29881
37	27190	27202	27214	27226	27238	27250	37	29884	29887	29890	29893	29896	29900
38	27262	27274	27285	27297	27309	27320	38	29903	29906	29909	29912	29915	29918
39	27332	27344	27355	27367	27379	27390	39	29920	29923	29926	29929	29932	29935
40	5.27402	27413	27425	27436	27447	27459	40	5.29937	29944	29949	29954	29959	29964
41	27470	27481	27493	27504	27515	27526	41	29954	29956	29959	29962	29964	29966
42	27538	27549	27560	27571	27582	27593	42	29969	29971	29974	29976	29979	29981
43	27604	27615	27626	27637	27648	27659	43	29983	29986	29988	29990	29993	29995
44	27670	27681	27692	27703	27713	27724	44	29997	29999	30001	30004	30006	30008
45	27735	27746	27757	27767	27777	27788	45	30010	30012	30014	30016	30018	30020
46	27799	27809	27820	27830	27841	27851	46	30022	30024	30026	30028	30029	30031
47	27862	27872	27882	27893	27903	27913	47	30033	30035	30037	30038	30040	30041
48	27924	27934	27944	27954	27964	27975	48	30043	30045	30047	30048	30050	30051
49	27989	27995	28005	28015	28025	28035	49	30053	30054	30056	30057	30059	30060
50	5.28045	28055	28065	28075	28085	28094	50	5.30062	30063	30064	30066	30067	30068
51	28104	28114	28124	28134	28143	28153	51	30070	30071	30072	30073	30074	30075
52	28163	28172	28182	28191	28201	28211	52	30077	30078	30079	30080	30081	30082
53	28220	28230	28239	28249	28258	28267	53	30083	30084	30085	30086	30086	30087
54	28277	28286	28295	28305	28314	28323	54	30088	30089	30090	30090	30091	30092
55	28332	28342	28351	28360	28369	28378	55	30093	30093	30094	30095	30095	30096
56	28387	28396	28405	28414	28423	28432	56	30096	30097	30097	30098	30098	30099
57	28441	28450	28459	28468	28477	28485	57	30099	30100	30100	30100	30101	30101
58	28494	28502	28512	28520	28529	28538	58	30101	30102	30102	30102	30102	30102
59	28546	28555	28563	28572	28580	28589	59	30103	30103	30103	30103	30103	30103

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.										
0 Hour.						1 Hour.				
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'
0	8.00000	42233	02436	37654	62642	0	3.53423	53482	53721	53959
1	97860	11250	22848	33079	42230	1	3.54670	54905	55140	55375
2	9.58066	65019	71455	77448	83054	2	56074	56306	56537	56767
3	93284	67980	02435	06673	10714	3	57455	57683	57910	58137
4	0.18271	21817	25224	28502	31660	4	58814	59038	59262	59486
5	37653	40501	43258	45931	48524	5	60152	60373	60593	60813
6	53488	55868	58184	60440	62639	6	61469	61686	61903	62120
7	66877	68920	70917	72869	74778	7	62766	62980	63194	63407
8	78474	80265	82019	83739	85426	8	64043	64254	64465	64675
9	88703	90297	91862	93399	94909	9	65302	65510	65717	65924
10	1.97854	99289	00699	02091	03458	10	3.66542	66747	66952	67156
11	2.06131	07437	08723	09991	11240	11	67765	67967	68163	68369
12	13687	14885	16066	17223	18382	12	68969	69169	69367	69566
13	20638	21744	22836	23915	24980	13	70157	70354	70550	70745
14	27073	28100	29116	30122	31112	14	71329	71523	71716	71909
15	23063	24023	24972	25916	26839	15	72485	72676	72867	73057
16	28667	29567	30457	31338	32211	16	73625	73813	74001	74189
17	43930	44777	45616	46447	47270	17	74750	74936	75121	75307
18	48893	49693	50486	51271	52050	18	75860	76043	76227	76409
19	53586	54344	55096	55841	56580	19	76955	77137	77318	77498
20	2.58039	58759	59473	60182	60885	20	3.78037	78216	78395	78573
21	62274	62960	63641	64316	64987	21	79105	79282	79458	79634
22	66312	66967	67617	68262	68903	22	80159	80334	80508	80682
23	70169	70796	71418	72036	72649	23	81201	81373	81545	81717
24	73863	74464	75060	75652	76241	24	82230	82400	82570	82739
25	77405	77982	78555	79124	79689	25	83246	83414	83582	83749
26	80809	81363	81914	82461	83005	26	84250	84416	84582	84748
27	84083	84617	85148	85675	86199	27	85241	85406	85573	85738
28	87238	87753	88265	88773	89279	28	86223	86385	86547	86709
29	90282	90779	91273	91765	92254	29	87192	87352	87513	87672
30	2.92223	93703	94181	94656	95129	30	3.88150	88309	88467	88625
31	96067	96532	96994	97454	97912	31	89097	89254	89411	89567
32	98820	99270	99718	00164	00608	32	90034	90189	90344	90498
33	3.01488	01925	02360	02792	03223	33	90960	91114	91267	91420
34	04077	04501	04922	05342	05760	34	91876	92028	92179	92331
35	06590	07001	07411	07819	08225	35	92782	92932	93081	93230
36	09032	09432	09830	10227	10622	36	93679	93827	93975	94122
37	11406	11796	12184	12570	12954	37	94566	94712	94859	95005
38	13718	14097	14475	14850	15225	38	95443	95588	95733	95878
39	15969	16338	16706	17072	17437	39	96311	96455	96599	96742
40	3.18162	18522	18881	19238	19594	40	3.97170	97313	97455	97597
41	20301	20653	21003	21351	21698	41	98021	98162	98302	98442
42	22389	22732	23073	23414	23753	42	98862	99002	99141	99280
43	24427	24762	25095	25428	25759	43	99696	99834	99972	00109
44	26418	26745	27072	27396	27720	44	0.00521	00657	00793	00929
45	28361	28683	29002	29319	29637	45	01337	01473	01608	01743
46	30266	30579	30891	31202	31512	46	02146	02280	02414	02547
47	32122	32434	32739	33044	33347	47	02947	03080	03212	03344
48	33950	34250	34549	34847	35144	48	03740	03871	04003	04134
49	35734	36028	36321	36613	36903	49	04526	04656	04786	04916
50	3.37482	37770	38057	38343	38628	50	4.05304	05433	05561	05690
51	39195	39477	39759	40039	40318	51	06074	06202	06330	06457
52	40875	41151	41424	41692	41958	52	06883	06965	07047	07129
53	42523	42794	43064	43334	43603	53	07595	07720	07845	07970
54	44138	44404	44670	44935	45199	54	08344	08468	08592	08716
55	45724	45988	46247	46507	46765	55	09087	09210	09333	09456
56	47282	47539	47795	48050	48305	56	09823	09945	10067	10188
57	48811	49064	49315	49566	49816	57	10552	10673	10794	10915
58	50314	50562	50809	51056	51301	58	11275	11395	11515	11634
59	3.51791	52035	52278	52520	52761	59	4.11992	12111	12229	12347



TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.													
2 Hours							3 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
1	1170	1181	1193	1205	1217	1229	0	4.46071	46747	46823	46899	46975	47051
2	1347	1357	1368	1379	1389	1398	1	47127	47203	47278	47354	47430	47505
3	1410	1420	1433	1445	1456	1463	2	47580	47656	47731	47806	47881	47956
4	1477	1487	1500	1514	1525	1530	3	48031	48106	48180	48255	48330	48404
5	1543	1557	1570	1584	1597	1605	4	48479	48553	48627	48701	48776	48850
6	1616	1621	1633	1650	1664	1672	5	48924	48998	49071	49145	49219	49293
7	1683	1695	1706	1717	1728	1736	6	49366	49440	49513	49587	49660	49733
8	1757	1768	1779	1789	1799	1806	7	49806	49879	49952	50025	50098	50171
9	1817	1828	1839	1850	1860	1870	8	50243	50316	50388	50461	50533	50605
10	1882	1893	1904	1915	1925	1937	9	50677	50750	50822	50894	50966	51038
11	1948	1959	1969	1980	1991	2002	10	4.51109	51181	51253	51325	51396	51468
12	2019	2029	2039	2049	2059	2066	11	51539	51610	51681	51753	51824	51895
13	2077	2087	2098	2109	2119	2130	12	51966	52037	52107	52178	52249	52319
14	2140	2151	2162	2173	2183	2193	13	52390	52461	52531	52601	52672	52742
15	2204	2216	2225	2235	2245	2254	14	52812	52882	52952	53022	53092	53162
16	2266	2277	2287	2298	2308	2318	15	53231	53301	53371	53440	53510	53579
17	2329	2339	2349	2359	2369	2378	16	53648	53718	53787	53856	53925	53994
18	2397	2407	2417	2427	2437	2446	17	54063	54132	54201	54270	54338	54407
19	2452	2462	2472	2482	2492	2502	18	54475	54544	54612	54680	54748	54817
20	2518	2528	2538	2548	2558	2567	19	54885	54953	55021	55089	55157	55225
21	2573	2583	2593	2603	2613	2621	20	4.59293	59360	59428	59496	59563	59630
22	2630	2640	2650	2660	2670	2678	21	55698	55765	55832	55900	55967	56034
23	2694	2704	2714	2724	2734	2742	22	56101	56168	56235	56302	56368	56435
24	2751	2761	2771	2781	2791	2800	23	56501	56568	56634	56701	56767	56834
25	2809	2819	2829	2839	2849	2857	24	56900	56966	57032	57098	57164	57230
26	2868	2878	2888	2898	2908	2916	25	57296	57362	57428	57494	57559	57625
27	2927	2937	2947	2957	2967	2975	26	57690	57756	57821	57886	57951	58017
28	2983	2993	3003	3013	3023	3031	27	58084	58149	58214	58279	58344	58409
29	3039	3049	3059	3069	3079	3087	28	58477	58542	58607	58672	58737	58802
30	3096	3106	3116	3126	3136	3144	29	58850	58915	58980	59045	59110	59175
31	3152	3162	3172	3182	3192	3200	30	4.59244	59308	59372	59436	59500	59564
32	3207	3217	3227	3237	3247	3255	31	59627	59691	59755	59818	59882	59945
33	3263	3273	3283	3293	3303	3311	32	60000	60064	60128	60191	60255	60318
34	3318	3328	3338	3348	3358	3366	33	60347	60410	60473	60536	60599	60662
35	3373	3383	3393	3403	3413	3421	34	60764	60827	60890	60952	61015	61077
36	3426	3436	3446	3456	3466	3474	35	61131	61194	61256	61318	61380	61442
37	3480	3490	3500	3510	3520	3528	36	61512	61574	61636	61698	61760	61822
38	3533	3543	3553	3563	3573	3581	37	61883	61945	62006	62068	62129	62191
39	3586	3596	3606	3616	3626	3634	38	62252	62313	62375	62436	62497	62558
40	3639	3649	3659	3669	3679	3687	39	62619	62680	62741	62802	62863	62923
41	3693	3703	3713	3723	3733	3741	40	4.62984	63045	63105	63166	63226	63287
42	3747	3757	3767	3777	3787	3795	41	63347	63407	63468	63528	63588	63648
43	3799	3809	3819	3829	3839	3847	42	63708	63768	63828	63888	63948	64008
44	3845	3855	3865	3875	3885	3893	43	64068	64127	64187	64246	64306	64365
45	3896	3906	3916	3926	3936	3944	44	64426	64485	64544	64603	64662	64721
46	3947	3957	3967	3977	3987	3995	45	64780	64839	64898	64957	65016	65075
47	3997	4007	4017	4027	4037	4045	46	65124	65183	65241	65300	65359	65417
48	4046	4056	4066	4076	4086	4094	47	65480	65538	65596	65654	65712	65770
49	4096	4106	4116	4126	4136	4144	48	65836	65894	65952	66010	66068	66126
50	4140	4150	4160	4170	4180	4188	49	66184	66241	66299	66357	66415	66472
51	4195	4205	4215	4225	4235	4243	50	4.66530	66588	66645	66702	66760	66817
52	4243	4253	4263	4273	4283	4291	51	66874	66931	66988	67046	67103	67160
53	4298	4308	4318	4328	4338	4346	52	67217	67274	67331	67388	67445	67502
54	4343	4353	4363	4373	4383	4391	53	67551	67608	67665	67722	67779	67836
55	4398	4408	4418	4428	4438	4446	54	67847	67904	67961	68018	68075	68132
56	4443	4453	4463	4473	4483	4491	55	68235	68292	68349	68406	68463	68520
57	4498	4508	4518	4528	4538	4546	56	68571	68628	68685	68742	68799	68856
58	4553	4563	4573	4583	4593	4601	57	68908	68965	69022	69079	69136	69193
59	4608	4618	4628	4638	4648	4656	58	69237	69294	69351	69408	69465	69522
60	4663	4673	4683	4693	4703	4711	59	4.69568	69625	69682	69739	69796	69853

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.													
4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	4.69897	69932	70006	70061	70115	70170	0	4.86992	87034	87075	87116	87157	87198
1	70224	70279	70333	70387	70442	70496	1	87239	87280	87321	87362	87403	87444
2	70550	70604	70658	70712	70766	70820	2	87484	87525	87566	87606	87647	87688
3	70874	70928	70982	71036	71089	71143	3	87726	87769	87809	87850	87891	87931
4	71197	71250	71304	71357	71411	71464	4	87971	88012	88052	88093	88133	88173
5	71518	71571	71624	71678	71731	71784	5	88213	88254	88294	88334	88374	88414
6	71837	71890	71943	71996	72049	72102	6	88454	88494	88534	88574	88614	88654
7	72155	72208	72260	72313	72366	72418	7	88694	88734	88774	88814	88853	88893
8	72471	72523	72576	72628	72681	72733	8	88933	88973	89012	89052	89091	89131
9	72785	72837	72890	72942	72994	73046	9	89171	89210	89250	89289	89328	89368
10	73098	73150	73202	73254	73306	73358	10	89407	89447	89486	89525	89564	89604
11	73410	73462	73514	73565	73617	73668	11	89643	89682	89721	89760	89799	89838
12	73720	73772	73823	73874	73926	73977	12	89877	89916	89955	89994	90033	90072
13	74028	74080	74131	74182	74233	74284	13	90111	90149	90188	90227	90266	90305
14	74335	74386	74437	74488	74539	74590	14	90345	90382	90421	90459	90498	90536
15	74641	74692	74742	74793	74844	74894	15	90575	90613	90652	90690	90728	90767
16	74945	74995	75046	75096	75147	75197	16	90800	90838	90876	90915	90953	90992
17	75247	75297	75348	75398	75448	75498	17	91034	91073	91111	91149	91187	91225
18	75549	75599	75649	75699	75748	75797	18	91263	91301	91339	91377	91415	91452
19	75848	75898	75948	75997	76047	76097	19	91490	91528	91566	91605	91643	91682
20	76146	76196	76245	76295	76344	76394	20	91716	91754	91792	91830	91867	91904
21	76443	76492	76542	76591	76640	76689	21	91941	91979	92017	92054	92092	92129
22	76738	76787	76836	76885	76934	76983	22	92166	92203	92241	92278	92315	92352
23	77032	77081	77130	77179	77227	77276	23	92390	92427	92464	92501	92538	92575
24	77325	77373	77422	77470	77519	77567	24	92612	92649	92686	92723	92760	92796
25	77616	77664	77713	77761	77809	77857	25	92833	92870	92907	92944	92981	93017
26	77906	77954	78002	78050	78098	78146	26	93054	93090	93127	93164	93201	93237
27	78194	78242	78290	78338	78385	78433	27	93273	93310	93346	93383	93419	93455
28	78481	78529	78576	78624	78671	78719	28	93492	93528	93564	93600	93637	93673
29	78767	78814	78861	78908	78955	79002	29	93709	93745	93781	93817	93853	93889
30	79051	79098	79145	79192	79239	79287	30	93926	93962	94000	94036	94072	94108
31	79334	79381	79428	79475	79522	79568	31	94141	94177	94213	94249	94285	94321
32	79615	79662	79709	79756	79802	79849	32	94356	94392	94428	94463	94499	94534
33	79896	79942	79989	80035	80082	80128	33	94570	94606	94641	94677	94712	94747
34	80175	80221	80267	80314	80360	80406	34	94784	94820	94855	94891	94926	94961
35	80453	80499	80544	80590	80635	80681	35	94994	95030	95065	95100	95135	95170
36	80729	80775	80820	80866	80912	80958	36	95205	95240	95275	95310	95345	95380
37	81004	81049	81095	81141	81186	81232	37	95415	95450	95485	95520	95555	95590
38	81277	81323	81368	81414	81459	81505	38	95624	95659	95694	95729	95763	95798
39	81505	81550	81641	81686	81731	81776	39	95832	95866	95902	95936	95971	96005
40	81821	81866	81911	81956	82001	82046	40	96040	96074	96109	96143	96177	96212
41	82091	82136	82181	82226	82271	82315	41	96246	96280	96315	96349	96383	96417
42	82360	82405	82449	82494	82538	82583	42	96451	96485	96520	96554	96588	96622
43	82625	82670	82714	82758	82802	82846	43	96656	96690	96724	96758	96792	96826
44	82894	82938	82982	83026	83070	83114	44	96860	96894	96928	96961	96995	97029
45	83159	83203	83247	83291	83335	83379	45	97062	97096	97130	97163	97197	97231
46	83423	83467	83510	83554	83598	83642	46	97264	97298	97331	97365	97398	97432
47	83685	83729	83773	83816	83860	83903	47	97465	97499	97532	97565	97598	97632
48	83947	83990	84034	84077	84120	84164	48	97665	97699	97732	97765	97798	97832
49	84207	84250	84293	84337	84380	84423	49	97865	97899	97931	97964	97997	98030
50	84466	84509	84552	84595	84638	84681	50	98063	98096	98129	98162	98195	98228
51	84724	84767	84810	84852	84895	84938	51	98261	98294	98327	98359	98392	98425
52	84981	85024	85066	85108	85151	85193	52	98457	98490	98523	98555	98588	98620
53	85236	85278	85321	85363	85406	85448	53	98633	98666	98698	98731	98763	98796
54	85490	85533	85575	85617	85659	85701	54	98848	98880	98913	98945	98977	99010
55	85744	85786	85828	85870	85912	85954	55	99043	99075	99107	99139	99171	99203
56	85996	86037	86079	86121	86163	86205	56	99235	99267	99299	99331	99363	99395
57	86246	86288	86330	86372	86413	86455	57	99428	99460	99492	99524	99556	99587
58	86496	86538	86579	86621	86663	86704	58	99619	99651	99683	99714	99746	99778
59	86745	86786	86828	86869	86910	86951	59	99810	99842	99873	99905	99937	99968

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.													
6 Hours.							7 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	5.00000	00031	00063	00094	00125	00156	0	5.09996	10020	10044	10068	10092	10116
1	00188	00219	00250	00282	00313	00345	1	10140	10164	10188	10212	10236	10260
2	00376	00407	00438	00469	00501	00532	2	10284	10308	10332	10356	10380	10404
3	00563	00595	00626	00657	00689	00720	3	10429	10453	10477	10501	10525	10549
4	00751	00782	00813	00844	00875	00905	4	10573	10596	10620	10643	10667	10691
5	00936	00967	00998	01028	01059	01090	5	10714	10738	10761	10785	10809	10832
6	01121	01151	01182	01213	01244	01275	6	10856	10879	10903	10926	10950	10974
7	01305	01336	01367	01398	01428	01459	7	10997	11021	11044	11068	11092	11115
8	01490	01520	01550	01580	01611	01641	8	11139	11162	11183	11208	11231	11255
9	01671	01701	01732	01762	01792	01822	9	11278	11301	11324	11347	11370	11393
10	5.01853	01883	01913	01943	01973	02004	10	5.11417	11440	11463	11486	11509	11532
11	02034	02064	02094	02125	02155	02185	11	11556	11579	11602	11625	11648	11671
12	02215	02245	02275	02304	02334	02364	12	11694	11717	11740	11763	11785	11808
13	02394	02423	02453	02483	02512	02542	13	11831	11854	11876	11899	11922	11945
14	02572	02602	02631	02661	02691	02720	14	11967	11990	12013	12036	12058	12080
15	02750	02780	02810	02839	02869	02899	15	12104	12126	12149	12172	12195	12217
16	02928	02958	02987	03016	03045	03074	16	12240	12263	12285	12307	12329	12351
17	03104	03133	03162	03191	03220	03250	17	12374	12396	12419	12441	12463	12486
18	03279	03308	03337	03366	03396	03425	18	12508	12530	12553	12575	12597	12619
19	03454	03483	03512	03542	03571	03600	19	12642	12664	12686	12707	12729	12751
20	5.03620	03658	03687	03715	03744	03773	20	5.12776	12798	12820	12841	12863	12885
21	03801	03830	03859	03887	03916	03945	21	12907	12929	12951	12973	12995	13017
22	03974	04002	04031	04060	04088	04117	22	13039	13061	13083	13104	13126	13148
23	04146	04174	04203	04231	04261	04289	23	13170	13192	13214	13236	13258	13280
24	04318	04346	04374	04402	04430	04459	24	13302	13323	13345	13366	13388	13409
25	04487	04515	04543	04571	04600	04628	25	13431	13452	13474	13495	13517	13538
26	04656	04684	04712	04740	04769	04797	26	13560	13581	13603	13624	13646	13667
27	04825	04853	04881	04910	04938	04966	27	13689	13711	13732	13753	13775	13796
28	04994	05022	05050	05077	05105	05133	28	13828	13849	13870	13891	13902	13923
29	05160	05188	05216	05243	05271	05299	29	13944	13966	13987	14008	14029	14050
30	5.05327	05354	05382	05410	05437	05465	30	5.14071	14092	14113	14134	14155	14176
31	05493	05520	05548	05576	05604	05631	31	14198	14219	14240	14261	14282	14303
32	05659	05686	05713	05740	05768	05795	32	14324	14345	14366	14387	14408	14428
33	05822	05849	05876	05904	05931	05958	33	14449	14469	14490	14511	14531	14552
34	05985	06011	06040	06067	06094	06122	34	14573	14593	14614	14635	14656	14676
35	06149	06176	06203	06230	06258	06285	35	14697	14718	14738	14759	14780	14800
36	06312	06339	06365	06392	06419	06445	36	14821	14842	14862	14882	14902	14923
37	06472	06499	06526	06553	06579	06606	37	14943	14963	14984	15004	15024	15045
38	06633	06660	06686	06713	06740	06766	38	15065	15085	15106	15126	15146	15166
39	06793	06820	06847	06873	06900	06927	39	15187	15207	15227	15248	15268	15288
40	5.06954	06980	07006	07033	07059	07085	40	5.15309	15329	15349	15369	15388	15408
41	07111	07138	07164	07190	07217	07243	41	15428	15448	15468	15488	15508	15528
42	07269	07295	07322	07348	07374	07400	42	15548	15568	15588	15608	15628	15648
43	07427	07453	07479	07505	07532	07558	43	15667	15687	15707	15727	15747	15767
44	07584	07610	07636	07662	07687	07713	44	15787	15807	15826	15846	15865	15885
45	07739	07765	07791	07816	07842	07868	45	15904	15924	15943	15963	15983	16002
46	07894	07920	07945	07971	07997	08022	46	16022	16041	16061	16080	16100	16119
47	08049	08074	08100	08126	08152	08178	47	16139	16158	16178	16197	16217	16237
48	08203	08228	08254	08280	08305	08330	48	16256	16275	16295	16314	16333	16352
49	08356	08381	08406	08432	08457	08482	49	16371	16390	16410	16429	16448	16467
50	5.08508	08533	08558	08584	08609	08634	50	5.16486	16505	16525	16544	16563	16582
51	08660	08685	08710	08736	08761	08787	51	16601	16620	16640	16659	16678	16697
52	08812	08837	08862	08887	08911	08936	52	16716	16735	16754	16773	16791	16810
53	08961	08986	09011	09036	09060	09085	53	16829	16848	16866	16885	16904	16923
54	09111	09136	09160	09185	09210	09235	54	16942	16960	16979	16998	17017	17036
55	09260	09285	09310	09334	09359	09383	55	17054	17073	17092	17111	17129	17148
56	09409	09434	09458	09483	09507	09532	56	17167	17185	17204	17222	17241	17259
57	09556	09581	09605	09629	09654	09678	57	17277	17296	17314	17333	17351	17369
58	09703	09727	09752	09776	09801	09825	58	17388	17406	17425	17443	17462	17480
59	5.09850	09874	09899	09923	09947	09972	59	17498	17517	17535	17554	17572	17590

**TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.**

Log Rising.						
8 Hours.						
M.	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	5.17609	5.17627	5.17645	5.17663	5.17681	5.17699
1	5.17717	5.17735	5.17753	5.17772	5.17790	5.17808
2	5.17826	5.17844	5.17862	5.17880	5.17898	5.17916
3	5.17934	5.17952	5.17970	5.17988	5.18006	5.18024
4	5.18042	5.18060	5.18078	5.18095	5.18113	5.18131
5	5.18148	5.18166	5.18184	5.18202	5.18219	5.18237
6	5.18255	5.18272	5.18290	5.18308	5.18325	5.18343
7	5.18361	5.18378	5.18396	5.18414	5.18431	5.18449
8	5.18467	5.18484	5.18501	5.18519	5.18536	5.18553
9	5.18571	5.18588	5.18605	5.18623	5.18640	5.18657
10	5.18675	5.18692	5.18709	5.18727	5.18744	5.18761
11	5.18779	5.18796	5.18813	5.18831	5.18848	5.18865
12	5.18883	5.18900	5.18917	5.18934	5.18951	5.18968
13	5.18985	5.19002	5.19019	5.19035	5.19052	5.19069
14	5.19086	5.19103	5.19120	5.19137	5.19154	5.19171
15	5.19188	5.19205	5.19222	5.19239	5.19256	5.19273
16	5.19290	5.19307	5.19323	5.19340	5.19356	5.19373
17	5.19390	5.19406	5.19423	5.19440	5.19456	5.19473
18	5.19489	5.19506	5.19523	5.19539	5.19556	5.19572
19	5.19589	5.19606	5.19622	5.19639	5.19656	5.19672
20	5.19689	5.19705	5.19721	5.19738	5.19754	5.19770
21	5.19786	5.19803	5.19819	5.19835	5.19851	5.19868
22	5.19884	5.19900	5.19917	5.19933	5.19949	5.19965
23	5.19982	5.19998	5.20014	5.20030	5.20047	5.20063
24	5.20079	5.20095	5.20111	5.20127	5.20143	5.20159
25	5.20175	5.20191	5.20206	5.20222	5.20238	5.20254
26	5.20270	5.20286	5.20302	5.20318	5.20334	5.20350
27	5.20366	5.20382	5.20398	5.20413	5.20429	5.20445
28	5.20461	5.20477	5.20492	5.20508	5.20523	5.20539
29	5.20555	5.20570	5.20586	5.20601	5.20617	5.20633
30	5.20648	5.20664	5.20679	5.20695	5.20710	5.20726
31	5.20742	5.20757	5.20773	5.20788	5.20804	5.20819
32	5.20835	5.20850	5.20865	5.20881	5.20896	5.20911
33	5.20926	5.20943	5.20957	5.20972	5.20987	5.21002
34	5.21018	5.21033	5.21048	5.21063	5.21079	5.21094
35	5.21109	5.21124	5.21140	5.21155	5.21170	5.21185
36	5.21201	5.21215	5.21230	5.21245	5.21260	5.21275
37	5.21290	5.21305	5.21320	5.21335	5.21350	5.21364
38	5.21379	5.21394	5.21409	5.21424	5.21439	5.21454
39	5.21469	5.21484	5.21499	5.21513	5.21528	5.21543
40	5.21558	5.21573	5.21587	5.21602	5.21616	5.21631
41	5.21645	5.21660	5.21675	5.21689	5.21704	5.21718
42	5.21733	5.21747	5.21762	5.21777	5.21791	5.21806
43	5.21820	5.21835	5.21849	5.21864	5.21878	5.21893
44	5.21908	5.21922	5.21936	5.21950	5.21964	5.21979
45	5.21993	5.22007	5.22021	5.22036	5.22050	5.22064
46	5.22078	5.22092	5.22107	5.22121	5.22135	5.22149
47	5.22164	5.22178	5.22192	5.22206	5.22221	5.22235
48	5.22249	5.22263	5.22277	5.22291	5.22305	5.22318
49	5.22332	5.22346	5.22360	5.22374	5.22388	5.22402
50	5.22416	5.22430	5.22444	5.22457	5.22471	5.22485
51	5.22499	5.22513	5.22527	5.22541	5.22555	5.22569
52	5.22583	5.22596	5.22610	5.22623	5.22637	5.22650
53	5.22664	5.22678	5.22691	5.22705	5.22718	5.22732
54	5.22745	5.22759	5.22773	5.22786	5.22800	5.22813
55	5.22827	5.22840	5.22854	5.22868	5.22881	5.22895
56	5.22908	5.22921	5.22935	5.22948	5.22961	5.22974
57	5.22988	5.23001	5.23014	5.23027	5.23040	5.23054
58	5.23067	5.23080	5.23093	5.23107	5.23120	5.23133
59	5.23146	5.23160	5.23173	5.23186	5.23199	5.23213

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	0°		1°		2°		3°		4°		M.
	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	
0	00	00000	174	9999	3490	99933	5234	99863	6970	99756	60
1	29	00000	1774	9984	3519	998	5263	99861	7005	99754	59
2	58	00000	1803	9984	3548	997	5292	99860	7034	99752	58
3	87	00000	1832	9983	3577	996	5321	99858	7063	99750	57
4	116	00000	1862	9983	3606	995	5350	99857	7092	99748	56
5	145	00000	1891	9982	3635	994	5379	99855	7121	99746	55
6	175	00000	1920	9982	3664	993	5408	99854	7150	99744	54
7	204	00000	1949	9981	3693	9932	5437	99852	7179	99742	53
8	233	00000	1978	9980	3723	991	5466	99851	7208	99740	52
9	262	00000	2007	9980	3752	990	5495	99849	7237	99738	51
10	291	00000	2036	9979	3781	989	5524	99847	7266	99736	50
11	320	99999	2065	9979	3810	987	5553	99846	7295	99734	49
12	349	99999	2094	9978	3839	986	5582	99844	7324	99732	48
13	378	99999	2123	9977	3868	99935	5611	99842	7353	99729	47
14	407	999	2152	9977	3897	9924	5640	99841	7382	99727	46
15	436	999	2181	9976	3926	993	5669	99839	7411	99725	45
16	465	999	2211	9976	3955	992	5698	99838	7440	99723	44
17	495	999	2240	9975	3984	991	5727	99836	7469	99721	43
18	524	999	2269	9974	4013	990	5756	99834	7498	99719	42
19	553	9998	2298	9974	4042	9918	5785	99833	7527	99716	41
20	582	9998	2327	9973	4071	9917	5814	99831	7556	99714	40
21	611	9998	2356	9972	4100	9916	5844	99829	7585	99712	39
22	640	9998	2385	9972	4129	9915	5873	99827	7614	99710	38
23	669	9998	2414	9971	4159	9913	5902	99826	7643	99708	37
24	698	9998	2443	9970	4188	9912	5931	99824	7672	99705	36
25	727	99997	2472	9969	4217	99911	5960	99823	7701	99703	35
26	756	997	2501	9969	4246	9910	5989	99821	7730	99701	34
27	785	997	2530	9968	4275	9909	6018	99819	7759	99699	33
28	814	997	2560	9967	4304	9907	6047	99817	7788	99696	32
29	844	996	2589	9966	4333	9906	6076	99815	7817	99694	31
30	873	996	2618	9966	4362	9905	6105	99813	7846	99692	30
31	902	99996	2647	9965	4391	99904	6134	99812	7875	99689	29
32	931	999	2676	9965	4420	99902	6163	99810	7904	99687	28
33	960	999	2705	9963	4449	99901	6192	99808	7933	99685	27
34	989	999	2734	9963	4478	99900	6221	99806	7962	99683	26
35	1018	999	2763	9962	4507	99898	6250	99804	7991	99680	25
36	1047	999	2792	9961	4536	99897	6279	99803	8020	99678	24
37	1076	99994	2821	9960	4565	99896	6308	99801	8049	99676	23
38	1105	994	2850	9959	4594	99894	6337	99799	8078	99673	22
39	1134	994	2879	9959	4623	99893	6366	99797	8107	99671	21
40	1164	993	2908	9958	4653	99892	6395	99795	8136	99668	20
41	1193	993	2938	9957	4682	99890	6424	99793	8165	99666	19
42	1222	993	2967	9956	4711	99889	6453	99792	8194	99664	18
43	1251	99992	2996	9955	4740	99888	6482	99790	8223	99661	17
44	1280	992	3025	9954	4769	99886	6511	99788	8252	99659	16
45	1309	991	3054	9953	4798	99885	6540	99786	8281	99657	15
46	1338	991	3083	9952	4827	99883	6569	99784	8310	99654	14
47	1367	991	3112	9952	4856	99882	6598	99782	8339	99652	13
48	1396	990	3141	9951	4885	99881	6627	99780	8368	99649	12
49	1425	99990	3170	9950	4914	99879	6656	99778	8397	99647	11
50	1454	999	3199	9949	4943	99877	6685	99776	8426	99644	10
51	1483	998	3228	9948	4972	99876	6714	99774	8455	99642	9
52	1513	998	3257	9947	5001	99875	6743	99772	8484	99639	8
53	1542	998	3286	9946	5030	99873	6773	99770	8513	99637	7
54	1571	998	3316	9945	5059	99872	6802	99768	8542	99635	6
55	1600	99987	3345	99944	5088	99870	6831	99766	8571	99632	5
56	1629	987	3374	9943	5117	99869	6860	99764	8600	99630	4
57	1658	986	3403	9942	5146	99867	6889	99762	8629	99627	3
58	1687	986	3432	9941	5175	99866	6918	99760	8658	99624	2
59	1716	985	3461	9940	5205	99864	6947	99758	8687	99621	1
60	1745	985	3490	9939	5234	99863	6976	99756	8716	99619	0
M.	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M.
		89°		88°		87°		86°		85°	



TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	5°		6°		7°		8°		9°		
M.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	M.
0	8716	99519	10455	99452	12187	99255	13917	99027	15643	98769	60
1	8745	617	42	449	216	251	646	023	672	764	59
2	8774	614	511	416	245	248	975	019	702	760	58
3	8801	612	548	443	274	244	14004	015	730	755	57
4	8833	609	569	440	302	240	033	011	758	751	56
5	8861	607	57	437	331	237	061	006	787	746	55
6	8882	604	021	434	360	233	090	002	816	741	54
7	8911	99202	10655	99431	12389	99230	14119	98998	15845	98737	53
8	8947	599	684	428	411	226	145	994	873	732	52
9	8976	596	713	424	447	222	177	990	902	728	51
10	9004	594	742	421	476	219	205	986	931	723	50
11	9034	591	771	418	504	215	234	982	958	718	49
12	9063	588	800	415	532	211	262	978	985	714	48
13	9092	99586	10829	99412	12561	99208	14292	98973	16017	98709	47
14	9121	583	85	409	561	204	320	969	046	704	46
15	9150	580	887	406	600	200	349	965	074	700	45
16	9179	578	916	402	641	197	378	961	103	695	44
17	9208	575	945	399	678	193	407	957	132	690	43
18	9237	572	973	396	706	189	436	953	160	686	42
19	9266	99570	11002	99393	12735	99186	14464	98948	16189	98681	41
20	9295	567	031	390	704	182	493	944	218	677	40
21	9324	564	060	386	793	178	522	940	246	671	39
22	9353	562	089	383	821	175	551	936	275	667	38
23	9382	559	118	380	851	171	580	931	304	662	37
24	9411	556	147	377	880	167	608	927	333	657	36
25	9440	99553	11176	99374	12908	99163	14537	98923	16361	98652	35
26	9469	551	205	370	937	160	666	919	390	648	34
27	9498	548	234	367	966	156	695	914	419	643	33
28	9527	545	263	364	995	152	723	910	447	638	32
29	9556	542	291	360	13024	148	752	906	476	633	31
30	9585	540	320	357	053	144	781	902	505	629	30
31	9614	99537	11349	99354	13081	99141	14810	98897	16533	98624	29
32	9642	534	375	351	110	137	838	893	562	619	28
33	9671	531	407	347	139	133	867	889	591	614	27
34	9700	528	435	344	168	129	896	884	620	609	26
35	9729	526	463	341	197	125	925	880	648	604	25
36	9758	523	494	337	226	122	954	876	677	600	24
37	9787	99520	11523	99334	13254	99118	14982	98871	16706	98595	23
38	9816	517	522	331	283	114	15011	867	734	590	22
39	9845	514	550	327	312	110	040	863	763	685	21
40	9874	511	609	324	341	106	069	858	792	680	20
41	9903	508	638	320	370	102	097	854	820	675	19
42	9932	506	667	317	399	098	126	849	849	670	18
43	9961	99503	11696	99314	13427	99094	15155	98845	16878	98568	17
44	9990	500	725	310	456	091	184	841	906	661	16
45	10019	497	754	307	485	087	212	836	935	656	15
46	048	494	783	303	514	083	241	832	964	651	14
47	077	491	812	300	543	079	270	827	992	646	13
48	106	488	840	297	572	075	299	823	1021	641	12
49	10135	99485	11869	99293	13600	99071	15327	98819	17050	98536	11
50	164	482	898	290	629	067	356	814	078	631	10
51	192	479	927	286	658	063	385	809	107	626	9
52	221	476	956	283	687	059	414	805	136	621	8
53	250	473	985	279	716	055	442	800	164	616	7
54	279	470	12014	276	744	051	471	796	193	611	6
55	10308	99467	12043	99272	1373	99047	15500	98791	17222	98506	5
56	337	464	071	269	802	043	529	787	250	602	4
57	366	461	100	265	831	039	557	782	279	496	3
58	395	458	129	262	860	035	586	778	308	491	2
59	424	455	158	258	889	031	615	773	336	486	1
60	453	452	187	255	917	027	643	769	365	481	0
M.	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M.
	84°		83°		82°		81°		80°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M	10°		11°		12°		13°		14°		M
	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	
0	17365	98481	19021	95163	20791	97815	22495	97437	24192	97030	60
1	392	470	109	157	810	809	523	430	220	023	59
2	422	471	138	152	848	803	552	424	249	015	58
3	451	470	167	146	877	797	580	417	277	008	57
4	479	461	195	140	905	791	608	411	305	001	56
5	508	455	224	135	938	784	637	404	333	9994	55
6	537	450	255	130	962	779	665	398	362	987	54
7	565	38445	19281	8120	20990	97772	22693	97391	24300	96920	53
8	594	445	30	118	21019	766	722	384	418	973	52
9	623	435	378	112	047	706	750	378	446	966	51
10	651	430	361	10	076	754	778	371	474	959	50
11	680	425	395	101	104	745	807	365	503	951	49
12	708	420	427	006	122	745	835	358	531	945	48
13	737	414	19452	9690	21161	97735	22803	97351	24559	96937	47
14	766	408	481	084	150	724	802	345	557	930	46
15	795	404	509	078	218	723	829	338	615	923	45
16	823	399	537	073	246	717	848	331	644	916	44
17	852	394	566	067	275	711	872	325	672	909	43
18	880	388	595	061	303	705	8903	318	700	902	42
19	17905	3830	19623	98086	21331	97498	23035	97311	24728	96894	41
20	937	370	652	050	360	692	062	304	756	887	40
21	966	372	680	044	388	686	090	297	784	880	39
22	995	365	708	038	417	680	118	291	813	873	38
23	18023	362	737	033	445	673	146	284	841	866	37
24	052	357	765	027	474	667	175	278	869	858	36
25	18022	18352	19794	91021	21502	97661	23202	97271	24997	96851	35
26	103	347	823	016	530	655	231	264	925	844	34
27	132	341	851	010	558	645	259	257	953	837	33
28	161	336	880	004	587	632	288	251	982	829	32
29	190	331	908	7097	616	626	317	244	25010	822	31
30	224	325	937	901	644	620	346	237	0387	815	30
31	18252	68320	19965	97987	21672	97125	23378	97235	25066	9607	29
32	251	315	994	981	701	617	401	223	094	800	28
33	309	310	10022	975	729	611	429	217	122	793	27
34	338	304	051	969	758	604	457	210	151	786	26
35	377	299	070	963	786	598	485	203	179	778	25
36	406	294	108	958	814	592	513	196	207	771	24
37	18421	98288	20136	97952	21843	97585	23547	97189	25235	96764	23
38	432	283	165	946	871	575	571	182	263	756	22
39	481	277	193	940	899	573	599	176	291	749	21
40	530	272	222	934	928	566	627	169	320	742	20
41	578	267	250	928	956	560	656	162	348	734	19
42	567	261	279	922	985	553	684	155	376	727	18
43	18595	98256	20307	97916	22013	97547	23712	97148	25404	96719	17
44	622	250	316	910	041	541	740	141	432	712	16
45	652	245	364	905	070	533	769	134	460	705	15
46	681	240	393	890	098	528	797	127	488	697	14
47	710	235	421	882	126	521	825	120	516	690	13
48	738	229	450	887	155	515	853	113	545	682	12
49	18767	98223	20478	97881	22183	97508	2388	97106	25575	9667	11
50	795	218	507	875	212	502	910	100	601	607	10
51	824	212	535	869	240	496	938	093	629	600	9
52	852	207	563	863	268	490	966	086	657	653	8
53	881	201	592	857	297	483	994	079	685	645	7
54	910	195	62	851	325	477	1022	072	713	638	6
55	18938	98100	20644	97840	22353	97470	24051	97005	25741	96602	5
56	967	185	677	83	352	463	071	058	766	623	4
57	995	179	706	823	410	457	108	051	794	615	3
58	19024	174	734	827	438	451	136	044	822	608	2
59	002	168	763	821	467	444	164	037	850	600	1
60	031	163	791	815	495	437	192	030	878	593	0
M	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M.
	79°		78°		77°		76°		75°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M	15°		16°		17°		18°		19°		M
	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	
0	5582	10593	5754	10126	5923	95636	6090	93106	62557	445	60
1	91	585	592	111	605	622	92	09	585	54	59
2	538	578	620	110	293	613	95	08	612	53	58
3	96	570	64	101	341	605	98	07	639	52	57
4	99	362	671	091	348	596	101	07	66	51	56
5	260	555	70	081	370	588	04	06	69	50	55
6	05	547	73	078	404	570	008	052	722	49	54
7	2007	10540	27755	1607	2432	15371	31025	15043	32749	448	53
8	10	53	78	09	460	552	123	033	777	471	52
9	13	524	815	084	48	544	151	024	804	461	51
10	16	517	843	079	51	54	178	015	832	457	50
11	19	504	871	072	54	536	206	006	859	447	49
12	216	502	899	062	571	528	233	999	887	438	48
13	26247	16414	2927	16021	2594	15519	1161	94988	12114	9442	47
14	27	486	95	013	626	511	120	929	94	418	46
15	30	479	983	003	65	503	316	920	909	409	45
16	31	471	10011	15297	68	492	34	961	99	399	44
17	35	461	039	980	71	484	372	932	13224	390	43
18	38	456	007	981	737	47	39	94	003	380	42
19	26413	10448	2005	15972	2705	15467	1142	94923	13079	94270	41
20	443	440	12	964	792	459	454	924	106	361	40
21	471	433	15	950	821	450	48	915	124	351	39
22	500	425	17	948	849	441	510	901	161	342	38
23	528	417	20	940	876	433	53	897	18	332	37
24	55	410	23	031	904	424	565	88	211	321	36
25	26584	10402	28202	15923	2932	15413	1193	94878	13244	94313	35
26	612	394	240	915	960	407	620	86	271	307	34
27	640	386	315	907	97	398	648	860	258	297	33
28	668	379	346	898	30015	389	673	851	320	284	32
29	696	371	374	890	043	380	703	84	353	274	31
30	724	363	402	88	071	372	730	832	381	265	30
31	26752	10355	28429	15874	30098	15363	1175	94821	13340	94254	29
32	750	347	457	865	126	35	781	810	436	245	28
33	808	340	485	857	154	348	811	805	464	235	27
34	836	332	513	849	182	337	841	79	490	225	26
35	864	324	541	841	209	328	867	78	518	210	25
36	892	316	560	832	237	319	896	77	54	206	24
37	26920	10308	28597	15824	30265	15310	1193	94761	13373	94196	23
38	948	301	625	816	292	301	951	75	60	196	22
39	976	293	652	807	320	293	979	74	62	176	21
40	27007	285	680	799	348	284	1006	740	655	167	20
41	032	277	708	791	376	275	034	731	682	157	19
42	060	269	736	782	403	267	061	74	710	147	18
43	27038	10261	28764	15774	30421	15257	1208	94712	13373	94137	17
44	116	253	792	760	438	247	116	702	70	127	16
45	144	240	820	757	466	240	144	697	79	118	15
46	172	238	847	749	514	231	171	684	811	108	14
47	200	230	876	740	542	222	199	67	821	095	13
48	225	222	903	732	570	213	227	663	87	088	12
49	27256	10214	28911	15724	30597	15244	12254	94656	13300	94071	11
50	284	206	959	715	625	19	282	646	9	06	10
51	312	198	987	707	653	180	30	67	9	058	9
52	340	190	10015	698	680	177	31	627	95	049	8
53	368	182	042	690	708	16	302	618	340	039	7
54	396	174	070	681	736	159	30	609	05	029	6
55	27424	10160	29078	15673	30763	15150	12412	94500	13201	9401	5
56	452	158	126	664	791	142	437	59	09	00	4
57	480	150	154	656	819	133	47	580	120	0379	3
58	508	142	182	647	846	124	500	571	147	98	2
59	536	134	209	639	874	115	521	501	175	979	1
60	564	126	237	630	902	106	557	502	202	960	0
M	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	M
	74°		75°		76°		77°		78°		



TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M	20°		21°		22°		23°		24°		M
	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	
0	34402	13969	35837	93358	17461	9271	19073	92050	40674	91355	60
1	229	959	864	348	488	707	100	639	700	343	59
2	257	949	891	337	515	697	127	628	727	331	58
3	284	939	918	327	542	686	153	616	753	319	57
4	311	929	645	316	569	675	180	605	780	307	56
5	336	919	973	306	595	664	207	594	806	295	55
6	360	909	16000	295	622	653	234	582	833	283	54
7	14393	98899	30027	93285	17649	92642	19260	91971	40860	91272	53
8	421	889	054	274	676	631	287	959	886	260	52
9	448	879	081	262	703	620	314	948	913	248	51
10	475	869	108	253	730	609	341	936	939	236	50
11	503	859	135	243	757	598	367	925	966	224	49
12	530	849	162	232	784	587	394	914	992	212	48
13	34557	15839	16190	93222	17811	92576	19421	91901	41039	91200	47
14	584	820	217	211	828	565	448	891	045	188	46
15	612	810	244	201	855	554	474	879	072	176	45
16	639	800	271	190	882	542	501	868	098	164	44
17	666	790	298	180	910	531	528	856	125	152	43
18	694	780	325	169	940	521	555	845	151	140	42
19	14721	13779	16332	93159	17973	92510	19542	91813	41178	91128	41
20	748	769	379	148	995	499	608	822	204	116	40
21	775	759	406	137	1020	488	635	810	231	104	39
22	802	748	434	127	1053	477	661	799	257	092	38
23	830	738	461	116	1080	466	688	787	284	080	37
24	857	728	488	106	1107	455	715	775	310	068	36
25	34884	93718	16514	13095	18130	12444	19741	91764	41347	91056	35
26	912	708	542	084	161	432	768	752	363	044	34
27	939	698	569	074	188	421	795	741	390	032	33
28	966	688	596	063	215	411	822	729	416	020	32
29	993	677	623	052	241	399	848	715	443	008	31
30	15021	667	650	042	268	388	875	706	469	9996	30
31	35045	93657	16677	93031	18295	12377	19902	91694	41496	90984	29
32	075	647	704	030	322	366	928	683	522	972	28
33	102	637	731	010	349	355	955	671	549	960	27
34	130	626	758	9999	376	343	982	660	575	948	26
35	157	616	785	998	403	332	10008	648	602	936	25
36	184	606	812	978	430	321	1035	636	628	924	24
37	35211	93596	16839	92967	18456	12310	10062	91623	41655	90911	23
38	239	585	867	959	485	299	088	612	681	899	22
39	260	575	894	945	510	287	115	601	707	887	21
40	293	565	921	935	537	276	141	590	734	875	20
41	320	555	948	924	564	264	168	578	760	863	19
42	347	544	975	913	591	254	195	566	787	851	18
43	35375	93534	17002	92902	18617	12242	10221	91555	41813	90839	17
44	402	524	029	892	644	231	245	543	840	826	16
45	429	514	056	881	671	220	275	531	866	814	15
46	456	503	083	870	698	209	301	519	892	802	14
47	484	493	110	859	725	198	325	508	919	790	13
48	511	483	137	849	752	186	355	496	945	778	12
49	35388	93472	17164	92832	18778	12175	10381	91444	41972	90766	11
50	565	462	191	827	805	164	408	472	998	753	10
51	592	452	218	816	832	152	434	461	1024	741	9
52	619	441	245	805	859	141	461	449	051	729	8
53	647	431	272	794	886	130	488	437	077	717	7
54	674	420	299	783	912	119	514	425	104	704	6
55	35701	93410	17326	92773	18939	12107	10541	91434	42130	90602	5
56	728	400	353	762	966	096	567	402	156	680	4
57	755	389	380	751	993	085	594	390	183	668	3
58	782	379	407	740	1020	073	621	378	209	655	2
59	810	368	434	729	1046	062	647	366	235	643	1
60	837	358	461	718	1075	050	674	355	262	631	0
M	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M
	69°		68°		67°		66°		65°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES:

M.	25°		26°		27°		28°		29°		M.
	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	
0	4262	90631	43837	89379	45395	89101	46947	88295	48481	87462	60
1	288	618	863	867	425	087	973	281	506	443	59
2	315	600	889	854	451	074	999	267	532	433	58
3	341	594	916	841	477	061	47024	254	557	420	57
4	367	582	942	828	503	048	050	240	583	406	56
5	394	569	968	816	529	035	076	226	608	391	55
6	420	557	994	803	554	021	101	213	634	377	54
7	4446	90545	44020	97904	45580	89003	47127	88199	48659	87363	53
8	473	532	046	777	606	38995	153	185	684	349	52
9	499	520	072	764	632	981	178	172	710	333	51
10	525	507	098	752	657	968	204	158	735	321	50
11	552	495	124	739	684	955	229	144	761	307	49
12	578	483	151	726	710	942	255	130	786	292	48
13	42604	90470	44177	97713	45736	88928	47281	88117	48811	87277	47
14	631	453	203	700	762	915	306	103	837	264	46
15	657	440	229	687	787	902	332	089	862	250	45
16	683	428	255	674	813	888	358	075	888	235	44
17	709	421	281	662	839	875	383	062	913	221	43
18	736	407	307	649	865	862	409	048	938	207	42
19	42762	90396	44333	97636	45891	88848	47434	88034	48964	87197	41
20	768	383	359	627	917	835	480	020	989	178	40
21	815	371	385	610	943	822	496	006	1014	164	39
22	841	358	411	597	967	808	511	87993	040	150	38
23	867	346	437	584	994	795	537	979	065	136	37
24	894	333	464	571	1020	782	562	965	090	121	36
25	42920	90321	44490	97558	46046	88768	47538	87951	49116	87107	35
26	946	309	516	545	072	75	614	937	141	093	34
27	972	296	542	532	097	741	639	923	166	079	33
28	999	284	568	519	123	728	665	909	193	064	32
29	43025	271	594	506	149	715	690	896	217	050	31
30	051	259	620	493	175	703	716	882	242	036	30
31	43077	90246	44646	97480	46201	88688	47741	87868	49268	87021	29
32	104	233	672	467	226	674	767	854	291	007	28
33	130	221	698	454	252	661	793	840	318	9993	27
34	157	208	724	441	278	647	818	826	344	978	26
35	182	196	750	428	304	634	844	812	369	964	25
36	209	183	776	415	330	620	869	798	394	949	24
37	43235	90171	44802	97402	46358	88607	47895	87784	49417	86935	23
38	261	158	828	389	384	593	920	770	445	92	22
39	287	146	854	376	407	580	946	756	470	906	21
40	313	133	880	363	433	566	971	743	495	892	20
41	340	120	906	350	458	553	997	729	521	878	19
42	366	108	932	337	484	539	18022	716	546	863	18
43	43392	90095	44953	97324	46510	88526	48047	87701	49377	86745	17
44	418	082	954	314	530	512	073	687	591	834	16
45	445	070	45010	298	561	495	094	672	622	821	15
46	471	057	036	285	587	482	12	650	647	807	14
47	497	045	062	272	613	470	150	645	672	793	13
48	523	032	088	259	639	458	175	631	697	779	12
49	43549	90019	45114	89247	46664	88445	48201	87617	49721	86761	11
50	575	007	140	232	690	431	22	60	74	741	10
51	602	89994	166	216	716	417	255	581	771	725	9
52	628	981	192	206	742	404	277	571	791	711	8
53	654	968	218	193	767	390	303	561	824	707	7
54	680	956	244	180	793	377	325	546	841	690	6
55	43706	89947	45201	89167	46819	88367	48354	87537	49372	86677	5
56	733	930	291	153	824	340	379	516	891	661	4
57	759	918	321	140	850	326	402	504	921	646	3
58	785	905	347	127	876	312	430	490	950	632	2
59	811	892	373	114	902	300	458	476	977	617	1
60	837	879	399	101	928	285	481	462	1000	603	0
M.	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	M.
	64°		63°		62°		61°		60°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	30°		31°		32°		33°		34°		M.
	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	
0	000	0602	1504	5717	52992	8480	54464	83867	55119	32904	60
1	02	588	529	722	53017	761	451	851	943	887	59
2	050	573	554	681	041	774	512	83	965	871	58
3	076	559	579	672	061	755	537	819	992	855	57
4	101	541	604	657	091	743	561	804	56010	837	56
5	126	530	623	642	115	728	596	788	040	822	55
6	151	515	633	627	140	712	610	772	064	807	54
7	50176	6501	51670	55612	53164	469	54635	3750	50088	52790	53
8	201	436	703	597	189	681	651	740	112	773	52
9	227	471	728	582	214	665	683	724	136	757	51
10	252	457	753	567	237	650	708	708	160	741	50
11	277	442	778	551	263	635	732	692	184	724	49
12	302	427	803	536	288	619	756	676	208	708	48
13	50327	86413	51828	5521	53312	4604	54781	83665	56232	82692	47
14	352	398	852	501	337	585	805	645	256	675	46
15	377	384	877	491	361	573	829	629	280	659	45
16	403	369	902	471	386	557	854	613	305	643	44
17	428	354	927	461	411	542	877	597	329	626	43
18	453	340	952	447	435	526	902	581	353	610	42
19	50475	56325	51977	55431	53460	4511	4927	33565	56377	82593	41
20	503	310	52002	410	484	495	951	549	401	577	40
21	528	295	026	401	509	470	975	533	425	561	39
22	553	281	051	385	534	464	999	517	449	544	38
23	578	266	076	370	558	449	55024	501	473	528	37
24	603	251	101	355	583	433	048	485	497	511	36
25	50628	8627	52126	55340	53007	4417	55072	3469	56521	84495	35
26	654	222	151	325	632	402	097	453	545	478	34
27	679	207	175	310	657	386	121	437	569	462	33
28	704	192	200	294	681	370	145	421	593	446	32
29	729	178	225	279	705	355	169	405	617	429	31
30	754	163	250	264	729	339	194	389	641	413	30
31	50779	86143	52275	55249	53754	4324	55218	83373	56662	82396	29
32	804	132	290	239	779	308	242	359	689	380	28
33	829	119	324	218	804	292	266	340	713	363	27
34	854	104	349	203	828	277	291	324	736	347	26
35	879	089	374	188	853	261	315	308	760	330	25
36	904	074	399	173	877	245	339	292	784	314	24
37	50929	86059	52423	55157	53902	4220	55363	3276	56509	82297	23
38	954	045	448	142	926	214	388	260	832	281	22
39	979	030	473	127	951	198	412	244	856	264	21
40	51004	015	498	112	975	182	436	228	880	248	20
41	029	000	522	096	54000	167	460	212	904	231	19
42	054	5585	547	081	023	151	484	195	928	214	18
43	51079	85970	52572	55066	54049	4135	55509	3172	56952	82198	17
44	104	956	597	051	073	120	531	163	976	181	16
45	129	941	621	035	097	104	55	147	5700	165	15
46	154	926	646	020	121	088	581	131	024	148	14
47	179	911	671	005	146	072	605	115	047	132	13
48	204	896	696	990	171	057	630	098	071	115	12
49	51220	85881	52720	54974	41953	4041	55654	83082	57099	82098	11
50	254	866	745	959	220	025	678	060	111	082	10
51	279	851	770	943	244	009	702	05	143	065	9
52	304	836	794	927	268	33993	726	037	167	048	8
53	329	821	819	911	293	927	750	017	191	032	7
54	354	806	844	895	317	062	774	001	215	015	6
55	51370	85792	52869	54822	53342	4041	55509	3172	56952	82198	5
56	404	777	893	060	365	900	82	95	262	952	4
57	429	762	918	851	389	915	84	95	286	965	3
58	454	747	943	836	413	890	87	96	310	978	2
59	479	732	967	821	438	882	89	97	334	992	1
60	504	717	990	806	462	867	91	98	358	915	0
M.	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	M.
	59°		5°		57°		50°		55°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	35°		36°		37°		38°		39°		M.
	N. sine	N. cos.	N. sine	N. cos.	N. sine	N. cos.	N. sine	N. cos.	N. sine	N. cos.	
0	.735	.915	.547	.930	.401	.915	.258	.909	.119	.927	60
1	.735	.899	.802	.855	.205	.841	.589	.783	.955	.695	59
2	.405	.882	.821	.867	.240	.821	.612	.765	.967	.678	58
3	.421	.865	.849	.850	.251	.811	.63	.741	.970	.660	57
4	.453	.848	.873	.833	.274	.793	.658	.729	.972	.641	56
5	.477	.832	.896	.816	.297	.776	.681	.711	.974	.623	55
6	.501	.815	.920	.799	.321	.758	.704	.693	.975	.605	54
7	.525	.799	.943	.782	.344	.741	.726	.716	.976	.586	53
8	.548	.781	.96	.765	.367	.723	.749	.698	.977	.568	52
9	.572	.765	.980	.748	.390	.706	.772	.670	.978	.550	51
10	.596	.748	.994	.730	.414	.688	.795	.642	.979	.531	50
11	.619	.731	.997	.713	.437	.671	.818	.614	.980	.513	49
12	.643	.714	.999	.696	.460	.653	.841	.586	.981	.494	48
13	.667	.697	.999	.679	.483	.635	.864	.558	.982	.475	47
14	.691	.681	.999	.662	.506	.617	.887	.530	.983	.458	46
15	.715	.664	.999	.644	.529	.600	.909	.502	.984	.439	45
16	.738	.647	.999	.627	.553	.583	.932	.474	.985	.421	44
17	.762	.631	.999	.610	.576	.565	.955	.446	.986	.402	43
18	.786	.614	.999	.593	.599	.547	.978	.418	.987	.384	42
19	.809	.597	.999	.576	.622	.530	.999	.390	.988	.366	41
20	.832	.580	.999	.558	.645	.512	.999	.363	.989	.347	40
21	.855	.563	.999	.541	.668	.494	.999	.335	.990	.329	39
22	.878	.546	.999	.524	.691	.477	.999	.308	.991	.310	38
23	.901	.529	.999	.507	.714	.459	.999	.280	.992	.292	37
24	.924	.512	.999	.489	.737	.441	.999	.253	.993	.273	36
25	.947	.495	.999	.472	.760	.423	.999	.225	.994	.255	35
26	.970	.478	.999	.455	.783	.405	.999	.198	.995	.236	34
27	.993	.461	.999	.438	.806	.388	.999	.170	.996	.218	33
28	.999	.444	.999	.421	.829	.370	.999	.143	.997	.199	32
29	.999	.427	.999	.404	.852	.353	.999	.115	.998	.181	31
30	.999	.410	.999	.387	.875	.335	.999	.088	.999	.163	30
31	.999	.393	.999	.370	.898	.318	.999	.060	.999	.144	29
32	.999	.376	.999	.353	.921	.300	.999	.033	.999	.125	28
33	.999	.359	.999	.336	.944	.282	.999	.005	.999	.107	27
34	.999	.342	.999	.319	.967	.264	.999	.000	.999	.088	26
35	.999	.325	.999	.302	.990	.247	.999	.000	.999	.070	25
36	.999	.308	.999	.285	.999	.229	.999	.000	.999	.051	24
37	.999	.291	.999	.268	.999	.211	.999	.000	.999	.033	23
38	.999	.274	.999	.251	.999	.193	.999	.000	.999	.015	22
39	.999	.257	.999	.234	.999	.175	.999	.000	.999	.000	21
40	.999	.240	.999	.217	.999	.157	.999	.000	.999	.000	20
41	.999	.223	.999	.199	.999	.139	.999	.000	.999	.000	19
42	.999	.206	.999	.182	.999	.122	.999	.000	.999	.000	18
43	.999	.189	.999	.165	.999	.104	.999	.000	.999	.000	17
44	.999	.172	.999	.148	.999	.087	.999	.000	.999	.000	16
45	.999	.155	.999	.131	.999	.069	.999	.000	.999	.000	15
46	.999	.138	.999	.114	.999	.052	.999	.000	.999	.000	14
47	.999	.121	.999	.097	.999	.035	.999	.000	.999	.000	13
48	.999	.104	.999	.080	.999	.018	.999	.000	.999	.000	12
49	.999	.087	.999	.063	.999	.001	.999	.000	.999	.000	11
50	.999	.070	.999	.046	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	10
51	.999	.053	.999	.029	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	9
52	.999	.036	.999	.012	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	8
53	.999	.019	.999	.005	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	7
54	.999	.002	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	6
55	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	5
56	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	4
57	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	3
58	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	2
59	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	1
60	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	.999	.000	0
M.	N. col.	N. sine	N. col.	N. sine	N. col.	N. sine	N. col.	N. sine	N. col.	N. sine	M.
	54°		53°		52°		51°		50°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M	40°		41°		42°		43°		44°		M
	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	
0	64179	76604	65600	75471	66913	74314	68200	73131	69466	71934	60
1	301	586	628	452	935	295	221	116	487	914	59
2	323	567	650	433	956	276	242	096	508	894	58
3	346	548	672	414	978	256	264	076	529	872	57
4	368	530	694	395	66999	237	285	056	549	853	56
5	390	511	716	375	67021	217	306	036	570	833	55
6	412	492	738	356	043	198	327	016	591	813	54
7	64437	76473	65759	75337	67064	74171	68340	72996	69612	71792	53
8	457	455	781	318	086	159	370	976	633	772	52
9	479	436	803	299	107	139	391	957	654	752	51
10	501	417	825	280	126	120	412	937	675	732	50
11	524	398	847	261	151	100	433	917	696	711	49
12	546	380	869	241	172	080	455	897	717	691	48
13	64568	76361	65891	75222	67194	74061	68476	72877	69737	71671	47
14	590	341	915	203	215	041	497	857	758	650	46
15	612	323	935	184	237	022	518	837	779	630	45
16	635	304	956	165	258	002	539	817	800	610	44
17	657	286	978	146	280	73983	561	797	821	590	43
18	679	267	66000	126	301	963	582	777	842	569	42
19	64701	76248	66022	75107	67321	73944	68608	72757	69861	71549	41
20	723	226	044	088	340	924	624	737	883	529	40
21	746	210	066	069	361	904	645	717	904	508	39
22	768	192	088	050	381	885	666	697	925	488	38
23	790	173	109	030	409	865	688	677	946	468	37
24	812	154	131	011	430	846	709	657	966	447	36
25	64734	76135	66153	74992	67452	73826	68730	72637	69987	71427	35
26	856	116	175	973	472	806	751	617	70008	407	34
27	878	097	197	953	492	787	772	597	029	386	33
28	901	078	218	934	511	767	793	577	049	366	32
29	923	059	240	915	538	747	814	557	070	345	31
30	945	041	262	896	550	728	835	537	091	325	30
31	6496	76022	66284	74876	67580	73708	68857	72517	70112	71305	29
32	969	023	306	857	602	688	878	497	132	284	28
33	65011	75984	327	838	623	669	899	477	153	264	27
34	023	963	348	818	645	649	920	457	174	243	26
35	055	944	372	799	666	629	941	437	195	223	25
36	077	927	393	780	688	610	962	417	215	203	24
37	65099	75908	66414	74760	67709	73590	68983	72397	70236	71182	23
38	122	889	436	747	730	570	69004	377	257	162	22
39	144	870	458	722	752	551	025	357	277	141	21
40	166	851	480	703	773	531	046	337	298	121	20
41	188	832	501	685	795	511	067	317	319	100	19
42	210	812	523	664	816	491	088	297	339	080	18
43	65232	75794	66543	74644	67837	73472	69109	72277	70360	71059	17
44	254	775	566	625	859	452	130	257	381	039	16
45	276	756	588	606	880	432	151	236	401	019	15
46	298	738	610	586	901	412	172	216	422	70998	14
47	320	719	632	567	923	393	193	196	443	978	13
48	342	699	653	548	944	373	214	176	463	957	12
49	65364	75680	66675	74528	67965	73353	69235	72156	70484	70937	11
50	386	661	697	509	987	333	256	136	505	916	10
51	408	642	718	489	68008	314	277	116	525	896	9
52	430	623	740	470	029	294	298	095	546	875	8
53	452	604	762	451	051	274	319	075	567	855	7
54	474	585	783	431	072	254	340	055	587	834	6
55	65490	75566	66805	74412	68093	73234	69361	72035	70608	70813	5
56	518	547	827	392	115	215	382	015	628	793	4
57	540	528	848	373	136	195	403	71995	649	772	3
58	562	509	870	353	157	175	424	974	670	752	2
59	584	490	891	334	179	155	445	954	690	731	1
60	606	471	913	314	200	135	466	934	711	711	0
M	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M
	40°		40°		40°		40°		40°		

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'
0	4.3145	2.2553	1.9542	1.7782	1.6532	1.5503	1.4771	1.4102	1.3522		
1	4.0334	2.481	9506	7757	6514	5549	4759	4091	3513		
2	3.7334	2.410	9471	7734	6478	5534	4747	4081	3504		
3	3.5563	2.341	9435	7710	6478	5520	4733	4071	3495		
4	3.4314	2.272	9400	7686	6460	5506	4723	4061	3486		
5	3.3345	2.205	9365	7663	6443	5491	4711	4050	3477		
6	3.2553	2.139	9331	7639	6425	5477	4699	4040	3468		
7	3.1883	2.073	9296	7616	6407	5463	4688	4030	3459		
8	3.1303	2.009	9262	7593	6390	5449	4676	4020	3450		
9	3.0792	1.946	9228	7570	6372	5435	4664	4010	3441		
10	3.0334	1.883	9195	7547	6355	5421	4652	4000	3432		
11	2.9920	1.822	9162	7524	6338	5407	4640	3989	3423		
12	2.9542	1.761	9128	7501	6320	5393	4629	3979	3415		
13	2.9195	1.701	9096	7479	6303	5379	4617	3969	3406		
14	2.8873	1.642	9063	7456	6286	5365	4606	3959	3397		
15	2.8573	1.584	9031	7434	6269	5351	4594	3949	3388		
16	2.8293	1.526	8999	7412	6252	5337	4582	3939	3379		
17	2.8030	1.469	8967	7390	6235	5324	4571	3929	3371		
18	2.7782	1.413	8935	7368	6218	5310	4559	3919	3362		
19	2.7547	1.358	8904	7346	6201	5296	4548	3910	3353		
20	2.7324	1.303	8873	7324	6185	5283	4536	3900	3345		
21	2.7112	1.249	8842	7302	6168	5269	4525	3890	3336		
22	2.6910	1.196	8811	7281	6151	5256	4514	3880	3327		
23	2.6717	1.143	8781	7259	6135	5242	4501	3870	3319		
24	2.6532	1.091	8751	7238	6118	5229	4491	3860	3310		
25	2.6355	1.040	8721	7217	6102	5215	4480	3851	3301		
26	2.6185	0.989	8691	7196	6085	5202	4468	3841	3293		
27	2.6021	0.939	8661	7175	6069	5189	4457	3831	3284		
28	2.5863	0.889	8632	7154	6053	5175	4446	3821	3276		
29	2.5710	0.840	8602	7133	6037	5166	4435	3812	3267		
30	2.5563	0.792	8573	7112	6021	5150	4424	3802	3259		
31	2.5421	0.744	8544	7091	6005	5136	4412	3792	3250		
32	2.5283	0.696	8516	7071	5989	5123	4401	3783	3242		
33	2.5149	0.649	8487	7050	5973	5110	4390	3773	3233		
34	2.5019	0.603	8459	7030	5957	5097	4379	3764	3225		
35	2.4894	0.557	8431	7010	5941	5084	4368	3754	3216		
36	2.4771	0.512	8403	6990	5925	5071	4357	3745	3208		
37	2.4652	0.467	8375	6970	5909	5058	4346	3735	3199		
38	2.4536	0.422	8348	6950	5894	5045	4335	3726	3191		
39	2.4424	0.378	8320	6930	5878	5032	4325	3716	3183		
40	2.4314	0.334	8293	6910	5863	5019	4314	3707	3174		
41	2.4206	0.291	8266	6890	5847	5007	4303	3697	3166		
42	2.4102	0.248	8239	6871	5832	4994	4292	3688	3158		
43	2.4000	0.206	8212	6851	5816	4981	4281	3678	3149		
44	2.3900	0.164	8186	6832	5801	4969	4270	3669	3141		
45	2.3802	0.122	8159	6812	5786	4956	4260	3660	3133		
46	2.3707	0.081	8133	6793	5771	4943	4249	3650	3124		
47	2.3613	0.040	8107	6774	5755	4931	4238	3641	3116		
48	2.3522	0.000	8081	6755	5740	4918	4228	3632	3108		
49	2.3432	0.960	8055	6736	5725	4906	4217	3623	3100		
50	2.3345	0.920	8030	6717	5710	4894	4206	3613	3091		
51	2.3259	0.881	8004	6698	5695	4881	4196	3604	3083		
52	2.3174	0.842	7979	6679	5680	4869	4185	3595	3075		
53	2.3091	0.803	7954	6661	5666	4856	4175	3586	3067		
54	2.3010	0.765	7929	6642	5651	4844	4164	3576	3059		
55	2.2931	0.727	7904	6624	5636	4832	4154	3567	3051		
56	2.2852	0.690	7879	6605	5621	4820	4143	3558	3043		
57	2.2775	0.653	7855	6587	5607	4808	4133	3549	3034		
58	2.2700	0.615	7830	6568	5592	4795	4122	3540	3026		
59	2.2626	0.579	7806	6550	5578	4783	4112	3531	3018		
60	2.2553	0.542	7782	6532	5563	4771	4102	3522	3010		
S.	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'	h m ° °'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m ° 9'	h m ° 10'	h m ° 11'	h m ° 12'	h m ° 13'	h m ° 14'	h m ° 15'	h m ° 16'	h m ° 17'
0	1.3010	1.2553	1.2131	1.1761	1.1413	1.1091	1.0792	1.0512	1.0248
1	3002	2045	2132	1755	1408	1086	0787	0507	0244
2	2994	2538	2121	1749	1402	1081	0782	0502	0240
3	2986	2531	2119	1743	1397	1076	0777	0498	0235
4	2978	2524	2113	1737	1391	1071	0773	0493	0231
5	2970	2517	2106	1731	1386	1066	0768	0489	0227
6	2962	2510	2099	1725	1380	1061	0763	0484	0224
7	2954	2502	2093	1719	1374	1055	0758	0480	0219
8	2946	2495	2086	1713	1369	1050	0753	0475	0214
9	2939	2488	2080	1707	1363	1045	0747	0471	0210
10	1.2931	1.2471	1.2073	1.1701	1.1358	1.1040	1.0744	1.0467	1.0206
11	2923	2474	2067	1695	1352	1035	0739	0462	0202
12	2915	2467	2061	1689	1347	1030	0734	0458	0197
13	2907	2460	2054	1683	1342	1025	0730	0453	0193
14	2899	2453	2048	1677	1336	1020	0725	0449	0189
15	2891	2445	2041	1671	1331	1015	0720	0444	0185
16	2883	2438	2035	1665	1325	1009	0715	0440	0181
17	2876	2431	2028	1660	1320	1004	0711	0435	0176
18	2868	2424	2022	1654	1314	0999	0706	0431	0172
19	2860	2417	2016	1648	1309	0994	0701	0426	0168
20	1.2852	1.2410	1.2009	1.1642	1.1303	1.0989	1.0696	1.0422	1.0164
21	2845	2403	2003	1636	1298	0984	0692	0418	0160
22	2837	2396	1996	1630	1292	0979	0687	0413	0156
23	2829	2389	1990	1624	1287	0974	0682	0409	0151
24	2821	2382	1984	1619	1282	0969	0678	0404	0147
25	2814	2375	1977	1613	1276	0964	0673	0400	0143
26	2806	2368	1971	1607	1271	0959	0668	0395	0139
27	2798	2362	1965	1601	1266	0954	0663	0391	0135
28	2791	2355	1958	1595	1260	0949	0659	0387	0131
29	2783	2348	1952	1589	1255	0944	0654	0382	0126
30	1.2775	1.2341	1.1946	1.1584	1.1249	1.0939	1.0649	1.0378	1.0122
31	2768	2334	1939	1578	1244	0934	0645	0374	0118
32	2760	2327	1933	1572	1239	0929	0640	0369	0114
33	2753	2320	1927	1566	1233	0924	0635	0365	0110
34	2745	2313	1921	1561	1228	0919	0631	0360	0106
35	2738	2307	1914	1555	1223	0914	0626	0356	0102
36	2730	2300	1908	1549	1217	0909	0621	0352	0098
37	2722	2293	1902	1543	1212	0904	0617	0347	0093
38	2715	2286	1896	1538	1207	0899	0612	0343	0089
39	2707	2279	1889	1532	1201	0894	0608	0339	0085
40	1.2700	1.2272	1.1883	1.1526	1.1196	1.0889	1.0603	1.0334	1.0081
41	2692	2266	1877	1520	1191	0884	0598	0330	0077
42	2685	2259	1871	1515	1186	0880	0594	0326	0073
43	2678	2252	1865	1509	1180	0875	0589	0321	0069
44	2670	2245	1858	1503	1175	0870	0585	0317	0065
45	2663	2239	1852	1498	1170	0865	0580	0313	0061
46	2655	2232	1846	1492	1164	0860	0575	0308	0057
47	2648	2225	1840	1486	1159	0855	0571	0304	0053
48	2640	2218	1834	1481	1154	0850	0566	0300	0049
49	2633	2212	1828	1475	1149	0845	0562	0295	0044
50	1.2626	1.2205	1.1822	1.1469	1.1142	1.0840	1.0557	1.0291	1.0040
51	2618	2198	1816	1464	1138	0835	0552	0287	0036
52	2611	2192	1809	1458	1133	0831	0548	0282	0032
53	2604	2185	1803	1452	1128	0826	0543	0278	0028
54	2596	2178	1797	1447	1123	0821	0539	0274	0024
55	2589	2172	1791	1441	1117	0816	0534	0270	0020
56	2582	2165	1785	1436	1112	0811	0530	0265	0016
57	2574	2159	1779	1430	1107	0806	0525	0261	0012
58	2567	2152	1773	1424	1102	0801	0520	0257	0008
59	2560	2145	1767	1419	1097	0797	0516	0252	0004
60	1.2553	1.2139	1.1761	1.1413	1.1091	1.0792	1.0512	1.0248	1.0000
S.	h m ° 9'	h m ° 10'	h m ° 11'	h m ° 12'	h m ° 13'	h m ° 14'	h m ° 15'	h m ° 16'	h m ° 17'



TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

M	h m 0° 15'	h m 0° 16'	h m 0° 17'	h m 0° 18'	h m 0° 19'	h m 0° 20'	h m 0° 21'	h m 0° 22'	h m 0° 23'	h m 0° 24'	h m 0° 25'	h m 0° 26'	h m 0° 27'	h m 0° 28'	h m 0° 29'
0	10000	9705	9341	8931	8478	8085	7655	7192	6798	6378	5935	5472	5083	4672	4232
1	9995	9700	9336	8926	8473	8080	7650	7187	6793	6373	5930	5467	5078	4667	4227
2	9990	9695	9331	8921	8468	8075	7645	7182	6788	6368	5925	5462	5073	4662	4222
3	9985	9690	9326	8916	8463	8070	7640	7177	6783	6363	5920	5457	5068	4657	4217
4	9980	9685	9321	8911	8458	8065	7635	7172	6778	6358	5915	5452	5063	4652	4212
5	9975	9680	9316	8906	8453	8060	7630	7167	6773	6353	5910	5447	5058	4647	4207
6	9970	9675	9311	8901	8448	8055	7625	7162	6768	6348	5905	5442	5055	4642	4202
7	9965	9670	9306	8896	8443	8050	7620	7157	6763	6343	5900	5437	5050	4637	4197
8	9960	9665	9301	8891	8438	8045	7615	7152	6758	6338	5895	5432	5045	4632	4192
9	9955	9660	9296	8886	8433	8040	7610	7147	6753	6333	5890	5427	5040	4627	4187
10	9950	9655	9291	8881	8428	8035	7605	7142	6748	6328	5885	5422	5035	4622	4182
11	9945	9650	9286	8876	8423	8030	7595	7137	6743	6323	5880	5417	5030	4617	4177
12	9940	9645	9281	8871	8418	8025	7590	7132	6738	6318	5875	5412	5025	4612	4172
13	9935	9640	9276	8866	8413	8020	7585	7127	6733	6313	5870	5407	5020	4607	4167
14	9930	9635	9271	8861	8408	8015	7580	7122	6728	6308	5865	5402	5015	4602	4162
15	9925	9630	9266	8856	8403	8010	7575	7117	6723	6303	5860	5397	5010	4597	4157
16	9920	9625	9261	8851	8398	8005	7570	7112	6718	6298	5855	5392	5005	4592	4152
17	9915	9620	9256	8846	8393	8000	7565	7107	6713	6293	5850	5387	5000	4587	4147
18	9910	9615	9251	8841	8388	7995	7560	7102	6708	6288	5845	5382	4995	4582	4142
19	9905	9610	9246	8836	8383	7990	7555	7097	6703	6283	5840	5377	4990	4577	4137
20	9900	9605	9241	8831	8378	7985	7550	7092	6698	6278	5835	5372	4985	4572	4132
21	9895	9600	9236	8826	8373	7980	7545	7087	6693	6273	5830	5367	4980	4567	4127
22	9890	9595	9231	8821	8368	7975	7540	7082	6688	6268	5825	5362	4975	4562	4122
23	9885	9590	9226	8816	8363	7970	7535	7077	6683	6263	5820	5357	4970	4557	4117
24	9880	9585	9221	8811	8358	7965	7530	7072	6678	6258	5815	5352	4965	4552	4112
25	9875	9580	9216	8806	8353	7960	7525	7067	6673	6253	5810	5347	4960	4547	4107
26	9870	9575	9211	8801	8348	7955	7520	7062	6668	6248	5805	5342	4955	4542	4102
27	9865	9570	9206	8796	8343	7950	7515	7057	6663	6243	5800	5337	4950	4537	4097
28	9860	9565	9201	8791	8338	7945	7510	7052	6658	6238	5795	5332	4945	4532	4092
29	9855	9560	9196	8786	8333	7940	7505	7047	6653	6233	5790	5327	4940	4527	4087
30	9850	9555	9191	8781	8328	7935	7500	7042	6648	6228	5785	5322	4935	4522	4082
31	9845	9550	9186	8776	8323	7930	7495	7037	6643	6223	5780	5317	4930	4517	4077
32	9840	9545	9181	8771	8318	7925	7490	7032	6638	6218	5775	5312	4925	4512	4072
33	9835	9540	9176	8766	8313	7920	7485	7027	6633	6213	5770	5307	4920	4507	4067
34	9830	9535	9171	8761	8308	7915	7480	7022	6628	6208	5765	5302	4915	4502	4062
35	9825	9530	9166	8756	8303	7910	7475	7017	6623	6203	5760	5297	4910	4497	4057
36	9820	9525	9161	8751	8298	7905	7470	7012	6618	6198	5755	5292	4905	4492	4052
37	9815	9520	9156	8746	8293	7900	7465	7007	6613	6193	5750	5287	4900	4487	4047
38	9810	9515	9151	8741	8288	7895	7460	7002	6608	6188	5745	5282	4895	4482	4042
39	9805	9510	9146	8736	8283	7890	7455	6997	6603	6183	5740	5277	4890	4477	4037
40	9800	9505	9141	8731	8278	7885	7450	6992	6598	6178	5735	5272	4885	4472	4032
41	9795	9500	9136	8726	8273	7880	7445	6987	6593	6173	5730	5267	4880	4467	4027
42	9790	9495	9131	8721	8268	7875	7440	6982	6588	6168	5725	5262	4875	4462	4022
43	9785	9490	9126	8716	8263	7870	7435	6977	6583	6163	5720	5257	4870	4457	4017
44	9780	9485	9121	8711	8258	7865	7430	6972	6578	6158	5715	5252	4865	4452	4012
45	9775	9480	9116	8706	8253	7860	7425	6967	6573	6153	5710	5247	4860	4447	4007
46	9770	9475	9111	8701	8248	7855	7420	6962	6568	6148	5705	5242	4855	4442	4002
47	9765	9470	9106	8696	8243	7850	7415	6957	6563	6143	5700	5237	4850	4437	3997
48	9760	9465	9101	8691	8238	7845	7410	6952	6558	6138	5695	5232	4845	4432	3992
49	9755	9460	9096	8686	8233	7840	7405	6947	6553	6133	5690	5227	4840	4427	3987
50	9750	9455	9091	8681	8228	7835	7400	6942	6548	6128	5685	5222	4835	4422	3982
51	9745	9450	9086	8676	8223	7830	7395	6937	6543	6123	5680	5217	4830	4417	3977
52	9740	9445	9081	8671	8218	7825	7390	6932	6538	6118	5675	5212	4825	4412	3972
53	9735	9440	9076	8666	8213	7820	7385	6927	6533	6113	5670	5207	4820	4407	3967
54	9730	9435	9071	8661	8208	7815	7380	6922	6528	6108	5665	5202	4815	4402	3962
55	9725	9430	9066	8656	8203	7810	7375	6917	6523	6103	5660	5197	4810	4397	3957
56	9720	9425	9061	8651	8198	7805	7370	6912	6518	6098	5655	5192	4805	4392	3952
57	9715	9420	9056	8646	8193	7800	7365	6907	6513	6093	5650	5187	4800	4387	3947
58	9710	9415	9051	8641	8188	7795	7360	6902	6508	6088	5645	5182	4795	4382	3942
59	9705	9410	9046	8636	8183	7790	7355	6897	6503	6083	5640	5177	4790	4377	3937
60	9700	9405	9041	8631	8178	7785	7350	6892	6498	6078	5635	5172	4785	4372	3932
S.	h m 0° 18'	h m 0° 19'	h m 0° 20'	h m 0° 21'	h m 0° 22'	h m 0° 23'	h m 0° 24'	h m 0° 25'	h m 0° 26'	h m 0° 27'	h m 0° 28'	h m 0° 29'	h m 0° 30'	h m 0° 31'	h m 0° 32'



TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 0° 30'	h m 0° 31'	h m 0° 32'	h m 0° 33'	h m 0° 34'	h m 0° 35'	h m 0° 36'	h m 0° 37'	h m 0° 38'	h m 0° 39'	h m 0° 40'	h m 0° 41'
0	7782	7639	7501	7368	7238	7112	6990	6871	6755	6642	6532	6425
1	7779	7637	7499	7365	7236	7110	6988	6869	6753	6640	6530	6423
2	7777	7634	7497	7363	7234	7108	6986	6867	6751	6638	6529	6421
3	7774	7632	7494	7361	7232	7106	6984	6865	6749	6637	6527	6420
4	7772	7630	7492	7359	7230	7104	6982	6863	6747	6635	6525	6418
5	7770	7627	7490	7357	7227	7102	6980	6861	6745	6633	6523	6416
6	7767	7625	7488	7354	7225	7100	6978	6859	6743	6631	6521	6414
7	7765	7623	7485	7352	7223	7098	6976	6857	6742	6629	6519	6412
8	7762	7620	7483	7350	7221	7096	6974	6855	6740	6627	6518	6411
9	7760	7618	7481	7348	7219	7093	6972	6853	6738	6625	6516	6409
10	7757	7616	7479	7346	7217	7091	6970	6851	6736	6624	6514	6407
11	7755	7613	7476	7344	7215	7089	6968	6849	6734	6622	6512	6406
12	7753	7611	7474	7341	7212	7087	6966	6847	6732	6620	6510	6404
13	7750	7609	7472	7339	7210	7085	6964	6845	6730	6618	6509	6402
14	7748	7607	7470	7337	7208	7083	6962	6843	6728	6616	6507	6400
15	7745	7604	7467	7335	7206	7081	6960	6841	6726	6614	6505	6398
16	7743	7602	7465	7333	7204	7079	6958	6839	6724	6612	6503	6397
17	7741	7600	7463	7330	7202	7077	6956	6837	6722	6611	6501	6395
18	7738	7597	7461	7328	7200	7075	6954	6835	6721	6609	6500	6393
19	7736	7595	7458	7326	7198	7073	6952	6833	6719	6607	6498	6391
20	7734	7593	7456	7324	7196	7071	6950	6831	6717	6605	6496	6390
21	7731	7590	7454	7322	7193	7069	6948	6829	6715	6603	6494	6388
22	7729	7588	7452	7320	7191	7067	6946	6827	6713	6601	6492	6386
23	7726	7586	7450	7317	7189	7065	6944	6825	6711	6600	6491	6384
24	7724	7583	7447	7315	7187	7063	6942	6823	6708	6598	6489	6383
25	7722	7581	7445	7313	7185	7061	6940	6821	6706	6596	6487	6381
26	7719	7579	7443	7311	7183	7059	6938	6819	6704	6594	6485	6379
27	7717	7577	7441	7309	7181	7057	6936	6817	6702	6592	6484	6377
28	7714	7574	7438	7307	7179	7055	6934	6815	6702	6590	6482	6376
29	7712	7572	7436	7304	7177	7052	6932	6813	6700	6589	6480	6374
30	7710	7570	7434	7302	7175	7050	6930	6811	6698	6587	6478	6372
31	7707	7567	7432	7300	7172	7048	6928	6809	6696	6585	6476	6371
32	7705	7565	7429	7298	7170	7046	6926	6807	6694	6583	6475	6369
33	7703	7563	7427	7296	7168	7044	6924	6805	6692	6581	6473	6367
34	7700	7560	7425	7294	7166	7042	6922	6803	6691	6579	6471	6365
35	7698	7558	7423	7291	7164	7040	6920	6801	6689	6578	6469	6364
36	7696	7556	7421	7289	7162	7038	6918	6799	6687	6576	6467	6362
37	7693	7554	7418	7287	7160	7036	6916	6797	6685	6574	6466	6360
38	7691	7551	7416	7285	7158	7034	6914	6795	6683	6572	6464	6358
39	7688	7549	7414	7283	7156	7032	6912	6793	6681	6570	6462	6357
40	7686	7547	7412	7281	7154	7030	6910	6791	6679	6568	6460	6355
41	7684	7544	7409	7279	7152	7028	6908	6789	6677	6567	6459	6353
42	7681	7542	7407	7276	7149	7026	6906	6787	6675	6565	6457	6351
43	7679	7540	7405	7274	7147	7024	6904	6785	6673	6563	6455	6350
44	7677	7538	7403	7272	7145	7022	6902	6783	6672	6561	6453	6348
45	7674	7535	7401	7270	7143	7020	6900	6781	6670	6559	6451	6346
46	7672	7533	7398	7268	7141	7018	6898	6779	6668	6558	6450	6344
47	7670	7531	7396	7266	7139	7016	6896	6777	6666	6556	6448	6343
48	7667	7528	7394	7264	7137	7014	6894	6775	6664	6554	6446	6341
49	7665	7526	7392	7261	7135	7012	6892	6773	6663	6552	6444	6339
50	7663	7524	7390	7259	7133	7010	6890	6771	6661	6550	6443	6338
51	7660	7522	7387	7257	7131	7008	6888	6769	6659	6548	6441	6336
52	7658	7519	7385	7255	7129	7006	6886	6767	6657	6547	6439	6334
53	7655	7517	7383	7253	7127	7004	6884	6765	6655	6545	6437	6332
54	7653	7515	7381	7251	7124	7002	6882	6763	6653	6543	6435	6331
55	7651	7513	7379	7249	7122	7000	6881	6762	6652	6542	6434	6329
56	7648	7510	7376	7246	7120	6998	6879	6760	6650	6540	6432	6327
57	7646	7508	7374	7244	7118	6996	6877	6758	6648	6538	6430	6325
58	7644	7506	7372	7242	7116	6994	6875	6756	6646	6536	6428	6324
59	7641	7503	7370	7240	7114	6992	6873	6755	6644	6534	6427	6322
60	7640	7502	7368	7238	7112	6990	6871	6755	6642	6532	6425	6320
S	h m 0° 30'	h m 0° 31'	h m 0° 32'	h m 0° 33'	h m 0° 34'	h m 0° 35'	h m 0° 36'	h m 0° 37'	h m 0° 38'	h m 0° 39'	h m 0° 40'	h m 0° 41'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'
0	6320	6218	6118	6021	5925	5832	5740	5651	5563	5477	5393	5310
1	6319	6216	6117	6019	5924	5830	5739	5649	5562	5477	5391	5309
2	6317	6215	6115	6017	5922	5829	5737	5648	5560	5474	5390	5307
3	6315	6213	6113	6016	5920	5827	5736	5646	5559	5473	5389	5306
4	6313	6211	6112	6014	5919	5826	5734	5645	5557	5471	5387	5305
5	6312	6210	6110	6013	5917	5824	5733	5643	5556	5470	5386	5303
6	6310	6208	6108	6011	5916	5823	5731	5642	5554	5469	5384	5302
7	6308	6206	6107	6009	5914	5821	5730	5640	5553	5467	5383	5300
8	6306	6205	6105	6008	5913	5819	5729	5639	5551	5466	5382	5299
9	6305	6203	6103	6006	5911	5818	5727	5637	5550	5464	5380	5298
10	6303	6201	6102	6005	5909	5816	5725	5636	5549	5463	5379	5296
11	6301	6200	6100	6003	5908	5815	5724	5635	5547	5461	5377	5295
12	6300	6198	6099	6001	5906	5813	5722	5633	5546	5460	5376	5294
13	6298	6196	6097	6000	5905	5812	5721	5632	5544	5459	5375	5292
14	6296	6195	6095	5998	5903	5810	5719	5630	5543	5457	5373	5291
15	6294	6193	6094	5997	5902	5809	5718	5629	5541	5456	5372	5290
16	6293	6191	6092	5995	5900	5807	5716	5627	5540	5454	5370	5288
17	6291	6190	6090	5993	5898	5806	5715	5626	5538	5453	5369	5287
18	6289	6188	6089	5992	5897	5804	5713	5624	5537	5452	5368	5285
19	6288	6186	6087	5990	5895	5803	5712	5623	5536	5451	5366	5284
20	6286	6185	6085	5989	5894	5801	5710	5621	5534	5449	5365	5282
21	6284	6183	6084	5987	5892	5800	5709	5620	5533	5447	5363	5281
22	6282	6181	6082	5985	5890	5798	5707	5618	5531	5446	5362	5280
23	6281	6179	6081	5984	5889	5796	5706	5617	5530	5445	5361	5279
24	6279	6178	6079	5982	5888	5795	5704	5615	5528	5443	5359	5277
25	6277	6176	6077	5981	5886	5793	5703	5614	5527	5442	5358	5276
26	6276	6174	6076	5979	5884	5792	5701	5613	5526	5440	5357	5275
27	6274	6173	6074	5977	5883	5790	5700	5611	5524	5439	5355	5273
28	6272	6171	6072	5976	5881	5789	5698	5610	5523	5437	5353	5272
29	6271	6169	6071	5974	5880	5787	5697	5608	5521	5436	5353	5271
30	6269	6168	6069	5973	5878	5786	5695	5607	5520	5435	5351	5269
31	6267	6166	6067	5971	5877	5784	5694	5605	5518	5433	5350	5268
32	6265	6165	6066	5969	5875	5783	5692	5604	5517	5432	5348	5266
33	6264	6163	6064	5968	5874	5781	5691	5602	5516	5430	5347	5265
34	6262	6161	6063	5966	5872	5780	5689	5601	5514	5429	5346	5264
35	6260	6160	6061	5965	5870	5778	5688	5599	5513	5428	5344	5262
36	6259	6158	6060	5963	5869	5777	5686	5598	5511	5426	5343	5261
37	6257	6156	6058	5961	5867	5775	5685	5596	5510	5425	5341	5260
38	6255	6155	6056	5960	5866	5774	5683	5595	5508	5423	5340	5258
39	6254	6153	6055	5958	5864	5772	5682	5594	5507	5422	5339	5257
40	6252	6151	6053	5957	5863	5771	5680	5592	5506	5421	5337	5256
41	6250	6150	6051	5955	5861	5769	5679	5591	5504	5419	5336	5254
42	6248	6148	6050	5954	5860	5768	5677	5589	5503	5418	5335	5253
43	6247	6146	6048	5952	5858	5766	5676	5588	5501	5416	5333	5252
44	6245	6145	6046	5950	5856	5765	5674	5586	5500	5415	5332	5250
45	6243	6143	6045	5949	5855	5763	5673	5585	5498	5414	5331	5249
46	6242	6141	6043	5947	5853	5761	5671	5583	5497	5412	5329	5248
47	6240	6140	6042	5946	5852	5760	5670	5582	5496	5411	5328	5246
48	6238	6138	6040	5944	5850	5758	5669	5580	5494	5409	5326	5245
49	6237	6136	6038	5942	5849	5757	5667	5579	5493	5408	5325	5244
50	6235	6135	6037	5941	5847	5755	5666	5578	5491	5407	5324	5242
51	6233	6133	6035	5939	5846	5754	5664	5576	5490	5405	5322	5241
52	6232	6131	6033	5938	5844	5752	5663	5575	5488	5404	5321	5240
53	6230	6130	6032	5936	5843	5751	5661	5573	5487	5402	5320	5238
54	6228	6128	6030	5935	5841	5749	5660	5572	5486	5401	5318	5237
55	6226	6126	6029	5933	5839	5748	5658	5570	5484	5400	5317	5235
56	6225	6125	6027	5931	5838	5746	5657	5569	5483	5398	5315	5234
57	6223	6123	6025	5930	5836	5745	5655	5567	5481	5397	5314	5233
58	6221	6121	6024	5928	5835	5743	5654	5566	5480	5395	5313	5231
59	6220	6120	6022	5927	5833	5742	5652	5564	5478	5394	5311	5230
60	6218	6118	6021	5925	5832	5740	5651	5563	5477	5393	5310	5229
S.	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 54	h m 55	h m 56	h m 57	h m 58	h m 59	h m 0	h m 1	h m 2	h m 3	h m 4	h m 5
0	5229	5149	5071	4994	4918	4844	4771	4696	4629	4559	4491	4424
1	5237	5148	5070	4993	4917	4843	4770	4698	4628	4558	4490	4422
2	5226	5146	5068	4991	4916	4842	4769	4697	4626	4557	4489	4421
3	5225	5145	5067	4990	4915	4841	4768	4696	4625	4556	4488	4420
4	5223	5144	5066	4989	4913	4839	4766	4695	4624	4555	4486	4419
5	5222	5143	5064	4988	4912	4838	4765	4693	4623	4554	4485	4418
6	5221	5141	5063	4986	4911	4837	4764	4692	4622	4552	4484	4417
7	5219	5140	5062	4985	4910	4836	4763	4691	4621	4551	4483	4416
8	5218	5139	5061	4984	4909	4834	4762	4690	4619	4550	4482	4415
9	5217	5137	5059	4983	4907	4833	4760	4689	4618	4549	4481	4414
10	5215	5136	5058	4981	4906	4832	4759	4688	4617	4548	4480	4412
11	5214	5135	5057	4980	4905	4831	4758	4686	4616	4547	4479	4411
12	5213	5133	5055	4979	4903	4830	4757	4685	4615	4546	4477	4410
13	5211	5132	5054	4977	4902	4828	4756	4684	4614	4544	4476	4409
14	5210	5131	5053	4976	4901	4827	4754	4683	4612	4543	4475	4408
15	5209	5129	5051	4975	4900	4826	4753	4682	4611	4542	4474	4407
16	5207	5128	5050	4974	4899	4825	4752	4680	4610	4541	4473	4406
17	5206	5127	5049	4972	4897	4823	4751	4679	4609	4540	4472	4405
18	5205	5125	5048	4971	4896	4822	4750	4678	4608	4539	4471	4404
19	5203	5124	5046	4970	4895	4821	4748	4677	4607	4538	4469	4402
20	5202	5123	5045	4969	4894	4820	4747	4676	4606	4536	4468	4401
21	5201	5122	5044	4967	4892	4819	4746	4675	4604	4535	4467	4400
22	5199	5120	5043	4966	4891	4817	4745	4673	4603	4534	4466	4399
23	5198	5119	5041	4965	4890	4816	4744	4672	4602	4533	4465	4398
24	5197	5118	5040	4964	4889	4815	4742	4671	4601	4532	4464	4397
25	5195	5116	5039	4962	4887	4814	4741	4670	4600	4531	4463	4396
26	5194	5115	5037	4961	4886	4812	4740	4669	4599	4530	4462	4395
27	5193	5114	5036	4960	4885	4811	4739	4668	4597	4528	4460	4394
28	5191	5112	5035	4959	4884	4810	4738	4666	4596	4527	4459	4393
29	5190	5111	5034	4957	4882	4809	4736	4665	4595	4526	4458	4391
30	5189	5110	5032	4956	4881	4808	4735	4664	4594	4525	4457	4390
31	5187	5109	5031	4955	4880	4806	4734	4663	4593	4524	4456	4389
32	5186	5107	5030	4954	4879	4805	4733	4662	4592	4523	4455	4388
33	5185	5106	5028	4952	4877	4804	4732	4660	4590	4522	4454	4387
34	5183	5105	5027	4951	4876	4803	4730	4659	4589	4520	4453	4386
35	5182	5103	5026	4950	4875	4801	4729	4658	4588	4519	4452	4385
36	5181	5102	5025	4949	4874	4800	4728	4657	4587	4518	4450	4384
37	5179	5101	5023	4947	4873	4799	4727	4656	4586	4517	4449	4383
38	5178	5099	5022	4946	4871	4798	4726	4655	4585	4516	4448	4381
39	5177	5098	5021	4945	4870	4797	4724	4653	4584	4515	4447	4380
40	5175	5097	5019	4943	4869	4795	4723	4652	4582	4514	4446	4379
41	5174	5095	5018	4942	4868	4794	4722	4651	4581	4512	4445	4378
42	5173	5094	5017	4941	4866	4793	4721	4650	4580	4511	4444	4377
43	5172	5093	5016	4940	4865	4792	4720	4649	4579	4510	4443	4376
44	5170	5092	5014	4938	4864	4791	4718	4648	4578	4509	4441	4375
45	5169	5090	5013	4937	4863	4789	4717	4646	4577	4508	4440	4374
46	5168	5089	5012	4936	4861	4788	4716	4645	4575	4507	4439	4373
47	5166	5088	5011	4935	4860	4787	4715	4644	4574	4506	4438	4372
48	5165	5086	5009	4933	4859	4786	4714	4643	4573	4505	4437	4370
49	5164	5085	5008	4932	4858	4784	4712	4642	4572	4503	4436	4369
50	5162	5084	5007	4931	4856	4783	4711	4640	4571	4502	4435	4368
51	5161	5082	5005	4930	4855	4782	4710	4639	4570	4501	4434	4367
52	5160	5081	5004	4928	4854	4781	4706	4638	4569	4500	4433	4366
53	5158	5080	5003	4927	4853	4780	4705	4637	4567	4499	4431	4365
54	5157	5079	5002	4926	4852	4778	4707	4636	4566	4498	4430	4364
55	5156	5077	5000	4925	4850	4777	4705	4635	4565	4497	4429	4363
56	5154	5076	4999	4923	4849	4776	4704	4633	4564	4495	4428	4362
57	5153	5075	4998	4922	4848	4775	4703	4632	4563	4494	4427	4361
58	5152	5073	4997	4921	4847	4774	4702	4631	4562	4493	4426	4359
59	5150	5072	4995	4920	4845	4772	4701	4630	4560	4492	4425	4358
60	5149	5071	4994	4918	4844	4771	4699	4692	4559	4491	4424	4357
S.	h m 54	h m 55	h m 56	h m 57	h m 58	h m 59	h m 0	h m 1	h m 2	h m 3	h m 4	h m 5

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 6'	h m 1° 7'	h m 1° 8'	h m 1° 9'	h m 1° 10'	h m 1° 11'	h m 1° 12'	h m 1° 13'	h m 1° 14'	h m 1° 15'	h m 1° 16'	h m 1° 17'
0	4357	4292	4228	4164	4102	4040	3979	3919	3860	3802	3745	3688
1	4356	4291	4227	4163	4101	4039	3978	3919	3859	3801	3744	3687
2	4355	4290	4226	4162	4100	4038	3977	3918	3858	3800	3743	3686
3	4354	4289	4224	4161	4099	4037	3976	3917	3857	3799	3742	3685
4	4353	4288	4223	4160	4098	4036	3975	3916	3856	3798	3741	3684
5	4352	4287	4222	4159	4097	4035	3974	3915	3855	3797	3740	3683
6	4351	4285	4221	4158	4096	4034	3973	3914	3855	3796	3739	3682
7	4350	4284	4220	4157	4095	4033	3972	3913	3854	3795	3738	3681
8	4349	4283	4219	4156	4093	4032	3971	3912	3853	3794	3737	3680
9	4347	4282	4218	4155	4092	4031	3970	3911	3852	3793	3736	3679
10	4346	4281	4217	4154	4091	4030	3969	3910	3851	3792	3735	3678
11	4345	4280	4216	4153	4090	4029	3968	3909	3850	3791	3734	3677
12	4344	4279	4215	4152	4089	4028	3967	3908	3849	3790	3733	3676
13	4343	4278	4214	4151	4088	4027	3966	3907	3848	3789	3732	3675
14	4342	4277	4213	4150	4087	4026	3965	3906	3847	3788	3731	3674
15	4341	4276	4212	4149	4086	4025	3964	3905	3846	3787	3730	3673
16	4340	4275	4211	4147	4085	4024	3963	3904	3845	3786	3729	3672
17	4339	4274	4210	4146	4084	4023	3962	3903	3844	3785	3728	3671
18	4338	4273	4209	4145	4083	4022	3961	3902	3843	3784	3727	3670
19	4336	4271	4207	4144	4082	4021	3960	3901	3842	3783	3726	3669
20	4335	4270	4206	4143	4081	4020	3959	3900	3841	3782	3725	3668
21	4334	4269	4205	4142	4080	4019	3958	3899	3840	3781	3724	3667
22	4333	4268	4204	4141	4079	4018	3957	3898	3839	3780	3723	3666
23	4332	4267	4203	4140	4078	4017	3956	3897	3838	3779	3722	3665
24	4331	4266	4202	4139	4077	4016	3955	3896	3837	3778	3721	3664
25	4330	4265	4201	4138	4076	4015	3954	3895	3836	3777	3720	3663
26	4329	4264	4200	4137	4075	4014	3953	3894	3835	3776	3719	3662
27	4328	4263	4199	4136	4074	4013	3952	3893	3834	3775	3718	3661
28	4327	4262	4198	4135	4073	4012	3951	3892	3833	3774	3717	3660
29	4326	4261	4197	4134	4072	4011	3950	3891	3832	3773	3716	3659
30	4325	4260	4196	4133	4071	4010	3949	3890	3831	3772	3715	3658
31	4323	4259	4195	4132	4070	4009	3948	3889	3830	3771	3714	3657
32	4322	4258	4194	4131	4069	4008	3947	3888	3829	3770	3713	3656
33	4321	4256	4193	4130	4068	4007	3946	3887	3828	3769	3712	3655
34	4320	4255	4192	4129	4067	4006	3945	3886	3827	3768	3711	3654
35	4319	4254	4191	4128	4066	4005	3944	3885	3826	3767	3710	3653
36	4318	4253	4190	4127	4065	4004	3943	3884	3825	3766	3709	3652
37	4317	4252	4189	4126	4064	4003	3942	3883	3824	3765	3708	3651
38	4316	4251	4187	4125	4063	4002	3941	3882	3823	3764	3707	3650
39	4315	4250	4186	4124	4062	4001	3940	3881	3822	3763	3706	3649
40	4314	4249	4185	4122	4061	4000	3939	3880	3821	3762	3705	3648
41	4313	4248	4184	4121	4060	3999	3938	3879	3820	3761	3704	3647
42	4311	4247	4183	4120	4059	3998	3937	3878	3819	3760	3703	3646
43	4310	4246	4182	4119	4058	3997	3936	3877	3818	3759	3702	3645
44	4309	4245	4181	4118	4056	3996	3935	3876	3817	3758	3701	3644
45	4308	4244	4180	4117	4055	3995	3934	3875	3816	3757	3700	3643
46	4307	4243	4179	4116	4054	3993	3933	3874	3815	3756	3699	3642
47	4306	4241	4178	4115	4053	3992	3932	3873	3814	3755	3698	3641
48	4305	4240	4177	4114	4052	3991	3931	3872	3813	3754	3697	3640
49	4304	4239	4176	4113	4051	3990	3930	3871	3812	3753	3696	3639
50	4303	4238	4175	4112	4050	3989	3929	3870	3811	3752	3695	3638
51	4302	4237	4174	4111	4049	3988	3928	3869	3810	3751	3694	3637
52	4301	4236	4173	4110	4048	3987	3927	3868	3809	3750	3693	3636
53	4300	4235	4172	4109	4047	3986	3926	3867	3808	3749	3692	3635
54	4298	4234	4171	4108	4046	3985	3925	3866	3807	3748	3691	3634
55	4297	4233	4169	4107	4045	3984	3924	3865	3806	3747	3690	3633
56	4296	4232	4168	4106	4044	3983	3923	3864	3805	3746	3689	3632
57	4295	4231	4167	4105	4043	3982	3922	3863	3804	3745	3688	3631
58	4294	4230	4166	4104	4042	3981	3921	3862	3803	3744	3687	3630
59	4293	4229	4165	4103	4041	3980	3920	3861	3802	3743	3686	3629
60	4292	4228	4164	4102	4040	3979	3919	3860	3801	3742	3685	3628
S	h m 1° 6'	h m 1° 7'	h m 1° 8'	h m 1° 9'	h m 1° 10'	h m 1° 11'	h m 1° 12'	h m 1° 13'	h m 1° 14'	h m 1° 15'	h m 1° 16'	h m 1° 17'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'
0	3632	3576	3522	3468	3415	3362	3310	3259	3208	3158	3108	3059
1	3631	3576	3521	3467	3414	3361	3309	3257	3207	3157	3107	3058
2	3630	3575	3520	3466	3413	3360	3308	3257	3206	3156	3106	3057
3	3629	3574	3519	3465	3412	3359	3307	3256	3205	3155	3105	3056
4	3628	3573	3518	3464	3411	3358	3306	3255	3204	3154	3104	3055
5	3627	3572	3517	3463	3410	3357	3305	3254	3203	3153	3103	3054
6	3626	3571	3516	3462	3409	3356	3304	3253	3202	3152	3102	3053
7	3625	3570	3515	3461	3408	3355	3303	3252	3201	3151	3101	3052
8	3624	3569	3514	3460	3407	3354	3302	3251	3200	3150	3101	3052
9	3623	3568	3513	3459	3406	3353	3301	3250	3199	3149	3100	3051
10	3623	3567	3513	3459	3406	3353	3301	3250	3199	3149	3100	3051
11	3622	3566	3512	3458	3405	3352	3300	3249	3198	3148	3099	3050
12	3621	3565	3511	3457	3404	3351	3300	3248	3197	3147	3098	3049
13	3620	3565	3510	3456	3403	3351	3299	3247	3197	3147	3097	3048
14	3619	3564	3509	3455	3402	3350	3298	3247	3196	3146	3096	3047
15	3618	3563	3508	3454	3401	3349	3297	3246	3195	3145	3095	3046
16	3617	3562	3507	3454	3400	3348	3296	3245	3194	3144	3094	3045
17	3616	3561	3506	3453	3400	3347	3295	3244	3193	3143	3093	3044
18	3615	3560	3505	3452	3399	3346	3294	3243	3192	3142	3092	3043
19	3614	3559	3505	3451	3398	3345	3293	3242	3191	3141	3091	3042
20	3613	3558	3504	3450	3397	3344	3292	3241	3190	3140	3090	3041
21	3612	3557	3503	3449	3396	3343	3291	3240	3189	3139	3089	3040
22	3611	3556	3502	3448	3395	3342	3290	3239	3188	3138	3088	3039
23	3610	3555	3501	3447	3394	3341	3289	3238	3187	3137	3087	3038
24	3610	3555	3500	3446	3393	3340	3288	3237	3186	3136	3086	3037
25	3609	3554	3499	3445	3392	3339	3287	3236	3185	3135	3085	3036
26	3608	3553	3498	3444	3391	3338	3286	3235	3184	3134	3084	3035
27	3607	3552	3497	3443	3390	3337	3285	3234	3183	3133	3083	3034
28	3606	3551	3496	3442	3389	3336	3284	3233	3182	3132	3082	3033
29	3605	3550	3495	3441	3388	3335	3283	3232	3181	3131	3081	3032
30	3604	3549	3494	3440	3387	3334	3282	3231	3180	3130	3080	3031
31	3603	3548	3493	3439	3386	3333	3281	3230	3179	3129	3079	3030
32	3602	3547	3492	3438	3385	3332	3280	3229	3178	3128	3078	3029
33	3601	3546	3491	3437	3384	3331	3279	3228	3177	3127	3077	3028
34	3600	3545	3490	3436	3383	3330	3278	3227	3176	3126	3076	3027
35	3599	3544	3489	3435	3382	3329	3277	3226	3175	3125	3075	3026
36	3598	3543	3488	3434	3381	3328	3276	3225	3174	3124	3074	3025
37	3597	3542	3487	3433	3380	3327	3275	3224	3173	3123	3073	3024
38	3596	3541	3486	3432	3379	3326	3274	3223	3172	3122	3072	3023
39	3595	3540	3485	3431	3378	3325	3273	3222	3171	3121	3071	3022
40	3594	3539	3484	3430	3377	3324	3272	3221	3170	3120	3070	3021
41	3593	3538	3483	3429	3376	3323	3271	3220	3169	3119	3069	3020
42	3592	3537	3482	3428	3375	3322	3270	3219	3168	3118	3068	3019
43	3591	3536	3481	3427	3374	3321	3269	3218	3167	3117	3067	3018
44	3590	3535	3480	3426	3373	3320	3268	3217	3166	3116	3066	3017
45	3589	3534	3479	3425	3372	3319	3267	3216	3165	3115	3065	3016
46	3588	3533	3478	3424	3371	3318	3266	3215	3164	3114	3064	3015
47	3587	3532	3477	3423	3370	3317	3265	3214	3163	3113	3063	3014
48	3586	3531	3476	3422	3369	3316	3264	3213	3162	3112	3062	3013
49	3585	3530	3475	3421	3368	3315	3263	3212	3161	3111	3061	3012
50	3584	3529	3474	3420	3367	3314	3262	3211	3160	3110	3060	3011
51	3583	3528	3473	3419	3366	3313	3261	3210	3159	3109	3059	3010
52	3582	3527	3472	3418	3365	3312	3260	3209	3158	3108	3058	3009
53	3581	3526	3471	3417	3364	3311	3259	3208	3157	3107	3057	3008
54	3580	3525	3470	3416	3363	3310	3258	3207	3156	3106	3056	3007
55	3579	3524	3469	3415	3362	3309	3257	3206	3155	3105	3055	3006
56	3578	3523	3468	3414	3361	3308	3256	3205	3154	3104	3054	3005
57	3577	3522	3467	3413	3360	3307	3255	3204	3153	3103	3053	3004
58	3576	3521	3466	3412	3359	3306	3254	3203	3152	3102	3052	3003
59	3575	3520	3465	3411	3358	3305	3253	3202	3151	3101	3051	3002
60	3574	3519	3464	3410	3357	3304	3252	3201	3150	3100	3050	3001
S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'
0	3010	2951	2915	2868	2821	2775	2731	2685	2640	2596	2552	2510
1	3009	2962	2914	2867	2821	2775	2729	2684	2640	2597	2552	2509
2	3009	2961	2913	2866	2820	2774	2719	2673	2639	2595	2551	2508
3	3008	2960	2912	2866	2819	2773	2728	2683	2637	2594	2551	2507
4	3007	2959	2912	2865	2818	2772	2727	2682	2638	2594	2550	2507
5	3006	2958	2911	2864	2818	2772	2726	2681	2637	2593	2549	2506
6	3005	2957	2910	2863	2817	2771	2725	2680	2636	2592	2548	2505
7	3005	2957	2909	2862	2816	2770	2725	2680	2635	2591	2548	2504
8	3004	2956	2909	2862	2815	2769	2724	2679	2635	2591	2547	2504
9	3003	2955	2908	2861	2815	2769	2723	2678	2634	2590	2546	2503
10	3002	2954	2907	2860	2814	2768	2722	2678	2633	2589	2545	2502
11	3001	2954	2906	2859	2813	2767	2722	2677	2632	2588	2545	2502
12	3001	2953	2905	2859	2812	2766	2721	2676	2632	2588	2544	2501
13	3000	2952	2905	2858	2811	2766	2720	2675	2631	2587	2543	2500
14	2999	2951	2904	2857	2811	2765	2719	2675	2630	2586	2543	2499
15	2998	2950	2903	2856	2810	2764	2719	2674	2629	2585	2542	2499
16	2997	2950	2902	2855	2809	2763	2718	2673	2628	2584	2541	2498
17	2997	2949	2901	2855	2808	2763	2717	2672	2628	2584	2540	2497
18	2996	2948	2901	2854	2808	2762	2716	2672	2627	2583	2540	2497
19	2995	2947	2900	2853	2807	2761	2716	2671	2626	2583	2539	2496
20	2994	2946	2899	2852	2806	2760	2715	2670	2626	2582	2538	2495
21	2993	2946	2898	2852	2805	2760	2714	2669	2625	2581	2538	2494
22	2993	2945	2898	2851	2805	2759	2713	2669	2624	2580	2537	2494
23	2992	2944	2897	2850	2804	2758	2713	2668	2624	2580	2536	2493
24	2991	2943	2896	2849	2803	2757	2712	2667	2623	2579	2535	2492
25	2990	2942	2895	2848	2802	2756	2711	2666	2622	2578	2535	2491
26	2989	2941	2894	2848	2801	2756	2710	2666	2621	2577	2534	2491
27	2989	2941	2894	2847	2801	2755	2710	2665	2621	2577	2533	2490
28	2988	2940	2893	2846	2800	2754	2709	2664	2620	2576	2533	2489
29	2987	2939	2892	2845	2799	2753	2708	2663	2619	2575	2532	2489
30	2986	2939	2891	2845	2798	2753	2707	2663	2618	2574	2531	2488
31	2985	2938	2891	2844	2798	2752	2707	2662	2618	2574	2530	2487
32	2985	2937	2890	2843	2797	2751	2706	2661	2617	2573	2530	2487
33	2984	2936	2889	2842	2796	2750	2705	2660	2616	2572	2529	2486
34	2983	2935	2888	2842	2795	2750	2704	2660	2615	2572	2528	2485
35	2982	2935	2887	2841	2795	2749	2704	2659	2615	2571	2527	2485
36	2981	2934	2887	2840	2794	2748	2703	2658	2614	2570	2527	2484
37	2981	2933	2886	2839	2793	2747	2702	2657	2613	2569	2526	2483
38	2980	2932	2885	2838	2792	2747	2701	2657	2612	2568	2525	2482
39	2979	2931	2884	2838	2792	2746	2701	2656	2612	2567	2525	2482
40	2978	2931	2883	2837	2791	2745	2700	2655	2611	2567	2524	2481
41	2977	2930	2883	2836	2790	2744	2699	2655	2610	2566	2523	2480
42	2977	2929	2882	2835	2789	2744	2698	2654	2610	2566	2522	2480
43	2976	2928	2881	2835	2788	2743	2698	2653	2609	2565	2522	2479
44	2975	2927	2880	2834	2788	2742	2697	2652	2608	2564	2521	2478
45	2974	2927	2880	2833	2787	2741	2696	2652	2607	2564	2520	2477
46	2973	2926	2879	2832	2786	2741	2696	2651	2607	2563	2520	2477
47	2973	2925	2878	2831	2785	2740	2695	2650	2606	2562	2519	2476
48	2972	2924	2877	2831	2785	2739	2694	2649	2605	2561	2518	2475
49	2971	2924	2876	2830	2784	2738	2693	2649	2604	2561	2517	2475
50	2970	2923	2876	2829	2783	2738	2692	2648	2604	2560	2517	2474
51	2969	2922	2875	2828	2782	2737	2692	2647	2603	2559	2516	2473
52	2969	2921	2874	2828	2782	2736	2691	2646	2602	2558	2515	2472
53	2968	2920	2873	2827	2781	2735	2690	2646	2601	2557	2515	2472
54	2967	2920	2873	2826	2780	2735	2689	2645	2601	2557	2514	2471
55	2966	2919	2872	2825	2779	2734	2689	2644	2600	2556	2513	2470
56	2965	2918	2871	2825	2779	2733	2688	2643	2599	2556	2512	2470
57	2965	2917	2870	2824	2778	2732	2687	2643	2599	2555	2512	2469
58	2964	2916	2869	2823	2777	2732	2687	2642	2598	2554	2511	2468
59	2963	2916	2869	2822	2776	2731	2686	2641	2597	2553	2510	2467
60	2962	2915	2868	2821	2775	2730	2685	2640	2596	2553	2510	2467
S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'



TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'	h m 1° 49'	h m 1° 50'	h m 1° 51'	h m 1° 52'	h m 1° 53'
0	2467	2424	2382	2341	2300	2258	2218	2178	2139	2099	2061	2021
1	2466	2424	2382	2340	2299	2258	2218	2178	2138	2099	2060	2021
2	2465	2423	2381	2339	2298	2257	2217	2177	2137	2098	2059	2019
3	2465	2422	2380	2339	2298	2257	2216	2176	2137	2098	2059	2019
4	2464	2422	2380	2338	2297	2256	2216	2176	2136	2097	2058	2019
5	2462	2421	2379	2337	2296	2255	2215	2175	2136	2096	2057	2018
6	2462	2420	2378	2337	2296	2255	2214	2174	2135	2096	2057	2018
7	2462	2419	2378	2336	2295	2254	2214	2174	2134	2095	2056	2017
8	2461	2419	2377	2335	2294	2253	2213	2173	2134	2094	2055	2017
9	2460	2418	2376	2335	2294	2253	2212	2172	2133	2094	2055	2016
10	2460	2417	2375	2334	2293	2252	2212	2172	2132	2093	2054	2016
11	2458	2417	2375	2333	2292	2251	2211	2171	2132	2092	2053	2015
12	2458	2416	2374	2333	2291	2251	2210	2170	2131	2092	2053	2014
13	2458	2415	2373	2332	2291	2250	2210	2170	2130	2091	2052	2014
14	2457	2415	2373	2331	2290	2249	2209	2169	2130	2090	2052	2013
15	2456	2414	2372	2331	2289	2249	2208	2169	2129	2090	2051	2012
16	2455	2413	2371	2330	2289	2248	2208	2168	2128	2089	2050	2012
17	2455	2412	2371	2329	2288	2247	2207	2167	2128	2088	2050	2011
18	2455	2412	2370	2328	2287	2247	2206	2167	2127	2088	2049	2010
19	2453	2411	2369	2328	2287	2246	2206	2166	2126	2087	2048	2010
20	2453	2410	2368	2327	2286	2245	2205	2165	2126	2086	2048	2009
21	2452	2410	2368	2326	2285	2245	2204	2165	2125	2086	2047	2009
22	2451	2409	2367	2326	2285	2244	2204	2164	2124	2085	2046	2008
23	2450	2408	2366	2325	2284	2243	2203	2163	2124	2085	2046	2007
24	2450	2408	2366	2324	2283	2243	2202	2162	2123	2084	2045	2007
25	2449	2407	2365	2324	2283	2242	2202	2162	2122	2083	2044	2006
26	2448	2406	2364	2323	2282	2241	2201	2161	2122	2083	2044	2005
27	2448	2405	2364	2322	2281	2241	2200	2161	2121	2082	2043	2005
28	2447	2405	2363	2322	2281	2240	2200	2160	2120	2081	2042	2004
29	2446	2404	2362	2321	2280	2239	2199	2159	2120	2081	2042	2003
30	2444	2403	2362	2320	2279	2239	2198	2159	2119	2080	2041	2003
31	2444	2403	2361	2320	2279	2238	2198	2158	2118	2079	2041	2002
32	2444	2402	2360	2319	2278	2237	2197	2157	2118	2079	2040	2001
33	2443	2401	2359	2318	2277	2237	2196	2157	2117	2078	2039	2001
34	2443	2401	2358	2317	2277	2236	2196	2156	2116	2077	2039	2000
35	2442	2400	2358	2317	2276	2235	2195	2155	2116	2077	2038	2000
36	2441	2399	2357	2316	2275	2235	2194	2155	2115	2076	2037	1999
37	2441	2398	2356	2315	2274	2234	2194	2154	2115	2075	2037	1998
38	2440	2398	2356	2315	2274	2233	2193	2153	2114	2075	2036	1998
39	2439	2397	2355	2314	2273	2233	2192	2152	2113	2074	2035	1997
40	2438	2396	2355	2313	2272	2232	2192	2152	2113	2073	2035	1996
41	2438	2396	2354	2313	2272	2231	2191	2151	2112	2073	2034	1996
42	2437	2395	2353	2312	2271	2231	2190	2151	2111	2072	2033	1995
43	2436	2394	2353	2311	2270	2230	2190	2150	2111	2072	2033	1994
44	2436	2394	2352	2311	2270	2229	2189	2149	2110	2071	2032	1994
45	2435	2393	2351	2310	2269	2229	2188	2149	2109	2070	2032	1993
46	2434	2392	2350	2309	2268	2227	2188	2148	2109	2070	2031	1993
47	2433	2391	2350	2309	2268	2227	2187	2147	2108	2069	2030	1991
48	2433	2391	2349	2308	2267	2227	2186	2147	2107	2068	2030	1991
49	2432	2390	2348	2307	2266	2226	2186	2146	2107	2068	2029	1991
50	2431	2389	2348	2307	2266	2225	2185	2145	2106	2067	2028	1990
51	2431	2389	2347	2306	2265	2225	2184	2145	2105	2066	2028	1989
52	2430	2388	2346	2305	2264	2224	2184	2144	2105	2066	2027	1988
53	2429	2387	2346	2304	2264	2223	2183	2143	2104	2065	2026	1988
54	2429	2387	2345	2304	2263	2223	2182	2143	2103	2064	2026	1987
55	2428	2386	2344	2303	2262	2222	2182	2142	2103	2064	2025	1987
56	2427	2385	2344	2302	2262	2221	2181	2141	2102	2063	2025	1986
57	2426	2384	2343	2302	2261	2220	2180	2141	2101	2062	2024	1986
58	2426	2384	2342	2301	2260	2220	2180	2140	2101	2062	2023	1985
59	2425	2383	2342	2300	2260	2219	2179	2139	2100	2061	2023	1984
60	2424	2382	2341	2300	2259	2218	2178	2139	2099	2061	2022	1984
S.	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'	h m 1° 49'	h m 1° 50'	h m 1° 51'	h m 1° 52'	h m 1° 53'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 54'	h m 1° 55'	h m 1° 56'	h m 1° 57'	h m 1° 58'	h m 1° 59'	h m 2° 0'	h m 2° 1'	h m 2° 2'	h m 2° 3'	h m 2° 4'
0	1954	1946	1908	1871	1834	1797	1761	1725	1689	1654	1619
1	1983	1945	1908	1870	1833	1797	1760	1724	1688	1652	1617
2	1982	1944	1906	1869	1832	1795	1759	1723	1687	1651	1616
3	1982	1944	1906	1869	1832	1795	1759	1723	1687	1651	1616
4	1981	194	1906	1868	1831	1795	1759	1722	1686	1650	1615
5	1981	1943	1905	1868	1831	1794	1758	1722	1686	1650	1615
6	1980	1944	1904	1867	1830	1794	1757	1721	1685	1649	1614
7	1979	1941	1904	1867	1830	1793	1757	1721	1685	1649	1614
8	1979	1941	1903	1866	1829	1792	1756	1720	1684	1648	1613
9	1978	1940	1903	1865	1828	1792	1755	1719	1684	1648	1613
10	1977	1939	1902	1865	1828	1791	1755	1719	1683	1647	1612
11	1977	1939	1901	1864	1827	1791	1754	1718	1683	1647	1612
12	1976	1938	1901	1863	1827	1790	1754	1718	1682	1646	1611
13	1975	1938	1900	1863	1826	1789	1753	1717	1681	1645	1610
14	1975	1937	1899	1862	1825	1789	1752	1717	1681	1645	1610
15	1974	1936	1899	1862	1825	1788	1752	1716	1680	1644	1609
16	1974	1936	1898	1861	1824	1788	1751	1715	1680	1644	1609
17	1973	1935	1898	1860	1823	1787	1751	1715	1679	1643	1608
18	1972	1934	1897	1860	1823	1786	1750	1714	1678	1643	1608
19	1972	1934	1896	1859	1822	1786	1749	1714	1678	1643	1607
20	1971	1933	1896	1859	1822	1785	1749	1713	1677	1642	1607
21	1970	1933	1895	1858	1821	1785	1748	1712	1677	1641	1606
22	1970	1932	1894	1857	1820	1784	1748	1712	1676	1641	1606
23	1969	1931	1894	1857	1820	1783	1747	1711	1676	1640	1605
24	1968	1931	1893	1856	1819	1783	1746	1711	1675	1640	1605
25	1968	1930	1893	1855	1819	1782	1746	1710	1674	1639	1604
26	1967	1929	1892	1855	1818	1781	1745	1709	1674	1638	1603
27	1967	1929	1891	1854	1817	1781	1745	1709	1673	1638	1603
28	1966	1928	1891	1854	1817	1780	1744	1708	1673	1637	1602
29	1965	1928	1890	1853	1816	1780	1743	1708	1672	1637	1602
30	1965	1927	1889	1852	1816	1779	1743	1707	1671	1636	1601
31	1964	1926	1889	1852	1815	1778	1742	1706	1671	1635	1600
32	1963	1926	1888	1851	1814	1778	1742	1706	1670	1635	1600
33	1963	1925	1888	1850	1814	1777	1741	1705	1670	1634	1599
34	1962	1924	1887	1850	1813	1777	1740	1705	1669	1634	1599
35	1962	1924	1886	1849	1812	1776	1740	1704	1668	1633	1598
36	1961	1923	1886	1849	1812	1775	1739	1703	1668	1633	1598
37	1960	1923	1885	1848	1811	1775	1739	1703	1667	1632	1597
38	1960	1922	1884	1847	1811	1774	1738	1702	1667	1631	1596
39	1959	1921	1884	1847	1810	1774	1737	1702	1666	1631	1596
40	1958	1921	1883	1846	1809	1773	1737	1701	1665	1630	1595
41	1958	1920	1883	1846	1809	1772	1736	1700	1665	1630	1595
42	1957	1919	1882	1845	1808	1772	1736	1700	1664	1629	1594
43	1956	1919	1881	1844	1808	1771	1735	1699	1664	1628	1593
44	1956	1918	1881	1844	1807	1771	1734	1699	1663	1628	1593
45	1955	1918	1880	1843	1806	1770	1734	1698	1663	1627	1592
46	1955	1917	1880	1843	1806	1769	1733	1697	1662	1627	1592
47	1954	1916	1879	1842	1805	1769	1733	1697	1661	1626	1591
48	1953	1916	1878	1841	1805	1768	1732	1696	1661	1626	1591
49	1953	1915	1878	1841	1804	1768	1731	1696	1660	1625	1590
50	1952	1914	1877	1840	1803	1767	1731	1695	1660	1624	1589
51	1951	1914	1876	1839	1803	1766	1730	1694	1659	1624	1589
52	1951	1913	1876	1839	1802	1766	1730	1694	1658	1623	1588
53	1950	1913	1875	1838	1802	1765	1729	1694	1658	1623	1588
54	1950	1912	1875	1838	1801	1765	1728	1693	1657	1622	1587
55	1949	1911	1874	1837	1800	1764	1728	1692	1657	1621	1587
56	1948	1911	1873	1836	1800	1763	1727	1692	1656	1621	1586
57	1948	1910	1873	1836	1799	1763	1727	1691	1655	1620	1585
58	1947	1909	1872	1835	1798	1762	1726	1690	1655	1620	1585
59	1946	1909	1871	1835	1798	1762	1725	1690	1654	1619	1584
60	1946	1908	1871	1834	1797	1761	1725	1689	1654	1619	1584
S	h m 1° 54'	h m 1° 55'	h m 1° 56'	h m 1° 57'	h m 1° 58'	h m 1° 59'	h m 2° 0'	h m 2° 1'	h m 2° 2'	h m 2° 3'	h m 2° 4'





TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'
0	1217	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	0969	0935	0900
1	1217	1185	1153	1122	1091	1060	1029	999	9969	9939	9909
2	1216	1184	1153	1122	1090	1060	1029	998	9968	9938	9908
3	1216	1184	1152	1121	1090	1059	1028	998	9968	9938	9908
4	1215	1183	1152	1121	1089	1058	1028	997	9967	9937	9907
5	1215	1183	1151	1120	1088	1058	1027	997	9967	9937	9907
6	1214	1182	1151	1119	1088	1057	1027	996	9966	9936	9906
7	1214	1182	1150	1119	1088	1057	1026	996	9966	9936	9906
8	1213	1181	1150	1118	1087	1056	1026	995	9965	9935	9905
9	1213	1181	1149	1118	1087	1056	1025	995	9965	9935	9905
10	1212	1180	1149	1117	1086	1055	1025	0994	0964	0934	0904
11	1211	1180	1148	1117	1086	1055	1024	994	964	934	904
12	1211	1179	1148	1116	1085	1054	1024	993	963	933	903
13	1210	1179	1147	1116	1085	1054	1023	993	963	933	903
14	1210	1178	1147	1115	1084	1053	1023	992	962	932	902
15	1209	1178	1146	1115	1084	1053	1022	992	962	932	902
16	1209	1177	1146	1114	1083	1052	1022	991	961	931	901
17	1208	1177	1145	1114	1083	1052	1021	991	961	931	901
18	1208	1176	1145	1113	1082	1051	1021	990	960	930	900
19	1207	1175	1144	1113	1082	1051	1020	990	960	930	900
20	1207	1175	1143	1112	1081	1050	1020	0989	0959	0929	0899
21	1206	1174	1143	1112	1081	1050	1019	989	959	929	899
22	1206	1174	1142	1111	1080	1049	1019	988	958	928	898
23	1205	1173	1142	1111	1080	1049	1018	988	958	928	898
24	1205	1173	1141	1110	1079	1048	1018	987	957	927	897
25	1204	1172	1141	1110	1079	1048	1017	987	957	927	897
26	1204	1172	1140	1109	1078	1047	1017	986	956	926	896
27	1203	1171	1140	1109	1078	1047	1016	986	956	926	896
28	1202	1171	1139	1108	1077	1046	1016	985	955	925	895
29	1202	1170	1139	1108	1076	1046	1015	985	955	925	895
30	1201	1170	1138	1107	1076	1045	1015	0984	0954	0924	0894
31	1201	1169	1138	1106	1075	1045	1014	984	954	924	894
32	1200	1169	1137	1106	1075	1044	1014	983	953	923	893
33	1200	1168	1137	1105	1074	1044	1013	983	953	923	893
34	1199	1168	1136	1105	1074	1043	1013	982	952	922	892
35	1199	1167	1136	1104	1073	1043	1012	982	952	922	892
36	1198	1167	1135	1104	1073	1042	1012	981	951	921	891
37	1198	1166	1135	1103	1072	1042	1011	981	951	921	891
38	1197	1165	1134	1103	1072	1041	1011	980	950	920	890
39	1197	1165	1134	1102	1071	1041	1010	980	950	920	890
40	1196	1164	1133	1102	1071	1040	1009	0979	0949	0919	0889
41	1196	1164	1132	1101	1070	1040	1009	979	949	919	889
42	1195	1163	1132	1101	1070	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
43	1195	1163	1131	1100	1069	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
44	1194	1162	1131	1100	1069	1038	1007	977	947	917	887
45	1193	1162	1130	1099	1068	1037	1007	977	947	917	887
46	1193	1161	1130	1099	1068	1037	1006	976	946	916	886
47	1192	1161	1129	1098	1067	1036	1006	976	946	916	886
48	1192	1160	1129	1098	1067	1036	1005	975	945	915	885
49	1191	1160	1128	1097	1066	1035	1005	975	945	915	885
50	1190	1159	1128	1097	1066	1035	1004	0974	0944	0914	0884
51	1190	1159	1127	1096	1065	1034	1004	974	944	914	884
52	1190	1158	1127	1096	1065	1034	1003	973	943	913	883
53	1189	1158	1126	1095	1064	1033	1003	973	943	913	883
54	1189	1157	1126	1095	1064	1033	1002	972	942	912	882
55	1188	1157	1125	1094	1063	1032	1002	972	942	912	882
56	1188	1156	1125	1094	1063	1032	1001	971	941	911	881
57	1187	1156	1124	1093	1062	1031	1001	971	941	911	881
58	1187	1155	1124	1092	1062	1031	1000	970	940	910	880
59	1186	1154	1123	1092	1061	1030	1000	970	940	910	880
60	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	0969	0939	0909	0880
S.	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'
1	0850	0850	0851	0852	0853	0854	0855	0856	0857	0858	0859
2	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889
3	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889
4	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889
5	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887
6	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887
7	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
8	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
9	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885
10	0875	0876	0877	0878	0879	0880	0881	0882	0883	0884	0885
11	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884
12	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884
13	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883
14	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883
15	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
16	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
17	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881
18	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881
19	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
20	0870	0871	0872	0873	0874	0875	0876	0877	0878	0879	0880
21	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
22	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
23	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878
24	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878
25	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877
26	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877
27	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876
28	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876
29	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875
30	0865	0866	0867	0868	0869	0870	0871	0872	0873	0874	0875
31	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
32	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
33	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
34	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
35	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
36	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
37	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871
38	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871
39	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
40	0860	0861	0862	0863	0864	0865	0866	0867	0868	0869	0870
41	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869
42	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869
43	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868
44	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868
45	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867
46	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867
47	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866
48	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866
49	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865
50	0855	0856	0857	0858	0859	0860	0861	0862	0863	0864	0865
51	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865
52	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
53	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
54	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863
55	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863
56	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862
57	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862
58	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861
59	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861
60	0850	0851	0852	0853	0854	0855	0856	0857	0858	0859	0860
S.	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'
0	0566	0539	0512	0484	0458	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300
1	566	538	511	484	457	430	404	377	351	325	299
2	565	537	510	483	456	429	403	377	350	324	298
3	565	537	510	483	456	429	403	377	350	324	298
4	564	537	510	483	456	429	403	376	350	324	298
5	564	536	509	482	455	429	402	376	349	323	297
6	563	536	509	482	455	428	402	375	349	323	297
7	563	536	508	481	454	428	401	375	349	323	297
8	562	535	508	481	454	427	401	374	348	322	296
9	562	535	507	480	454	427	400	374	348	322	296
10	0562	0534	0507	0480	0453	0426	0400	0374	0347	0321	0295
11	561	534	507	480	453	426	399	373	347	321	295
12	561	533	506	479	452	426	399	373	346	320	294
13	560	533	506	479	452	425	399	372	346	320	294
14	560	532	505	478	451	425	398	372	345	319	294
15	559	532	505	478	451	424	398	371	345	319	293
16	559	531	504	477	450	424	397	371	345	319	293
17	558	531	504	477	450	423	397	370	344	318	292
18	558	531	503	476	450	423	396	370	344	318	292
19	557	530	503	476	449	422	396	370	343	317	291
20	0557	0530	0502	0475	0449	0422	0395	0369	0343	0317	0291
21	557	529	502	475	448	422	395	369	342	316	291
22	556	529	502	475	448	421	395	368	342	316	290
23	556	528	501	474	447	421	394	368	342	316	290
24	555	528	501	474	447	420	394	367	341	315	289
25	555	527	500	473	446	420	393	367	341	315	289
26	554	527	500	473	446	419	393	366	340	314	288
27	554	526	499	472	446	419	392	366	340	314	288
28	553	526	499	472	445	418	392	366	339	313	288
29	553	526	498	471	445	418	391	365	339	313	287
30	0552	0525	0498	0471	0444	0418	0391	0365	0339	0313	0287
31	552	525	498	471	444	417	391	364	338	312	286
32	552	524	497	470	443	417	390	364	338	312	286
33	551	524	497	470	443	416	390	363	337	311	285
34	551	523	496	469	442	416	389	363	337	311	285
35	550	523	496	469	442	415	389	363	336	310	285
36	550	522	495	468	442	415	388	362	336	310	284
37	549	522	495	468	441	414	388	362	336	310	284
38	549	521	494	467	441	414	388	361	335	309	283
39	548	521	494	467	440	414	387	361	335	309	283
40	0548	0521	0493	0467	0440	0413	0387	0360	0334	0308	0282
41	547	520	493	466	439	413	386	360	334	308	282
42	547	520	493	466	439	412	386	360	333	307	282
43	546	519	492	465	438	412	385	359	333	307	281
44	546	519	492	465	438	411	385	359	333	307	281
45	546	518	491	464	438	411	384	358	332	306	280
46	545	518	491	464	437	410	384	358	332	306	280
47	545	517	490	463	437	410	384	357	331	305	279
48	544	517	490	463	436	410	383	357	331	305	279
49	544	517	489	462	436	409	383	356	330	304	279
50	0543	0516	0489	0462	0435	0409	0382	0356	0330	0304	0278
51	543	516	489	462	435	408	382	356	329	304	278
52	542	515	488	461	434	408	381	355	329	303	277
53	542	515	488	461	434	407	381	355	329	303	277
54	541	514	487	460	434	407	381	354	328	302	276
55	541	514	487	460	433	406	380	354	328	302	276
56	541	513	486	459	433	406	380	353	327	301	276
57	540	513	486	459	432	406	379	353	327	301	275
58	540	512	485	458	432	405	379	353	326	300	275
59	539	512	485	458	431	405	378	352	326	300	274
6	0539	0512	0484	0458	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300	0274
S.	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 2° 49'	h m 2° 50'	h m 2° 51'	h m 2° 52'	h m 2° 53'	h m 2° 54'	h m 2° 55'	h m 2° 56'	h m 2° 57'	h m 2° 58'	h m 2° 59'
0	0174	0148	0223	0197	0172	0147	0122	0097	0072	0049	0024
1	273	248	222	197	172	147	122	97	73	48	24
2	273	247	222	197	171	146	122	97	72	48	23
3	273	247	221	196	171	146	121	96	72	47	23
4	272	247	221	196	171	146	121	96	71	47	23
5	271	246	221	195	170	145	120	96	71	46	22
6	271	246	220	195	170	145	120	95	71	46	22
7	271	245	220	194	169	144	119	95	70	46	21
8	270	245	219	194	169	144	119	94	70	45	21
9	270	244	219	194	169	143	119	94	69	45	21
10	0270	0244	0219	0193	0168	0143	0118	0093	0069	0044	0020
11	269	244	218	193	168	143	118	93	68	44	20
12	269	243	218	192	167	142	117	93	68	44	19
13	268	243	217	192	167	142	117	92	68	43	19
14	268	242	217	192	166	141	117	92	67	43	19
15	267	242	216	191	166	141	116	91	67	42	18
16	267	241	216	191	166	141	116	91	66	42	18
17	267	241	216	190	165	140	115	91	66	42	17
18	266	241	215	190	165	140	115	90	66	41	17
19	266	240	215	189	164	139	114	90	65	41	17
20	0265	0240	0214	0189	0164	0139	0114	0089	0065	0040	0016
21	265	239	214	189	163	139	114	89	64	40	16
22	264	239	213	188	163	138	113	89	64	40	15
23	264	238	213	188	163	138	113	88	64	39	15
24	264	238	213	187	162	137	112	88	63	39	15
25	263	238	212	187	162	137	112	87	63	38	14
26	263	237	212	187	161	136	112	87	62	38	14
27	262	237	211	186	161	136	111	87	62	38	13
28	262	236	211	186	161	136	111	86	62	37	13
29	261	236	211	185	160	135	110	86	61	37	12
30	0261	0235	0210	0185	0160	0135	0110	0085	0061	0036	0012
31	261	235	210	184	159	134	110	85	60	36	12
32	260	235	209	184	159	134	109	84	60	36	11
33	260	234	209	184	158	134	109	84	60	35	11
34	259	234	208	183	158	133	108	84	59	35	10
35	259	233	208	183	158	133	108	83	59	34	10
36	258	233	208	182	157	132	107	83	58	34	10
37	258	233	207	182	157	132	107	82	58	34	9
38	258	232	207	181	156	131	107	82	57	33	9
39	257	232	206	181	156	131	106	82	57	33	8
40	0257	0231	0206	0181	0156	0131	0106	0081	0057	0032	0008
41	256	231	205	180	155	130	105	81	56	32	8
42	256	230	205	180	155	130	105	80	56	31	7
43	255	230	205	179	154	129	105	80	55	31	7
44	255	230	204	179	154	129	104	80	55	31	6
45	255	229	204	179	153	129	104	79	55	30	6
46	254	229	203	178	153	128	103	79	54	30	6
47	254	228	203	178	153	128	103	78	54	29	5
48	253	228	202	177	152	127	102	78	53	29	5
49	253	227	202	177	152	127	102	77	53	29	4
50	0252	0227	0202	0176	0151	0126	0102	0077	0053	0028	0004
51	252	227	201	176	151	126	101	77	52	28	4
52	252	226	201	176	151	126	101	76	52	27	3
53	251	226	200	175	150	125	100	76	51	27	3
54	251	225	200	175	150	125	100	75	51	27	2
55	250	225	200	174	149	124	100	75	51	26	2
56	250	224	199	174	149	124	099	74	50	26	2
57	250	224	199	174	148	123	099	74	50	26	1
58	249	224	199	173	148	123	098	74	49	26	1
59	249	223	199	173	148	123	098	73	49	25	0
60	0248	0223	0197	0172	0147	0122	0097	0072	0049	0024	0000
S	h m 2° 49'	h m 2° 50'	h m 2° 51'	h m 2° 52'	h m 2° 53'	h m 2° 54'	h m 2° 55'	h m 2° 56'	h m 2° 57'	h m 2° 58'	h m 2° 59'

TABLE XXVI. For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the SUN or a STAR.

[illegible]



**TABLE XXVI.** For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the SUN or a STAR.

[illegible]

**TABLE XXVI.** For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the SUN or a STAR.

Parallax in Alt. or Dist. M.	Apparent Distance.															
	Add the Difference of the two Numbers taken out of this Table, if the Apparent Distance is less than 90°, and subtract it if above.															
	52°	53°	54°	55°	56°	57°	58°	59°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°	95°
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
24	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
26	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
27	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
29	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
31	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
32	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
33	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
34	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
35	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
36	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
37	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
38	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
39	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
41	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
42	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
43	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
44	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
45	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
46	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
47	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
48	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
49	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
50	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
51	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
52	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
53	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
54	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
55	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
56	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
57	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
58	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
59	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
60	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
61	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
62	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
M.	52°	53°	54°	55°	56°	57°	58°	59°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°	



TABLE XXVI.

In working by the method shewn in page 238, should the distance of the objects be above 90 degrees, you must look in Table 26, with the Apparent Distance at the top, and the Moon's Correction on the left hand side column, the number found subtracted from 20, leaves the third correction.

In the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, is another number, which, when subtracted from 20, leaves the fourth correction.

N. B. The different numbers found under 95°, 100°, 105°, 110°, 115°, 120°, &c. subtracted from 20, will leave the numbers as are in the little Table annexed.

TABLE XIII.—The first page contains the Proportional Parts of the Declination of the Sun to every five Minutes of Time, and every Degree and 15 Minutes of Longitude; and to every Minute, and every six Seconds of the daily Variation of the Sun's Declination.

The second and third page of the Table contains the Proportional Parts of the Sun's Declination to every Hour in the Day, and to every 15 Degrees of Longitude, and to every Minute and every six Seconds of the daily Variation of the Sun's Declination.

Ex. 1. I demand the proportional Part answering to six Hours, (or 90° of Longitude) when the Sun's daily Variation in Declination is 13 Minutes 24".

Under six Hours (or 90°) and opposite 13' in left hand col. is ..... 3' 15", 0

Under six Hours (or 90°) and opposite 24", in left hand col. is ..... 0 6, 0

Answer ..... 3 21, 0

Which is to be added or subtracted, according as the Sun's Declination is either encreasing or decreasing.

Ex. 2. What is the proportional Part answering to eight Hours 40', (or 130° of Longitude, when the Sun's daily Variation in Declination) is 18 minutes and 42 seconds.

Under 8 Hours, & opposite to 18' is 6' 0", 0

..... 42" is 0' 14", 0

..... 40 minutes ..... 18' is 0' 30", 0

..... 42" is 0' 1", 2

Answer ..... 6' 43", 2

Applicable as the first Example.

	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°
M.	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	20	20	20	20	20	20
8	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	20	20	20	20	20	20
11	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	20	20	20	20	20	20
13	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	20	20	20	20	19	19
15	20	20	20	20	19	19
16	20	20	20	20	19	19
17	20	20	20	20	19	19
18	20	20	20	19	19	18
19	20	20	20	19	19	18
20	20	20	19	19	19	18
21	20	20	19	19	19	18
22	20	20	19	19	18	18
23	20	20	19	19	18	18
24	20	19	19	19	18	17
25	20	19	19	19	18	17
26	20	19	19	18	17	17
27	20	19	19	18	17	17
28	20	19	18	18	17	16
29	20	19	18	18	17	16
30	20	19	18	17	16	16
31	20	19	18	17	16	16
32	20	19	18	17	16	15
33	20	19	18	17	16	15
34	20	19	18	16	16	15
35	20	19	18	16	16	15
36	19	18	17	16	15	14
37	19	18	17	16	15	14
38	19	18	17	16	15	13
39	19	18	17	16	15	13
40	19	18	17	15	14	12
41	19	18	17	15	14	12
42	19	18	16	15	13	11
43	19	18	16	15	13	11
44	19	18	16	14	13	11
45	19	18	16	14	13	11
46	19	17	15	13	12	10
47	19	17	15	13	12	10
48	18	17	15	13	11	9
49	18	17	15	13	11	9
50	18	16	14	12	10	8
51	18	16	14	12	10	8
52	18	16	14	12	10	7
53	18	16	14	12	10	7
54	18	16	13	11	9	6
55	18	16	13	11	9	6
56	18	15	13	11	8	5
57	18	15	13	11	8	5
58	18	15	13	10	7	4
59	18	15	13	10	7	3
60	17	15	12	9	6	2
61	17	15	12	9	5	2
62	17	14	11	8	4	1
M.	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°

TABLE XXVII.

## LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PORTS, HARBOURS, CAPES, SHOALS, ROCKS, &c.  
IN THE WORLD;

Deduced from the Observations of the most celebrated Navigators and Astronomers; compared with the latest and most accurate Charts, Maps, &amp;c.

The Longitudes are reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

Coasts of Great Britain and Islands adjacent.

<i>South Coast of England.</i>							
Places.	Lat.			Long.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
LONDON (St. Paul's)	51	30	49N.	0	5	47W.	
Greenwich Obf.	51	28	40	0	0	0	
Nore	51	28	0	0	46	0 E.	
No. Foreland Light	51	22	40	1	26	22	
Deal Castle	51	13	5	1	23	59	
S. Foreland Lighth.	51	8	26	1	22	6	
Dover Castle	51	7	47	1	19	7	
Dungeness Lighth.	50	55	1	0	57	48	
Hastings	50	52	0	0	35	0	
Beachy Head	50	44	23	0	15	12	
Seaford	50	47	20	0	7	0	
Brighton Church	50	49	32	0	11	55W.	
Shorcham	50	49	59	0	16	19	
Arundel	50	49	0	0	35	15	
Owers Light	50	39	57	0	39	15	
Selsey Bill	50	44	5	0	48	0	
Portsmouth Church	50	47	26	1	5	57	
<i>Isle of Wight.</i>							
Places.	Lat.			Long.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
Bembridge Point	50	40	59N.	1	4	25W.	
Princesa Shoal, S.B.	50	39	30	1	4	25	
Dunnofe Point	50	37	7	1	11	36	
St. Catherine's Tower	50	35	33	1	17	51	
Needles Light	50	39	53	1	33	55	
Cowes	50	45	37	1	16	15	
Hurst Lighthouse	50	42	23	1	32	50	
Christ Church Head	50	43	57	1	45	10	
Branksea Cast. (Pool)	50	41	19	1	57	1	
St. Alban's Head	50	33	30	2	2	0	
Weymouth	50	36	15	2	26	40	
Shambles Shoal, Mid.	50	32	0	2	22	0	
Portland Uplight	50	31	32	2	26	50	
Lyme Cob	50	43	10	2	55	29	
Berry Head, F. S.	50	24	0	3	28	14	
Dartmouth	50	22	0	3	34	0	
Start Point, F. S.	50	13	26	3	38	0	
Bolt Head, F. S.	50	13	15	3	48	3	
Rame Head	50	18	52	4	12	29	
Plymouth Old Ch.	50	22	13	4	7	32	
Eddystone Lighth.	50	10	54	4	15	2	
Deadman's Pt. F. S.	50	13	20	4	47	8	
Pendennis Castle	50	8	49	5	1	44	
<i>West Coast of England.</i>							
Places.	Lat.			Long.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
Blackhead, F. S.	50	1	11N.	5	4	0W.	
Lizard Point	49	57	40	5	11	46	
Mount's B. (Penz.)	50	7	40	5	31	0	
Runnel Stone	50	1	20	5	39	0	
Wolf Rock	49	57	20	5	47	45	
Land's End (Stone)	50	4	7	5	41	32	
Longships Lighth.	50	4	20	5	44	30	
St. Martin's Day-mark	49	58	29	6	14	39	
St. Agnes Lighth.	49	53	37	6	19	23	
Seven Stones	50	6	20	5	47	20	
<i>West Coast of England.</i>							
Places.	Lat.			Long.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
Cape Cornwall	50	7	50N.	5	42	0W.	
St. Ives Point	50	13	20	5	26	0	
Cow and Calf	50	32	45	5	2	22	
Port Isaac	50	36	0	4	16	0	
Hartland Point	51	1	0	4	25	0	
Barnstable	50	7	20	4	3	0	
Mort Pt. So. Entrance of Bristol Channel	51	12	0	4	7	0	
Lundy Island	51	13	0	4	32	0	
Flatholm Lighthouse	51	25	0	3	7	0	
*Bristol	51	27	6	2	35	29	
Nefs Point	51	29	30	3	31	50	
Mumble's Light	51	36	45	3	55	0	
Worms Head	51	35	25	4	13	0	
Caldy Island	51	44	20	4	26	30	
St. Gowan's Point	51	40	10	4	47	0	
St. Ann's Lights	51	43	45	5	1	0	
Small's Lighthouse	51	45	40	5	28	0	
Hatts and Barrels	51	45	15	5	20	15	
St. David's Head	51	55	0	5	8	0	
Strumble's Head	52	1	15	5	0	0	
Dinas Point	52	1	10	5	50	0	
Cardigan Island	52	7	45	5	30	0	
New Key Head	52	10	40	4	19	0	
Aberistwith	52	21	30	3	59	0	
Aberdovey	52	33	0	4	0	0	
Barmouth	52	42	30	4	0	0	
Penkellon Head	52	47	30	4	32	0	
Bardsey Island, So. Pt.	52	44	30	4	46	30	
Portlincallan Head	52	56	30	4	34	0	

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M.	
Holyhead Isl. W. P.	53	18 45	N. 4 40	30 W.
Skerries Lighthouse	53	24 50	4 36	30
Point Linas Light	53	24 30	4 17	45
Great Orms Head	53	20 0	3 50	20
Point of Ayr Lighth.	53	21 0	3 16	0
Lake Lights	53	23 0	3 8	0
Liverpool	53	23 30	2 27	0
Formby Point	53	35 45	3 5	0
Lancaster	54	3 0	2 51	0
Selker Rock	54	16 30	3 27	0
St. Bees Head Lighth.	54	30 15	3 42	15
Whitehaven	54	32 30	3 34	45
Workington	54	38 0	1 30	0
Mary Port	54	43 0	1 27	0
Carlisle	54	55 45	2 55	30

*Isle of Man.*

Calf of Man	54	2 0	N. 4 50	0 W.
Point of Air	54	24 30	4 22	30
Ramsey	54	19 30	4 26	0
Douglafs	54	8 30	4 30	0

*West and North Coast of Scotland.*

Rofs	54	46 30	N. 4 8	0 W.
Burrow Head	54	41 30	4 27	0
Great Scar Island	54	40 30	4 46	0
Mull of Galloway	54	37 45	4 56	0
Port Patrick Lighth.	54	43 0	5 8	0
Elfa Island	55	16 15	5 12	8
Air Lighthouse	55	26 30	4 44	0
Pladda Island Lights	55	27 0	5 11	0
North Point Arran Isl.	55	40 0	5 20	0
Cumry Island Light	55	46 20	5 16	0
Greenock	55	58 0	5 6	0
M. of Cantire Lighth.	55	18 30	6 0	0
Gia Island, North End	55	45 0	6 1	0
Run's Point, Ila Isl.	55	47 0	6 44	0
Touvoire Head, Ditto	55	54 0	6 45	0
Skerriyore Rocks	56	15 45	7 24	0
Duskier Rock	56	34 0	7 20	0
Tire-ey-Isle, N. W. P.	56	33 0	7 16	0
Helsker Islands	56	56 0	6 59	0
Sunk Rocks, to the westward of Helsker	56	55 0	7 8	0
Coll Island, East End	56	41 0	6 43	0
Rum Island, East End	57	0 0	6 30	0
Cana Island, East Pt.	57	3 0	6 44	0
Donvegan Head	57	37 0	7 4	0
Valernes Point	57	35 20	6 54	0
Rea Head	57	50 0	6 2	0
More Head	58	4 40	5 39	0
Stower Head	58	13 30	5 37	0
Cape Wrath	58	36 0	5 19	0
Rona Island	58	54 45	6 16	0
Bara, or Sulisker Isl.	58	54 0	6 28	0
Far-out Head	58	39 0	4 55	0
Dunnet Head	58	42 0	3 27	0
Duncansley Head	58	40 0	3 8	0

*Lewis Islands.*

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M.	
Bernera Island	56	48 0	N. 7 56	W.
Grien Head, Bara Island	57	0 0	7 53	
Ruurdvula, So. Uist Isl.	57	12 0	7 49	
Hyskere Island, W. P.	57	28 30	8 0	
Cafamul Island	57	34 20	8 0	
Rennish Head	57	41 0	7 16	
Toe Head	57	49 30	7 25	
Glasf Island Light	57	50 0	6 56	
Gallen Head	58	10 30	7 24	
Flannan Isles	58	14 0	7 51	
St. Kilda Isle	57	50 0	8 18	
Aird Point	58	15 0	6 24	
*But of the Lewis	58	28 30	6 34	

*The Orkney Islands.*

Pentland Skerries	58	42 30	N. 3 2	W.
Stroma Island, S. End	58	43 0	3 12	
South Ronaldsha, S. Po.	58	45 0	3 4	
Copinfhaw	58	56 0	2 46	
Stronfa Island, Lamb H.	59	6 30	2 38	
Trefsness, Sanda Isle	59	15 30		
Start, .. Ditto	50	19 0		
North Ronaldsha Light	59	25 30	2 36	
Mould Head, Pappa Westra Island	59	23 0	3 1	
Noup Head, Westra Isle	59	20 30	3 9	
Marwick H. Pomona I.	59	6 0	3 22	
Stromness, Pomona Isle	58	58 30	3 28	
Hoyhead Head, Hoywalls Island	58	57 0	3 22	
The Stack	59	2 0		
Sule Skerry	59	3 10		
Fair Island	59	29 30	1 45	

*Shetland Isles.*

Suenburgh Head	59	52 0	N. 1 25	W.
Hang Cliff	60	7 0	0 50	
Braffa Sound, Lerwick	60	10 0	0 53	
Whalesey Island	60	25 0	0 39	
Unst Island, N. E. Point	60	42 30	0 0	
Foul Island	60	25 0	1 22	

*Ferro Isles.*

Monk Rock, which appears like a Sail	61	18 0	N. 6 31	W.
Fulae Island	62	14 30	6 10	
Mygeness Island, E. Po.	62	4 30	7 20	

*East Coast of Scotland and England.*

Nofs Head	58	32 30	N. 3 8	W.
Clythness	58	23 0	3 15	
Ord Head	58	12 30	3 37	
Tarbet Ness	57	55 45	3 49	

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.		Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.		Lat.		Long.		
		D.	M. S.	D.	M.			D.	M. S.	D.	M.	
Mary	...	57	42	30N.	4 1	W	Mizen Head	51	27	0N.	9 47	0W
erns	...	57	32	0	4 8	0	Bantry B. Sheep's H.	51	34	0	9 49	0
George	...	57	38	0	4 6	0	Grelagh Rocks	51	31	30	10 8	0
gh Head	...	57	44	30	3 31	0	Dursey Isle, W. end	51	36	0	10 12	0
inaid's Head Lt.	...	57	39	30	2 1	0	Bull's Head	51	37	0	10 16	0
er Head	...	57	32	0	1 47	0	Cod's Head	51	42	0	10 5	0
han Nefs	...	57	29	30	1 47	0	Hog Islands	51	47	0	10 14	0
Aberdeen	...	57	9	0	2 9	0	Bolus Head	51	50	45	10 18	45
ose	...	56	12	45	2 29	0	Skelling's Rock	51	50	0	10 31	0
ad	...	56	37	30	2 32	0	Lemon Rock	51	52	0	10 25	0
roath	...	56	34	30	2 38	0	— Bray Head	51	57	0	10 24	0
Rocks Light	...	56	26	30	2 27	0	— Dunmore Head	52	10	0	10 24	0
efs Lights	...	56	29	15	2 46	0	Foze Rock	52	5	0	10 37	0
ide	...	56	29	0	2 59	0	Ferriter's Island	52	7	0	10 32	0
Andrew's	...	56	21	0	1 50	0	Tiraght Rocks	52	8	30	10 25	0
efs	...	56	17	0	2 38	0	Great Blasket, W. end	52	8	30	10 29	0
land Light	...	56	11	15	2 39	0	Ennis Tuskur	52	12	30	10 30	0
IN BURGH	...	55	57	15	3 13	0	Dunorling Head	52	17	0	10 19	30
ne Bais	...	56	6	0	2 42	0	Brandon Head	52	22	0	10 8	0
anbar	...	56	1	30	2 34	0	— Kerry Head	52	30	0	9 54	0
Abbs Heads	...	55	56	0	2 11	0	— Loop Head Light	52	37	0	9 54	0
erwick	...	55	48	30	2 6	0	Limerick	52	42	0	8 42	0
Rocky Bank, Mid.	...	56	11	0	2 11	0	Ballards Point	52	42	30	9 54	0
olly Island, N. E. P.	...	55	43	30	1 53	0	Hags Head	52	55	0	9 42	0
Lamburgh Castle	...	55	39	0	1 43	0	— Black Head	53	6	30	9 28	0
table's Light	...	55	40	0	1 43	0	— Galway	53	15	0	9 11	0
en Island Light	...	55	38	0	1 45	0	N Arran Isle, W. End	53	7	0	10 3	0
quet Island	...	55	22	30	1 30	0	Skird Rocks	53	16	0	10 18	0
inmouth Light	...	55	4	0	1 20	0	Sline Head	53	25	30	10 29	0
rtlepool	...	54	44	30	1 7	0	Shark Isle	53	36	45	10 36	0
toxtokton	...	54	36	0	1 18	0	Ennis Turk I.	53	42	0	10 24	0
V. lity	...	54	28	30	0 50	0	Clac Island, West End	53	46	15	10 18	0
carborough	...	54	20	0	0 23	0	Achill Head	53	53	30	10 30	0
ile Brig	...	54	16	30	0 11	0	Black Rock	54	5	0	10 35	0
Lamborough Head	...	54	10	30	0 3	cE.	Urris Head	54	20	30	10 18	0
urn Lights	...	53	39	0	0 24	0						
outer Dowlings, N.	...											
W. end	...	53	44	30	1 18	0						
addock Bank	...	53	46	0	1 39	0						
to the Westward	...											
of Outer Dowling	...	53	44	0	1 35	0						
edgeon Lights	...	53	30	0	1 7	0						
ner Dowling	...	53	20	30	0 42	0						
omer Bank	...	53	25	0	1 34	0						
mon and Owers, M.	...	53	21	0	1 53	0						
erringham Shoal	...	53	9	30	2 2	0						
asborough Sand, S.	...											
Buoy	...	53	0	0	1 53	0						
ammond's Knowl	...	52	53	0	1 59	0						
mith's Knowl, Buoy	...	52	59	0	2 26	0						
ie Ridge	...	53	0	0	2 43	0						
omer Lights	...	53	6	0	1 26	0						
armouth	...	52	39	0	1 44	0						
ostoff Lights	...	52	29	20	1 46	30						
uthwold	...	52	20	0	1 42	35						
bro' Napes	...	52	9	0	1 43	0						
fordneis	...	52	5	0	1 34	14						
entish Knock	...	51	42	30	1 36	30						

North Coast of Ireland.										
Kid Isles	...	54	22	0N.	10 8	0W				
Three Tuns Rocks	...	54	23	30	10 4	0				
Down Patrick Head	...	54	21	0	9 36	0				
Killala	...	54	13	30	9 27	0				
Sligo	...	54	16	45	8 41	0				
Wheaten Rock	...	54	21	15	8 55	0				
Donnegal	...	54	38	30	8 14	0				
Tellen Head	...	54	41	30	8 58	0				
Douras Head	...	54	51	0	8 42	0				
Arranmore I. N. End	...	55	5	45	8 36	0				
Bloody Foreland	...	55	10	30	8 17	0				
Tory Island	...	55	17	45	8 11	0				
Horn Head	...	55	14	0	7 57	0				
Mulloy	...	55	17	0						
Bucan's Head	...	55	17	45	7 47	0				
— Dunaff Head	...	55	17	30	7 32	0				
Mullin Head	...	55	24	0	7 24	0				
Ennistrahul Rocks	...	55	29	15	7 11	0				
Colodah Head	...	55	22	0	7 7	0				
Inishon: Head	...	55	15	45	6 51	0				
Londonderry	...	55	1	0	7 16	0				
Giants Causeway	...	55	17	30	6 20	0				
Rachlin I. W. End	...	55	21	15	6 8	0				
Fair Head	...	55	14	45	6 4	0				
Tor Head	...	55	13	30	6 1	0				

West Coast of Ireland.										
ape Clear	...	51	22	30N.	9 30	0W				
astnet Rock	...	51	19	30	9 34	0				
rookhaven	...	51	26	30	51 41	40				

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

<i>East Coast of Ireland.</i>				<i>Cattegat and Sound.</i>			
Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.
	D.	M. S.			D.	M. S.	
Maids Rocks	54	57	20N.	5	37	0W	
Black Head	54	46	30	5	35	0	
Carrickfergus	54	42	20	5	45	0	
Belfast	54	34	30	5	56	0	
Mew Isle and Light	54	40	45	5	23	0	
South Rock Light	54	20	50	5	22	0	
Dundrum	54	13	15	5	50	0	
Newry	54	5	30	6	12	0	
Dundalk	53	58	30	6	16	0	
Clougher Head	53	49	30	6	20	0	
Drogheda Bar	53	44	0	6	14	0	
St. Patrick's Island	53	35	20	5	57	0	
Lambay Island	53	30	0	5	56	0	
Howth Head Light	53	22	30	6	3	0	
DUBLIN	53	21	45	6	16	0	
Wicklow Lights	52	59	0	6	1	0	
Arklow	52	50	0	6	7	0	
Glasarrick	52	39	15	6	10	0	
Wexford	52	22	10	6	17	0	
<i>South Coast of Ireland.</i>				<i>Cattegat and Sound.</i>			
Carnfore Point	52	12	30N.	6	7	0W	
Tusker Rock	52	14	0	5	53	0	
Saltees Rocks	52	6	0	6	23	0	
Hook Light	52	4	30	6	45	0	
Waterford	52	13	0	7	59	0	
Tramore	52	7	0	6	59	0	
Dungarven	52	4	0	7	29	0	
Urdmore, or Ram Hd	51	58	30	7	33	0	
Youghall	51	57	0	7	41	0	
Dogs Nose	51	48	30	8	9	0	
Cork	51	55	30	8	25	0	
Kinfale, Old Head	51	33	30	8	27	0	
Seven Heads	51	35	0	8	35	0	
Dundedy Head	51	34	0	8	57	0	
Rofs	51	37	0	8	56	30	
Stags off Toe Head	51	29	0	9	8	0	
Baltimore	51	30	0	9	20	0	
<i>Coast of Holland and Jutland, from Calais to the Scaw.</i>				<i>Cattegat and Sound.</i>			
Calais	50	57	30N.	1	50	56E.	
Gravelines	50	59	15	2	10	0	
Dunkirk	51	2	15	2	22	0	
Newport	51	8	20	2	45	0	
Ostend	51	15	30	2	55	0	
Walcheren I. West P.	51	32	0	3	24	0	
Goree Island, N.W.P.	51	49	0	3	50	0	
Schowen Isl. Lights	51	40	45	3	37	0	
Bruges	51	13	30	3	13	0	
North Gatt	51	54	20	4	5	0	
Rotterdam	51	54	0	4	29	0	
AMSTERDAM	52	22	0	4	51	30	
Texel, N. Point	53	11	20	4	34	0	
Bremen	53	3	30	8	51	0	
Elbe River, Red B.	53	59	15	8	18	0	
Heiligeland Light	54	9	30	8	0	0	
Holmen	57	8	30	8	35	0	
Robbinout	57	27	30	9	39	0	
Scaw	57	41	45	10	39	0	
<i>Cattegat and Sound.</i>				<i>Baltic or East Sea.</i>			
Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.
Paternosters	57	55	0N.	11	27E.		
Marstrand Light	57	54	0	11	35		
Wingo Beacon	57	38	45	11	37		
Gothenburgh	57	42	30	11	59		
Leffliu I. East Point	57	18	45	11	10		
West P.	57	15	0	10	50		
Trindel Rock	57	19	0	11	7		
Gratholm	57	29	0	10	36		
Sutringen Shoal	57	0	0	10	29		
Niddingen Lights	57	18	0	11	55		
Warberg	57	6	30	12	16		
Rocky Shoal, Little M.							
Ground	56	57	20	12	0		
Falkenburgh	56	54	20	12	29		
Halmsted	56	40	30	12	52		
Anholt Light	56	45	0	11	40		
Knobbin	56	45	0	11	53		
Waderoe I. West P.	56	23	0	12	33		
Koll Light	56	19	20	12	27		
Lyfle Ground	56	19	0	11	48		
Hifell Island	56	12	0	11	42		
Stains Head	56	35	20	10	51		
Granar	56	25	0	10	55		
Chalk Ground, Shoal	56	25	0	11	52		
Navaren Shoal	56	23	30	11	0		
Jefnefs Ground, Shoal	56	17	0	10	53		
Haftens Ground, Ditto	56	15	0	11	10		
Nackehovet Lights	56	6	30	12	21		
Cronenburgh Light	56	3	20	12	37		
Elfeneur	56	1	0	12	35		
Huen I. North P.	55	55	20	12	40		
Saltholm, North P.	55	41	30	12	48		
Landsferone	55	52	20	12	51		
COPENHAGEN	55	40	30	12	35		
Falsterbro Light	55	21	20	12	48		
<i>Baltic or East Sea.</i>				<i>Baltic or East Sea.</i>			
Lubeck	53	51	30N.	10	47E.		
Dars Head	54	28	0	12	36		
Bornholm Lt. N.W. P.	55	14	30	14	46		
West P.	55	8	20	15	17		
Dantzick Heel	54	38	0	18	40		
Dantzick	54	21	45	18	31		
Oland Light, South P.	56	11	20	16	25		
North P.	57	23	0	17	5		
Gethland, South P.	56	54	0	18	16		
North P.	57	50	30	18	54		
Faro I. N. E. P.	57	55	20	19	31		
Goltske I.	58	16	0	19	21		
STOCKHOLM	59	18	45	17	52		
Bruster Ort Lights	54	52	30	19	54		
Memel	55	41	0	21	1		
Domefnefs Lights	57	45	30	12	31		
Runoee Light	57	48	20	23	8		
Riga	56	57	0	23	56		
Swafverort Light	57	54	30	21	59		

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Gulf of Finland.				The Coast of Iceland.			
Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.
	D. M. S.	D. M.			D. M. S.	D. M.	
Dagerort Point ...	58 57 30	N.	12 1 E.	Reikianef's Cape ...	63 55 10	N.	22 45 0 W
Odenholm Islands ...	59 19 0		13 21	Westman's Island ...	63 2 25		21 9 0
Hango Island and Light	59 49 0		23 20	Airixford ...	65 36 6		24 9 0
Packerort Light ...	59 24 30		24 5	Strauumfess ...	65 40 13		24 30 0
Surp Point and Light	59 28 10		24 28	North Cape ...	66 34 20		23 10 0
Kafch Skar Light ...	59 38 20		25 9	Grims Island ...	67 0 30		21 46 0
Hoogland Island, N. end	59 58 0		27 7	Rikehorn ...	67 0 45		17 35 0
See Skar Island, N. end	59 56 25		28 30	Longnose ...	66 45 10		12 19 0
Wyburgh ...	60 40 0		29 55	Blaanes ...	66 2 15		12 21 0
Tol Beacon Light ...	60 1 0		29 40	Enchuisen Island ...	65 0 25		10 5 0
Cronstad ...	59 57 30		29 54	Engelhaft ...	64 32 10		12 19 0
PETERSBURGH ...	59 58 40		30 20	Arceland Island ...	64 5 5		13 19 0
				Cape Hekla ...	63 22 20		16 54 0
The Coast of Norway and Lapland, from Christiana to Archangel.				Davis's Straits.			
Christiana ...	59 52 45	N.	10 52 E.	Cape Riefolun ...	62 40 20	N.	46 43 0 W
Frederickstad ...	59 10 15		11 2	Cape Comfort ...	62 45 45		47 35 0
Stromstad ...	58 55 10		11 13	Hope Harbour ...	63 55 0		47 55 0
Faerder Light ...	59 2 35		10 39	Gilbert's Sound ...	64 15 20		47 58 0
Arandal ...	58 40 0		8 57	Cookan Sound ...	64 50 16		48 3 0
Christanafand ...	58 19 0		8 14	K. Christian River ...	66 7 25		47 13 0
Naze ...	58 7 20		7 15	Musketo Cove ...	64 55 30		52 56 0
Walbert's Head ...	58 32 0		5 56	Romel Fort ...	67 22 15		45 58 0
Bommel Head ...	59 31 30		5 0	Disco I. S.W. Point ...	69 6 45		44 43 0
Ulster's Islands ...	59 24 0		4 50	Waygate Island ...	70 40 50		44 13 0
Bergen ...	60 14 0		5 11	James I. C. Bedford ...	68 30 0		50 12 0
Ronde Light ...	62 22 0		5 40	Cumberl. I. S. Point ...	66 0 12		60 35 0
Drontheim ...	63 26 30		10 20	Bay of Good Fortune ...	64 20 25		61 34 0
Werro Island ...	67 40 0		11 26	Resolution Island ...	62 5 15		64 35 0
North Cape ...	71 9 45		16 1	Cape Warwick ...	61 4 0		64 35 0
North Kyne Cape ...	71 6 10		27 44				
Wardhur's Island ...	70 30 30		10 40				
Oister Haven, Fisher's I.	70 3 0		31 41				
Terryben Point ...	69 10 20		33 58				
Nagle Island, N. Point	68 33 12		35 40				
Cape Sweetnose ...	67 58 45		37 30				
Lambachoe Point ...	67 34 30		38 30				
Cape Orlognose ...	67 1 35		39 21				
Cross Island, N. Point	66 21 0		38 45				
Onega ...	63 36 0		37 20				
Cape Donega ...	64 45 20		35 42				
Archangel ...	64 30 30		38 59				
Blue Point ...	65 19 20		38 5				
Cape Bona Fortuna ...	66 24 10		40 24				
Ortham Island, M. ...	66 39 20		40 40				
Cape Candinose ...	68 22 30		41 25				
Nova Zembla ...	78 6 0		76 20				
The Coast of Greenland.				Coast of France, Spain, and Portugal, from Calais to Gibraltar.			
John Mayen's Isld. ...	71 10 25	N.	9 50 W	Calais ...	50 57 30	N.	1 50 56 E.
Gael Hamkes Bay ...	75 0 40		6 51	Cape Grines ...	50 52 30		1 35 30
Bontokoe Island ...	73 27 20		9 36	Boulogne ...	50 43 30		1 36 30
Charn Point ...	70 5 15		22 23	Etaples ...	50 31 0		1 38 0
Dangy Island ...	67 23 10		27 25	St. Val. sur Somme ...	50 11 0		1 38 0
Herjois-Nefs ...	65 3 0		30 25	Dieppe ...	49 55 15		0 4 0
Wales Island ...	62 30 5		39 9	St. Valery in Caux ...	49 52 30		0 4 0
Cape Discord ...	60 51 0		40 0	Fecamp ...	49 46 0		0 21 0
Cape Prince Christ. ...	66 55 45		41 35	Cape de Caux ...	49 42 30		0 11 0
Cape Frewel ...	59 38 30		42 44	Cape de la Heve Lt. ...	49 30 30		0 4 10
Cape Defolation ...	62 0 9		46 12	Havre ...	49 29 15		0 6 0
				Hontfleur ...	49 25 0		0 15 0
				PARIS ...	48 51 15		2 20 15
				Point de Conebar ...	49 22 30		0 31 30 W
				Pt. de la Percée ...	49 23 25		0 56 0
				St. Marcou, Island ...	49 29 49		1 8 50
				Cape Barfleur Light ...	49 41 45		1 16 30
				Cherbourg ...	49 38 29		1 37 0
				Cape la Hague ...	49 43 33		1 55 30
				Alderney I. N. end ...	49 45 0		2 10 50
				Casket Lights ...	49 45 0		2 25 50
				Guernsey I. S. Pierre ...	49 29 0		2 33 0
				Sark I. Windmill ...	49 23 32		2 24 45
				Jersey I. Cape Griff- nefs ...	49 15 15		2 14 0
				— St. Aubin ...	49 10 50		2 10 30

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M.
ier	49 10 45 N.	2 15 0 W	C. Fefaron	39 31 0 N.	9 4 0 W
ey I Middle	48 52 20	1 49 10	Burlings	39 28 0	9 23 0
tantes	49 2 50	1 27 25	Lisbon Rock (Cape)	38 45 15	9 26 0
Margaret	48 56 10	1 32 30	Lisbon	38 42 0	9 26 0
anville Light	48 50 13	1 26 4	C. Spichel	38 25 0	9 26 0
anches	48 41 0	1 20 0	St Ubes	38 31 0	9 4 0
ount St. Michael	48 38 0	1 30 0	Sines	37 55 0	8 4 0
Maló	48 39 1	2 1 14	C. St. Vincent	37 2 30	9 2 0
owerde laConche	48 41 4	2 2 40	Lagos	37 8 30	8 3 0
Cape Frehel Light	48 41 5	2 18 47	Ct St Mary	36 56 0	7 5 0
St. Brioux	48 31 0	2 42 30	Pt des Humbria	37 5 45	7 5 3
Brehat I, North end	48 51 20	2 55 45	Pt Avenilla	37 5 6	6 5 0
Rock Douver, Mid.	49 5 20	2 53 0	St. Lucar	36 45 0	6 1 0
Seven Island Mid.	48 55 0	3 24 0	Seville	36 59 0	6 5 0
Triangle Rocks, E.e.	48 54 0	3 36 0	Cadiz	36 32 0	6 5 0
Rock Blanch	49 1 30	3 56 50	C. Trefalgar	36 10 0	6 0 0
Isle of Bas N. end	48 45 40	4 0 0	Gibraltar, Europa Pt.	36 6 30	5 4 30
Le Four Isle	48 36 0	4 45 30			
Uphant Light	48 28 8	5 3 6			
Point Matthews	48 19 34	4 45 39			
Brest	48 22 42	4 29 4			
Point Raz	48 4 0	4 45 0			
Saints Rocks	48 5 0	5 3 15			
Point L'Abbe	47 45 40	4 23 0			
Glenan Islands	47 42 0	4 0 0			
Quimperlay	47 51 53	3 33 0			
L'Orient	47 44 30	3 22 0			
Quiberon, S. Point	47 28 0	3 4 0			
Isle de Groas, E. Pt.	47 37 0	3 24 0			
Belle Isle, N. end	47 22 50	3 14 55			
Houatland, Middle	47 23 0	2 57 42			
Hedic Island	47 20 45	2 51 5			
Isle de Dieu, N.W.e.	46 43 0	2 24 0			
Auray	47 39 10	2 58 5			
Vannes	47 39 14	2 44 45			
Croisie	47 17 9	2 28 30			
Nantes	47 12 45	1 32 45			
Noirmoutier I.N.e.	47 2 0	2 17 20			
St. Gilles	46 41 30	1 56 0			
Roche Bon	46 16 0	2 24 0			
Isle of Rec, Light	46 14 49	1 33 25			
Isle of Oleron N.P.	46 3 0	1 24 45			
Cordova Light	45 35 14	1 9 55			
Royan	45 3 0	1 2 0			
Bourdeaux	44 51 0	0 34 0			
C. Feret	44 40 0	1 16 30			
C. Breton	43 39 0	1 25 0			
Bayonne	43 28 30	1 28 26			
St. Jean de Luz	43 24 0	1 30 0			
C. Machicaco	43 29 0	2 40 0			
Bilboa	43 15 20	2 43 0			
C. Mayor	43 30 0	3 38 0			
St. Vincent	43 25 0	4 15 0			
Villaviciosa	43 34 0	5 20 0			
Gijon	43 35 0	5 38 0			
C. Penas	43 43 0	5 48 0			
Aviles	43 35 0	5 53 0			
Rebadeo	43 33 10	7 2 0			
C. Ortegal	43 46 57	7 51 0			
C. Finifterre	42 53 0	9 16 15			
C. Corobedo	42 39 0	9 10 30			
Vigo	42 14 0	8 39 45			
Vienna	41 47 0	8 43 0			
Oporto	41 9 0	8 45 0			
C. Mondego	40 10 50	8 52 0			

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.				Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.				Lat.			Long.			
				D.	M.	s.	D.	M.	s.					D.	M.	s.	D.	M.	s.	
Rappallo	...	44	20	0	N.		9	17	0	E.	Smyrna	...	38	28	7	N.	27	6	33	E.
Point Venere	...	44	2	0			9	46	0		Cape Volpe	...	36	38	0		27	43	0	
Pifa	...	43	43	0			10	23	0		Macri	...	36	32	0		28	31	30	
Florence	...	43	46	35			11	15	0		Seven Capes	...	36	18	0		28	37	0	
Leghorn	...	43	33	0			10	16	30		Cape Chelidoni	...	26	20	0		30	21	0	
C. Mount Nero	...	43	24	0			10	23	0		Rosa Island	...	36	12	0		29	23	0	
Vada	...	43	19	0			10	37	0		Satalia	...	37	2	30		30	31	0	
Cape Troy	...	42	49	0			10	44	0		Cape Draumonte	...	36	27	0		32	0	0	
Point Hercole	...	42	23	10			11	12	0		avelero Point	...	36	30	0		33	5	0	
Civita Vecchia	...	42	6	0			11	46	0		Cape Urio	...								
Rome	...	41	53	54			12	27	41		Yaffa	...	36	44	0		36	4	0	
Cape d'Anzia	...	41	24	0			12	37	0		Alexandretta or									
Cercello Point	...	41	12	0			13	5	0		Scanderoon	...	36	35	0		36	15	0	
Gaeta	...	41	12	0			13	31	0		Cape Porco	...	36	14	0		35	48	0	
Maples	...	40	56	15			14	17	30		Aleppo	...	36	11	0		37	10	0	
Salerno	...	40	42	0			14	46	0		Tripoli	...	34	46	0		36	7	0	
Policaastro	...	40	4	0			15	46	0		C. Vardo	...	34	50	30		35	48	0	
Cape Vatican	...	38	36	0			16	8	0		Cape Serpente	...	33	36	0		35	37	30	
Cape Scylla	...	38	14	0			16	3	0		Cape islanco	...	33	17	0		35	32	0	
Cape del Arme	...	37	56	0			15	59	0		St. John D'Acce	...	33	14	0		35	38	0	
Cape Spartevento	...	37	53	0			16	25	0		Jaffa	...	32	4	0		35	5	0	
Cape Colonne	...	39	3	0			17	38	0		Cape Gallo	...	31	24	0		33	18	0	
Cape Lizza	...	39	18	30			17	32	0		Damietta	...	31	31	0		32	0	0	
Taranto	...	40	16	0			17	38	0		Cape Bourlos	...	31	43	30		31	16	0	
Cape St. Mary	...	39	40	0			18	53	0		Rofetta	...	31	22	45		30	43	30	
Cape Otranto	...	40	5	0			19	5	0		Aboukir	...	31	19	0		30	25	0	
Brindisi	...	40	40	0			18	3	0		Nelson's Island	...	31	21	0		30	23	0	
Manfredonia	...	41	39	0			16	17	0		Cairo	...	30	2	21		31	18	30	
Ortona	...	42	36	0			14	52	0		Alexandria	...	31	11	20		30	11	15	
Ancona	...	43	37	54			13	28	52		Cape Rose	...	30	59	0		29	25	0	
Comachio	...	44	25	0			12	3	0		Cape Solomon	...	31	43	30		25	11	0	
Chiozza	...	45	15	0			12	4	0		C. Razatin	...	32	28	0		23	15	0	
Venice	...	45	40	0			12	21	0		Derne	...	32	51	0		21	52	0	
Trieste	...	45	49	0			13	53	0		Cape Rafat	...	33	1	0		20	27	0	
Rovigno	...	45	12	0			13	49	0		Cape Menfurato	...	32	7	0		15	11	30	
Segnia	...	45	11	0			15	19	0		Tripoli	...	32	54	0		13	18	0	
Zara	...	44	26	30			16	1	30		Cape Gergis	...	33	59	0		11	35	0	
Sebenico	...	44	3	0			16	34	30		Cape Paul	...	35	11	0		11	9	0	
Narenta	...	42	52	0			18	3	0		Suza	...	35	39	0		10	45	0	
Cape Palli, N. P.	...	41	21	0			19	44	0		Cape Bon	...	37	5	30		11	5	20	
Cape Languetta	...	40	30	0			19	48	0		Tunis	...	36	46	0		10	16	0	
Butrinto	...	39	50	0			20	19	0		Cape Blanco	...	37	27	0		10	7	0	
Cape St. Nicholas	...	39	34	0			20	30	0		Cape Rofo	...	37	20	0		9	2	0	
Larta	...	39	8	0			21	22	0		Cape Ferro	...	37	18	0		7	45	0	
Coron	...	36	47	26			21	58	37		Cape Bugaroni	...	37	6	0		7	13	0	
Cape Matapan	...	36	23	20			22	29	15		Cape Tedels	...	36	54	0		4	18	0	
Cape St. Angelo	...	36	26	30			23	13	0		Cape Cagines	...	36	47	0		3	12	0	
Napoli	...	36	43	30			23	1	0		Algiers	...	36	43	0		3	14	0	
Corinth	...	37	53	22			23	2	0		Cape Tennis	...	36	33	0		1	36	0	
Cape Doro Rock	...	38	9	59			24	37	4		Cape Ferrat	...	35	55	0		0	43	0	
Salonica	...	40	39	0			22	45	0		Cape Falcon	...	35	46	0		0	46	0	
Lagos	...	40	58	0			25	3	0		Cape Figalle	...	35	32	0		1	3	30	
Cape Macri	...	40	35	0			25	37	0		Cape Tres Forcas	...	35	28	0		2	54	0	
Dardanel	...	40	10	0			26	18	0		Cape Negril	...	35	41	0		5	15	0	
Galipoli	...	40	25	33			26	38	0		Ietuan	...	35	29	0		5	21	0	
CONSTANTI-											Ceuta Point	...	35	50	0		5	16	9	
NOLE	...	41	1	10			28	55	15		Tangier	...	35	48	0		5	49	0	
											Cape Spartel	...	35	49	0		5	55	0	

South Coast of the Mediterranean Sea.										Islands in the Mediterranean.									
Scutari	...	41	0	20	N.	28	58	0	E.	Alboran	...	35	56	0	E.	1	0	0	W.
Cape Janisari	...	40	2	30		26	4	0		Zaffarina	...	35	11	0		2	21	0	
Cape Baba	...	39	45	0		25	56	0		Fonneterra C. Mofa	...	38	37	0		1	38	0	
Adramietta	...	39	34	0		26	58	0		Ivica N. E. Point	...	39	3	0		1	37	0	



TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES:

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.
	D.	M. S.			D.	M. S.	
Ivica S. Point ...	38	49	ON.	Alicudi ...	38	41	ON.
Columbretes ...	39	56	0	Uffria, West Point ...	38	47	0
Cabrera ...	39	6	0	El Navio ...	38	47	30
<i>Majorca.</i>				Levanfo ...	38	3	0
C. Formentor ...	39	58	0	Maritimo ...	38	2	0
S. Point, C. Salini ...	39	14	30	Favouillane ...	38	0	0
E. Point, C. Pera ...	39	43	0	Galiti, East Point ...	37	48	0
Dragonera Ifte ...	39	33	0	Esquerques ...	37	47	0
Palma ...	39	32	0	Pantellaria, N. Point ...	36	54	50
Minorca, C. Bajoli ...	40	1	0	Linofa, N. Point ...	35	56	0
Port Mahon ...	39	52	0	Lampidofa, N. Point ...	35	40	30
<i>Corfica.</i>				Goza, N.W. Point ...	36	5	0
Cape Corfe ...	43	1	30	Malta, C. Comoneto ...	36	1	30
Saint Fiorenzo ...	42	35	0	La Valetta ...	35	53	30
Calvi ...	42	34	0	P. Marza Sirocco ...	35	5	0
Ajaccio ...	41	50	0	<i>Gulf of Venice.</i>			
South Point ...	41	22	0	Fano ...	40	2	0
Tower Diana ...	42	8	0	Pelegofa ...	42	23	0
Baſtia ...	42	42	0	Plana ...	42	13	0
<i>Sardinia.</i>				Tremite ...	42	13	0
C. pe Longo Sardo ...	41	14	30	Liffa, South Point ...	42	55	0
Afinari, N.E. Point ...	41	8	0	Pomo ...	43	10	0
Cape Caccia ...	40	34	0	Longa, S. E. Point ...	44	10	40
C. St. Marco ...	39	52	38	Coronate, N. W. P. ...	44	10	0
I. S. Pedro, W. P. ...	39	8	0	Sanfego, S. Point ...	44	36	0
C. Teulada ...	38	51	0	Brazza, N. W. Point ...	43	20	0
Ifle Toro (Rock) ...	38	50	0	Palermo, I. Lufina ...	43	12	30
Caplaria ...	39	14	0	Curzula, W. Point ...	42	47	0
C. Carbonera ...	39	7	0	Aguffa, N. Point ...	42	35	0
C. Ferrato ...	39	23	30	Melida, W. Point ...	42	31	0
C. Bellavifta ...	40	2	30	Cephalonia, S. Point ...	37	55	0
C. Comino ...	40	34	0	— Cape Vifcardo ...	38	24	0
I. Biche ...	41	5	30	Corfu Point, Timon ...	39	38	0
Gorgona ...	43	25	0	Paxu, N. W. Point ...	39	18	0
Capraria ...	43	0	0	Zante, S. Point ...	37	32	30
Elba, West end ...	42	44	0	<i>Archipelago.</i>			
Pianoza ...	42	34	0	Pt. Timone, I. Corfu ...	39	38	0
Formigues ...	42	23	30	Paxo, N.W. Point ...	39	18	0
Monto Chriſto ...	42	20	30	Cefalonia, S. Point ...	37	55	0
Gilio ...	42	21	0	— Cape Fifcardo ...	38	24	0
Ganulo ...	42	14	0	Zante, South Point ...	37	33	0
Palmaria ...	40	56	0	Cerigo, South Point ...	36	8	0
Ponza, South end ...	40	54	0	Cerigotto ...	35	49	0
Ifchia, South Point ...	40	40	30	Milo Mown ...	36	41	42
Capri, S.W. Point ...	40	32	0	Scio, Town ...	38	17	0
<i>Sicily. Meſſina.</i>				Mytelene Town ...	39	10	0
Cape Orlando ...	38	8	0	Tenedos ...	39	43	0
Cape Cefala ...	38	1	30	Lemnos, N.E. P. ...	40	0	0
Cape Cafrano ...	38	9	0	<i>Candia.</i>			
Palermo ...	38	6	45	Cape Crio ...	35	10	0
Cape Gallo ...	38	12	30	Cape Spada ...	35	41	0
Cape St. Vito ...	38	12	0	Suda ...	35	23	0
Trapano ...	38	2	0	Cape Suſa ...	35	28	0
C. 3 Fontani ...	37	35	0	Candia ...	35	18	40
Cape Alicante ...	37	3	0	Cape Sidera ...	35	10	0
Cape Saramis ...	36	47	0	Cape Salamone ...	35	1	11
Cape Paſſaro ...	36	40	0	<i>—</i>			
Siracuſa ...	37	7	0	Goze, South Point, ...	34	50	0
Cape Moline ...	37	36	0	Panto, N.E. P. ...	35	49	10
Stromboli ...	38	48	0	Rhodes, Town ...	36	27	0
Lipari, South Point ...	38	31	0	— Cape Tranquillo ...	36	5	0
Salina, Eaſt Point ...	39	19	0	<i>Cyprus.</i>			
Felicuri, ...	38	40	0	Cape Andrew ...	35	41	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Salizano	35	14	0N	32	48	0E	River Volta	5	53	0N	1	25	0E
de Gatt	34	34	0	33	5	0	Cape St. Paul	5	52	0	1	40	0
Grego	35	7	20	34	2	0	Whidah	6	25	0	3	13	0
<i>Coast of Africa, from Cape Spartel to the Cape of Good Hope.</i>							Formosa River	5	53	0	6	10	0
							C. Formosa	4	30	0	6	40	0
Cape Spartel	35	49	0N	5	55	0W	New Callabar River	4	23	0	8	0	0
Larash	35	12	0	6	6	0	Cameron River	3	20	0	10	0	0
New Sale, or Rabat	34	3	0	6	47	0	Cape St. John	1	15	0	9	23	0
Mazagan	33	18	30	8	25	0	Gabon River	0	0	0	9	23	0
C. Blanco	33	10	0	8	38	0	C. de Lopez Goncalves	0	47	0S	9	12	0
C. Cantin	32	34	0	9	5	0	Sefto River	2	16	0	9	35	0
Saffia, or Axiffia	32	20	0	9	2	0	Alvay Bay	3	27	0	10	40	0
Mogadore Island	31	27	0	9	36	0	Congo River	4	35	0	11	5	0
Cape Geer	30	38	0	9	52	0	Ambris River	6	45	0	12	0	0
Santa Cruz	30	27	30	9	40	0	Cape Ledo	9	50	0	12	3	0
Cape Nun	28	40	0	11	15	0	S. Philip de Benguela	12	18	0	12	35	0
Cape Blanca	27	57	0	12	54	0	Cape Negro	16	0	0	11	44	0
Cape Bajador	26	14	0	14	31	0	Tigers Island	16	30	0	12	0	0
Horn Island, Entrance of Rio do Ouro	23	35	30	15	18	0	Cape Frio	18	40	0	13	42	0
Cape das Barbas	22	15	30	16	39	45	C. Rostro de Pedro	23	0	0	14	0	0
Isle de Lobo	21	7	10	17	15	0	Angra Pequena	26	35	0	15	40	0
Cape Blanco	20	55	30	17	29	55	Cape das Voltas	29	0	0	16	45	0
Cape St. Ann	20	42	30	16	35	0	St. Helen's Bay Cape	32	45	0	17	45	0
Cape Myrick	19	12	30	16	21	0	Saldannah Bay	33	8	0	18	0	0
Portendick	18	6	20	16	4	0	Cape of Good Hope	34	29	0	18	23	0
Barbary Point, Entrance of Senegal B.	51	53	0	16	31	15	<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the North Atlantic Ocean, and South Atlantic, or Southern Ocean.</i>						
Cape Verd	14	46	0	17	51	0							
Breakers, off Ditto	14	50	30	17	58	0	Rockal	57	13	0N	14	18	0W
Goree Island	14	40	50	17	40	0	Atkins Shoal	55	6	0	11	32	0
Cape Naze	14	24	0	17	18	0	Chapel Rock, D.	47	34	0	7	12	0
Cape St. Mary, Entrance to the River Gambia	3	17	0	16	56	0	— Rock, D.	46	25	0	13	12	0
Cape Roxo	12	23	0	17	10	0	— Rock	36	30	0	23	10	0
Cape Vergu	9	52	0	14	56	0	Steen Ground	32	45	0	21	25	0
Delos Isles	9	29	0	14	7	0	Jofyna Rock	30	46	0	24	41	0
C. Sierra Leon	8	29	30	13	48	0	Bermudas Isle	32	35	0	53	28	0
Cape Anne	7	7	0	13	27	0	Breakers	32	35	0	57	45	0
Cape Mount	6	46	0	11	42	0	<i>Azores, or Western Islands.</i>						
Cape Monferado	6	16	0	11	17	0							
Cape Baxos	5	28	0	10	7	0	Corve, South Point	39	41	13	31	7	30
Seftos River	5	27	0	9	47	0	Flores, Pt. Delgada	39	33	29	31	7	0
Cape Formosa	5	8	0	9	39	0	Fayal, S. E. Point	34	30	12	28	41	36
Cape Palma	4	26	0	8	15	0	Pico, Sumenes	38	27	0	28	28	0
St. Andrew's River	4	58	0	6	30	0	— Point de Espertal	38	26	0	28	36	30
Cape Maho	5	12	0	5	12	0	— East Point	38	22	0	28	6	0
Cape Appolonia	4	59	0	3	11	0	St. George, S. E. Point	38	30	45	27	50	0
Axim	4	52	0	2	36	0	Graciosa	39	2	30	27	59	0
C. Three Points	4	40	0	2	38	0	— Villa da Praya	38	38	10	27	13	34
Dix Cove	4	48	0	2	22	0	St. Michael	37	44	0	25	44	30
Sakondee	5	0	0	1	59	0	— Pta. Delgada	37	54	15	25	58	18
Elmina	5	10	0	1	40	0	— Pta. Ferraria	37	52	30	25	14	30
Cape Corfe Castle	5	12	0	1	48	0	— North East Point	37	17	10	24	54	0
Devil's Hill	5	24	0	0	50	0E	Formigas, or Ants	36	57	40	25	13	0
Annamaboe Fort	5	10	0	1	7	0	St. Mary, Town	36	58	45	25	16	0
Acra	5	30	0	0	16	0	— West Point	36	57	0	25	6	0
Barracos	5	53	0	1	29	0	— Ponta da Castello	32	58	15	16	25	0
							Madeira Isles						
							Porto Santo, Town	32	58	15	16	25	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.	Long.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.		D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.
Augusta Shoal . . . .	33	44	C S	36 16	Eagle I. . . . .	5	10	C S	55 37
Dutch Bank . . . . .	37	20	0	38 52	Seychelle I. . . . .	4	35	0	55 35
Pr. Edward's Isles,					Sandy Island . . . .	15	10	0	55 5
— North end . . . . .	46	39	30	38 2	Nazareth Bank,				
— South end . . . . .	46	52	30	37 47	— N. E. part . . . .	13	35	0	61 44
Kergulen's Land					— S. W. part . . . .	16	45	0	60 0
Bligh's Cape . . . . .	48	29	0	68 38	St. Brandon . . . .	16	34	0	62 50
— Christmas Harb. . .	48	41	15	69 2	Roderigos . . . . .	19	40	0	63 10
— Cape Digby . . . . .	49	23	30	70 32	Port Louis . . . . .	20	9	44	57 28
— Cape George . . . .	49	54	30	70 12	L'Isle Mauritius . .	20	10	0	57 34
— Port Palliser . . .	49	3	15	69 35	Bourbon,				
Amsterdam I. . . . .	37	51	0	77 44	— St. Dennis . . . .	20	51	43	55 30
St. Paul . . . . .	38	44	0	77 18	South Roquepiz . .	10	30	0	64 32
Cloates I. . . . .	21	45	0	93 17	Speaker's Bank . . .	4	45	0	72 57
Trial Rocks . . . . .	20	40	0	104 30	Peros Banhos . . . .	5	30	0	72 20
Christmas Island . .	10	35	0	104 49	Boddam's I. . . . .	5	22	0	72 15
Keeling's Islands . .	12	3	15	97 38	Diego Garcia . . . .	7	30	0	72 35
Madagascar Island.					Candu Islands . . . .	6	0	0	76 35
Cape St. Mary . . . .	25	33	0	44 55	Adu Islands . . . . .	5	30	0	76 20
St. Augustin's Bay . .	23	35	0	43 30	Maldivé I. S. E. part	0	40	C S	74 55
Cape St. Vincent . . .	21	46	0	43 37	— N. W. part . . . .	7	15	C N	73 40
Cape St. Andrew's . .	16	6	0	45 32	Maldivé Islands . . .	8	15	0	73 29
Cape St. Sebastian . .	12	30	0	49 44	Laccadive Isles,				
C. Ambro or Natal . .	12	2	0	50 19	— N. W. part . . . .	12	36	0	72 25
Antongil Bay, entr.	16	0	0	50 38	— S. E. part . . . . .	10	0	0	72 45
St. Mary's Island . .	16	54	0	50 36	Ceylon Island.				
Juan de Nova . . . .	17	15	0	43 7	— North Point . . . .	9	57	0	80 39
Foul Point . . . . .	17	41	0	49 59	Point de Galle . . .	6	1	0	80 19
Port Dauphin . . . .	25	0	0	47 5	— South Point . . . .	5	47	0	81 2
Mozambique Passage.					Grand Bassas . . . .	6	7	30	81 42
Bassas de India . . .	22	20	0	41 30	Elephant Point . . .	6	20	0	81 39
Europa Rocks . . . .	21	30	0	40 17	Trincomalee . . . .	8	35	0	81 27
Suffex Rocks . . . . .	21	29	0	42 26	Bale of Cotton Rock	5	28	0	86 15
Bazaruto Rocks . . .	21	16	0	36 30	Preparis Island . . .	14	50	0	93 35
English Bank . . . .	17	30	0	39 27	Cocos Islands,				
St. Christopher's I. .	17	10	0	43 50	— Great . . . . .	14	5	0	93 14
Coffin Island . . . .	17	28	0	44 7	— Little . . . . .	13	58	0	93 7
Chesterfield Shoal . .	16	17	0	44 0	Andaman Islands.				
Comoro Isles.					Great Andaman,				
Mayotta . . . . .	12	47	0	45 30	— North Point . . . .	13	30	0	92 30
Johanna I. . . . .	12	15	0	44 35	— South Point . . . .	11	21	0	92 35
Mohilla . . . . .	12	30	0	43 55	— Port Cornwallis . .	13	20	30	92 51
Comoro . . . . .	11	32	0	43 30	Little Andaman,				
John Martin's I. . . .	10	9	0	43 15	— South Point . . . .	10	40	0	92 24
Portuguese Shoals . .	12	33	0	46 55	Barren Island . . . .	12	14	0	93 42
Aldabra Islands . . .	9	40	0	46 45	Narcondam Island . .	13	25	15	94 7
Assumption . . . . .	9	46	0	47 37	Nicobar Isles.				
Cosmoledo Islands . .	9	46	0	48 38	— North Point . . . .	9	25	0	93 7
Sandy Islands . . . .	9	16	0	48 12	— South Point . . . .	6	51	0	94 17
Natal Island . . . . .	8	30	0	47 15	Mirae Island . . . . .	7	29	0	93 37
St. Peter's Island . .	9	34	0	50 47	Nicobar, or Great Sam				
John de Nova . . . .	10	15	0	53 30	belong, S. end . . .	7	10	0	93 40
Providence Island . .	9	15	0	53 32	Pulo Seyer . . . . .	7	35	0	95 30
Zanzibar I. S. end . .	6	10	0	40 45					
Amirante I. N. W. Pt.	5	10	0	53 45					
— S. E. part . . . . .	6	30	0	55 0					
St. Frances Isles,	7	10	0	56 30					
Mahé Bank									
— N. W. part . . . .	3	50	0	54 5					
— S. E. part . . . .	5	20	0	56 30					
Curreuse I. . . . .	4	19	0	55 47					

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

*Rocks, and Shoals, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from Sumatra to New Guinea.*

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Peck-on, Tamarind Island	6	54	0N.	105 18 0E.
North Island	5	37	5	105 55 0
Pulo Babe, E. ent.	5	45	0	106 20 30
<i>Java Sea,</i>				
The Brothers	5	1	20	106 14 0
Jason's Rock	5	30	0	106 21 0
Pulo Rachel	5	53	0	108 3 0
Carimon Java, E. moft	5	48	0	109 25 0
Lubec Island	5	43	0	111 41 0
Great Salombo	5	28	0	113 18 0
I. Salombo, S. moft	5	33	0	113 13 0
Bratteron Shoals	5	30	0	113 41 0
<i>Java Island.</i>				
Java Head, W. Pt.	6	48	0	105 5 0
Anjer Point	6	13	17S.	106 1 57
Bantam Point	5	50	20	106 9 3
Batavia	6	11	0	106 50 0
Indermay Point	6	13	0	109 4 0
Cape Sandana	7	39	0	114 36 0
East Point	8	39	0	114 40 0
Weffels Bay	8	28	0	112 38 0
Turtle Bay	8	0	0	109 37 0
Winerow Point	7	25	0	106 5 0
<i>Eastern Str. to China.</i>				
Bally I. S. Point	8	56	0	115 23 0
Bally Str. S. ent.	8	45	0	114 47 0
Lombok Straits	9	10	0	115 57 0
Straits of Maf	9	0	0	116 50 0
Little Paternofsters,				
— Southernmoft	2	13	0	117 12 0
— Northernmoft	2	15	0	117 12 0
Tonekaky	5	31	0	117 17 0
Straits of Sapy	8	30	0	119 32 0
Sandelwood Island	9	45	0	120 0 0
Rotto Id. S. end	11	15	0	123 7 0
<i>Banda Sea.</i>				
Timor I. W. Point	10	15	0	123 43 0
— S. Point	10	23	0	123 58 0
Timor Laoot, S. Pt.	8	15	0	131 50 0
Timorland, S. Point	8	3	0	132 17 0
Amboyna	4	25	0N.	127 25 0
Gillolo, N. end	2	17	0	127 20 0
— West end	1	8	0	127 1 0
Heri Island	0	59	0	126 54 0
Ternate Island	0	57	0	126 53 0
Celebes, N. Point	2	0	0	124 0 0
— South Point	5	42	0	120 6 0
Mareane Island	0	21	0	126 40 0
Sutta Mangle Island	1	48	0	126 17 0
Sutta Bassia	2	36	0	125 41 0
Burro Island, W. Pt.	3	3	0	125 43 0
Cambona Island	5	29	0	121 26 0
Donthin Hill	5	30	0	117 43 0
Macassar Town	5	11	0	117 28 0
Tonyn Island	5	27	0	118 2 0
<i>Straits of Macassar.</i>				
Bouton I. S. Point	5	42	0	121 11 0
N. E. end of a Shoal off Bouton Island	5	25	0	122 8 0
Tocca Bassia Island	5	35	0	123 15 0
Saleyra Straits	5	44	0	120 6 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Long.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Augusta Shoal ....	33	44	cS	36	16	oE.	Eagle I. ....	5	10	cS.	55	37	oE.
Dutch Bank .....	37	20	o	38	52	o	Seychelle I. ....	4	35	o	55	35	o
Pr. Edward's Isles,							Sandy Island ...	15	10	o	55	5	o
— North end .....	46	39	30	38	2	30	Nazareth Bank,						
— South end .....	46	52	30	37	47	o	— N. E. part .....	13	35	o	61	44	o
Kergulen's Land							— S. W. part ...	16	45	o	60	o	o
Bligh's Cape .....	48	29	o	68	38	15	St. Brandon ...	16	34	o	62	50	o
— Christmas Harb.	48	41	15	69	2	o	Roderigos .....	19	40	o	63	10	o
— Cape Digby .....	49	23	30	70	32	o	Port Louis .....	20	9	44	57	28	15
— Cape George .....	49	54	30	70	12	o	L'Île Mauritius ...	20	10	o	57	35	o
— Port Palliser ...	49	3	15	69	35	o	Bourbon,						
Amsterdam I. ....	37	51	o	77	44	o	— St. Dennis .....	20	51	43	55	30	o
St. Paul .....	38	44	o	77	18	o	South Roquepiz ...	10	30	o	64	32	o
Cloates I. ....	21	45	o	93	27	o	Speaker's Bank ...	4	45	o	72	57	o
Tryal Rocks .....	20	40	o	104	30	o	Peros Banhos ...	5	30	o	72	20	o
Christmas Island ...	10	35	o	104	49	o	Boddam's I. ....	5	22	o	72	15	o
Keeling's Islands...	12	3	15	97	38	30	Diego Garcia ...	7	30	o	72	35	c
Madagascar Island,							Candu Islands ...	6	o	o	76	35	e
Cape St. Mary ...	25	33	o	44	55	o	Adu Islands .....	5	30	o	76	20	o
St. Augustin's Bay ..	23	35	o	43	30	o	Maldive I. S. E. part	0	40	cS.	74	55	o
Cape St. Vincent ...	21	46	o	43	37	o	— N. W. part .....	7	15	cN.	73	40	o
Cape St. Andrew's ..	16	6	o	45	32	o	Maldive Islands...	8	15	o	73	29	o
Cape St. Sebastian ..	12	30	o	49	44	o	Laccadive Isles,						
C. Ambro or Natal ..	12	2	o	50	10	o	— N. W. part ...	12	36	o	72	25	o
Antongil Bay, entr.	16	o	o	50	38	o	— S. E. part .....	10	o	o	72	45	o
St. Mary's Island ...	16	54	o	50	36	o	Ceylon Island.						
Juan de Nova .....	17	15	o	43	7	o	— North Point ...	9	57	o	80	39	o
Foul Point .....	17	41	o	49	59	o	Point de Galle ...	6	1	o	80	19	26
Port Dauphin .....	25	o	o	47	5	o	— South Point ...	5	47	o	81	2	o
Mozambique Passage,							Grand Bassas ...	6	7	30	81	42	50
Bassas de India ....	22	20	o	41	30	o	Elephant Point ...	6	20	o	81	39	15
Europa Rocks .....	21	30	o	40	17	o	Trincomalee ...	8	35	o	81	27	o
Suffex Rocks .....	21	29	o	42	26	o	Bale of Cotton Rock	5	28	o	86	15	o
Bazaruto Rocks .....	21	16	o	36	30	o							
English Bank .....	17	30	o	39	27	o	Preparis Island ...	14	50	e	93	35	o
St. Christopher's I.	17	10	o	43	50	o	Cocos Islands,						
Coffin Island .....	17	28	o	44	7	o	— Great .....	14	5	o	93	14	o
Chesterfield Shoal ..	16	17	o	44	o	o	— Little .....	13	58	o	93	7	o
Comoro Isles.							Andaman Islands.						
Mayotta .....	12	47	o	45	30	o	Great Andaman,						
Johanna I. ....	12	15	o	44	35	o	— North Point ...	13	30	o	92	30	o
Mohilla .....	12	30	o	43	55	o	— South Point ...	12	21	o	92	35	o
Comoro .....	11	32	o	43	30	o	— Port Cornwallis..	13	20	30	92	51	o
							Little Andaman,						
John Martin's I. ....	10	9	o	43	15	o	— South Point ..	10	40	o	92	24	o
Portuguese Shoals ..	12	33	o	46	55	o							
Aldabra Islands ...	9	40	o	46	45	o	Barren Island ...	12	14	o	93	42	o
Assumption .....	9	46	o	47	37	o	Narcondam Island ..	13	25	15	94	7	o
Cosmoledo Islands ...	9	46	o	48	38	o	Nicobar Isles.						
Sandy Islands .....	9	16	o	48	12	o	— North Point ...	9	25	o	93	7	o
Natal Island .....	8	30	o	47	15	o	— South Point ...	6	51	o	94	17	o
St. Peter's Island ..	9	34	o	50	47	o	Miroe Island .....	7	29	o	93	37	39
John de Nova .....	10	15	o	53	30	o	Nicobar, or Great Sam						
Providence Island ..	9	15	o	53	32	o	belong, S. end ..	7	10	o	93	40	o
Zanzibar I. S. end	6	10	o	40	45	o							
Amirantel. N. W. Pt.	5	10	o	53	45	o	Pulo Seyer .....	7	35	o	95	30	o
— S. E. part .....	6	30	o	55	o	o							
St. Frances Isles,	7	10	o	56	30	o							
Mahé Bank													
— N. W. part .....	3	50	o	54	5	o							
— S. E. part .....	5	20	o	56	30	o							
Cureuse I. ....	4	19	o	55	47	o							

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from Sumatra to New Guinea.</i>			Names of Places.			Lat.	Long.
Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.		D. M. S.	D. M. S.		
<i>Sumatra.</i>			Peck-on, Tamarind Island	6 54	0N.	105 18	0E.
Lucepara Point	3 11 2CS.	106 18 40E.	North Island	5 37	5	105 55	0
Bencoolen	3 49 9	102 2 25	Pulo Babece, E. ent.	5 45	0	106 20	30
Achen Head	5 22 0	95 26 0	<i>Java Sea.</i>				
<i>Straits of Malacca and Singapore.</i>			The Brothers	5 1 20		106 14	0
Pulo Way, E. P.	5 42 0	95 33 0	Jafon's Rock	5 30	0	106 21	0
Pulo Rondo, Ronde	0 5 59N.	95 13 0	Pulo Rachel	5 53	0	108 3	0
Pulo Braffe, E. Point	5 32 0	95 11 0	Carimon Java, E. moft	5 48	0	109 25	0
Cocos Isles	3 15 0	95 52 0	Lubec Island	5 43	0	111 41	0
Hog Island, S. Point	2 30 0	95 45 0	Great Salombo	5 28	0	113 18	0
Pulo Nias	0 57 0	97 2 0	I. Salombo, S. moft	5 33	0	113 13	0
Pulo Minton, S. Pt.	0 25 0S.	97 45 0	Bratteron Shoals	5 30	0	113 41	0
Good Fortune Isles,			<i>Java Island.</i>				
— South Point	1 57 0	99 49 0	Java Head, W. Pt.	6 48	0	105 5	0
Naffau Id. South P.	3 15 0	100 25 0	Anjer Point	6 13 17S.		106 1	57
Enganno Island	5 20 0	101 54 0	Bantam Point	5 50 20		106 9	3
Pulo Pera	5 46 0	99 8 30	Batavia	6 11 0		106 50	0
Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island	5 27 0	100 25 0	Indermay Point	6 13 0		109 4	0
Pulo Jarra	3 57 0	100 17 0	Cape Sandana	7 39 0		114 36	0
<i>Ent. of China Sea.</i>			East Point	8 39 0		114 40	0
Bintang, E. entrance to the Straits of Singapore	0 18 0S.	105 15 0	Wessels Bay	8 28 0		112 38	0
Pedra Branca	1 18 0N.	104 31 49	Turtle Bay	8 0		109 37	0
Pulo Aroe	2 28 0	103 30 0	Winerow Point	7 25 0		106 5	0
Pulo Tinoy I.	2 30 0	105 52 0	<i>Eastern Str. to China.</i>				
Pulo Aor	2 40 0	104 43 0	Bally I. S. Point	8 56 0		115 23	0
Pulo Timon, S. Pt.	2 49 0	104 24 0	Bally Str. S. ent.	8 45 0		114 47	0
<i>Anambas Isles.</i>			Lomboek Straits	9 10 0		115 57	0
Pulo Domar	2 47 0	105 21 0	Straits of Mals	9 0 0		116 50	0
South Anambas	2 47 0	106 15 0	Little Paternosters,				
Saddle Island	2 17 0	105 44 0	— Southernmoft	2 13 0		117 12	0
Victory's, or Wood I.	1 34 0	105 47 0	— Northernmoft	2 15 0		117 12	0
Condor	8 40 0	105 45 0	Tonekaky	5 31 0		117 17	0
<i>Ent. of the China Sea.</i>			Straits of Sapy	8 30 0		119 32	0
Natuna I.	4 5 0	108 10 0	Sandelwood Island	9 45 0		120 0	0
St. Julian's Island	0 45 0	106 38 0	Rotto Id. S. end	11 15 0		123 7	0
Timbelan's Island	1 0 0	107 15 0	<i>Banda Sea.</i>				
Sprit I.	0 7 0	106 30 0	Timor I. W. Point	10 15 0		123 43	0
Billiton, S. E. Pt.	3 6 0S.	108 15 0	— S. Point	10 23 0		123 58	0
Gafpar Island	2 25 0	107 7 45	Timor Laoot, S. Pt.	8 15 0		131 50	0
<i>Banca Island.</i>			Timorland, S. Point	8 3 0		132 17	0
Point Pleasant, N.P.	1 33 0	106 0 0	Amboyna	4 25 0N.		127 25	0
Monopin Hill	2 1 20	105 21 7	Gillolo, N. end	2 17 0		127 20	0
East Point	3 4 0	106 17 0	— West end	1 8 0		127 1	0
<i>Straits of Sunda.</i>			Heri Island	0 59 0		126 54	0
Caracatoa	6 6 0	105 36 0	Ternate Island	0 57 0		126 53	0
			Celebes, N. Point	2 0 0		124 0	0
			— South Point	5 42 0		120 6	0
			Mareane Island	0 21 0		126 40	0
			Sutta Mangle Island	1 48 0		126 17	0
			Sutta Bassia	2 36 0		125 41	0
			Burro Island, W. Pt.	3 3 0		125 43	0
			Cambona Island	5 29 0		121 26	0
			Donthin Hill	5 30 0		117 43	0
			Macassar Town	5 11 0		117 28	0
			Tonyn Island	5 27 0		118 2	0
			<i>Straits of Macassar.</i>				
			Bouton I. S. Point	5 42 0		121 11	0
			N. E. end of a Shoal off Bouton Island	5 25 0		122 8	0
			Tocca Bassia Island	5 25 0		123 15	0
			Saleyra Straits	5 44 0		120 6	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.			Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.			Lat.			Long.		
			D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.				D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
<i>Borneo Island.</i>									<i>Southernmost</i> ...								
North Point	7	0	0	N.	116	45	0	E.	Ningpo	29	57	45	120	18	0		
Unafang Point, E. P.	5	15	0		118	50	0		Pekin	39	54	47	116	24	51		
Point Salatan, S. E. P.	4	15	08		114	25	0		Cape Lopatka	51	0	15	156	42	30		
Point Sambar, S. W. P.	2	45	0		109	28	0		Cape Gavareea	51	20	0	158	36	0		
<i>Philippine Islands.</i>									St. Peter & St. Paul	52	51	45	158	46	30		
Banguay	7	17	0		117	30	0		Kronotskofs Nofs	54	43	0	162	13	30		
Balambangan I.	7	30	0	N.	117	2	0		Kamtschatka Nofs	56	1	3	163	18	30		
Palawan, S. Point	8	28	0		117	30	0		Thadeus Nofs	62	50	0	179	5	0		
— North Point	11	20	0		119	46	0		Cape Ischukotskoi	64	14	30	173	31	0		
Sooloo, E. Point	5	57	0		121	21	0		East Cape	66	5	30	169	9	30		
Sooloo I. S. Point	5	57	0		121	15	30		Sarda Kamen	67	3	0	171	54	30	W	
— Temontanges	5	57	0		120	53	30		Cape North	68	56	0	179	11	30		
<i>Mindanao</i>									Grafton Island	20	4	0	120	0	0	E.	
— Pt. St. Augustine	6	15	0		127	20	0		Formosa I. S. end	22	5	0	120	50	0		
— Mindanao, S. Pt.	5	34	0		126	5	0		— Tayoan	22	40	0	120	20	0		
Goat Island	13	55	0		120	2	0		— North end	25	15	0	122	13	0		
Luconia, N. Point	18	45	0		120	45	0		Great Lequeo, S. P.	25	15	0	128	30	0		
— Manila	14	36	8		120	51	15		— North Point	28	0	0	128	30	0		
<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the China Sea.</i>									Xuno I. S. Point	31	30	0	131	50	0		
Pulo Brata	4	45	0	N.	103	30	0	E.	— North Point	34	45	0	131	30	0		
Ridang I.	6	20	0		102	37	0		Nippon I. South end	33	30	0	135	0	0		
Pulo Coron	7	17	0		102	30	0		— North end	41	0	0	142	0	0		
Pulo Way	10	0	0		102	34	0		Matoosmae	42	30	0	140	30	0		
Pulo Uby	8	30	0		103	45	0		Mednos Island	54	27	0	167	55	45		
Two Brothers	8	32	0		105	37	0		Beerings Island	55	36	0	167	46	0		
Pulo Condor	8	40	0		106	31	37		St. Lawrence Island	63	47	0	171	45	0		
Pulo Sapata	10	4	30		109	13	0		<i>The Coast of New Holland and adjacent Islands.</i>								
Elephant I.	10	4	0		108	42	0		Swilley Island	43	55	0	S.	147	7	30	E.
Pitt's I.	10	55	0		114	35	0		South Cape	43	42	0		146	58	0	
Sandy I.	10	40	0		112	48	0		South West Cape	43	37	30		146	5	30	
Smallkey	10	37	0		112	44	0		Mew Stone	43	47	15		146	20	30	
Long I.	10	20	0		112	36	0		Tafman's Head	43	33	30		147	33	30	
New I.	10	10	0		112	20	0		Adventure Bay	43	21	20		147	31	40	
First Shoal	10	14	0		112	24	0		Cape Howe	37	31	15		145	31	0	
Second Shoal	10	4	0		112	15	0		Point Dromedary	36	18	0		150	5	0	
Third Shoal	10	5	0		112	10	0		Cape St. George	35	19	0		150	18	0	
Reef	10	15	0		112	0	0		Red Point	34	29	0		151	15	0	
Scarborough Rocks	15	0	0		117	12	0		Botany Bay	34	6	0		151	23	0	
Macclesfield Shoal	16	6	0		114	10	0		Port Jackson	33	50	0		151	25	0	
— North Point	15	15	0		114	20	0		Port Stephens	32	40	0		152	9	0	
— South Point	17	0	0		111	0	0		Cape Hawke	32	14	0		152	30	0	
Triangles, N. Point	16	0	0		111	32	0		Smoaky Cape (near)	30	31	0		153	6	0	
— South Point	20	57	30		116	57	30		Cape Byron	27	27	30		153	30	0	
Pratas Rock, N. side	20	42	0		116	40	0		Point Danger	28	8	22		153	33	10	
— S. W. side	16	30	0		110	0	0		Indian Head	25	3	0					
Paragel's, N. part	11	37	0		109	30	0		Cape Moreton	26	56	0		153	32	0	
— South part	20	2	0		110	15	0		Buffard Bay	24	4	0		151	44	0	
Hainan, N. Point	18	12	0		109	20	0		Sandy Point	24	45	0		153	9	0	
— South Point	23	6	57	N.	113	16	7	E.	Cape Capricorn	23	29	0		151	2	0	
<i>The Coast and adjacent Islands from Canton to Cape North.</i>									Cape Townshend	22	15	0		150	17	0	
Canton	22	13	0		113	52	0		Trinity Sound	22	10	0		149	42	0	
Macao	22	2	0		113	56	0		Cape Palmerston	21	30	0		149	6	0	
Grand Ladrone	22	2	0		113	56	0		Cape Conway	20	36	0		148	32	0	
									Cape Gloucester	19	59	0		148	11	0	
									Cape Upstart	19	36	0		147	28	0	
									Cape Sandwich	18	17	11		146	1	13	

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		
	D. M. S.		D. M.			D. M. S.		D. M. S.		
Cape Grafton ....	16	57	0S.	145 54	0E	West Point .....	1 30	0S.	148 30	0E.
Cape Tribulation...	16	6	0	145 21	0	Stephen's Island ...	0 22	0	139 39	0
Endeavor River....	15	26	0	145 14	41	Durour's Island ...	1 15	0	143 21	0
Cape Bedford ....	15	16	0	145 15	0	Matty's Island ....	1 45	0	143 2	0
Cape Flaterry ....	14	56	0	145 17	0	<i>Admiralty Islands.</i>				
Cape Weymouth...	12	42	0	142 45	0	Mid. of the largest	2 18	0	146 44	0
Cape Granville...	11	58	0	142 22	0	Portland Isles, Mid.	2 27	0	148 3	0
York Cape .....	10	37	0	141 36	0	Cape Byron ....	2 30	0	149 2	0
Cape Cornwall ....	10	43	0	141 0	0	Duke of York I. ...	4 9	0	151 20	0
Endeavor Straits ...	10	39	0	141 24	0	New Ireland, E. Pt.	5 0	0	152 30	0
						— West Point ...	2 20	0	148 20	0
						Cape St. George ...	4 53	30	152 19	0
						Queen Charlotte's Foreland	2 29	0	148 27	0
						Sandwich Island Peak	2 53	0	149 17	0
						N. Britain, E. Pt. ...	4 53	0	153 9	0
						— West Point ....	6 0	0	149 20	0
						Port Praslin ....	4 49	27	153 6	30
						Nine Islands ....	4 36	0	154 17	0
						Bouganville Straits	7 5	0	158 56	0
						<i>Solomon Islands.</i>				
						Cape Deception ...	8 26	0	159 14	0
						Kepple's Island ...	10 15	0	165 4	0
						Edgecomb's Island.	11 10	0	165 14	0
						Ourry's Island ....	11 10	0	165 19	0
						Egmont Isle, ...				
						C. Byron, N. E. ...	10 40	0	166 49	0
						Lord Howe's Island.	11 20	0	164 43	0
						<i>New Hebrides.</i>				
						Cape Cumberland ..	14 39	30	166 47	0
						Cape Queros ....	14 50	0	167 20	0
						Lepet's Island, N. E.	15 16	45	168 10	45
						— South West ...	15 30	0	167 45	30
							16 30	0	167 38	30
						Maskeylyne's Islands	16 33	45	168 1	30
							16 32	30	167 59	30
							16 33	0	167 59	15
						Mallicolo, S. Cape	16 38	0	167 42	30
						— S. W. Cape ...	16 31	0	167 36	30
						Cape Sandwich ...	16 28	0	167 59	0
						Sandwich Harbour..	16 25	20	167 53	0
						Cape Lisburne ...	15 40	45	166 57	0
						St. Bartholomew I.	15 42	0	167 17	30
						Aurora, North end	14 52	0	163 13	0
						— South end ....	15 24	0	163 20	45
						Table Island ....	15 38	0	167 7	0
						Whitfuntide I. N. end	15 28	30	163 21	30
						— South end ...	16 0 25		163 19	0
						Ambrym I. N. E. end	16 4	0	168 21	25
						— West end ...	16 15	0	168 3	30
						Pasom ....	16 30	0	168 28	45
						Apee, S. end ...	16 53	30	168 37	0
						— N. W. end ...	16 39	0	168 18	0
						Sheppard's	16 56	0	168 41	25
						Island } to	17 3 30		168 43	30
						Three Hill Island ..	17 4	0	168 35	0
						Reef off W. end...	17 8	30	168 28	30
						One Hill Island ...	17 7	30	168 36	0
						Two Hill Island ...	17 13	0	168 35	25
						Monument	17 14	25	168 38	25
						Hinchinbroke I. ...	17 25	0	168 38	0
						Montague Island ...	17 26	0	163 31	30

<i>Islands and Rocks, &amp;c. in the Pacific Ocean.</i>				
Sledge Island .....	64 30	0N.	166 8	0E.
Clerk's Island ....	61 15	0	169 40	0W
Andero's Island ...	60 17	0	162 31	0
Gore's I. C. Upright	60 22	0	172 26	0
Key's I. S. W. end	59 48	0	143 8	30
Round Island ....	58 56	30	153 30	0
S. Hermogenes Ill.	58 15	0	152 13	0
Trinity Island ...	56 35	0	154 53	0
Foggy Island ....	56 12	0	157 19	30
Oonemak Island....	54 30	30	167 31	0
Cooper's I. S. Pt.	54 24	0	169 0	0
Oonalaska ....	53 54	45	166 26	0
Sulphur Island ...	24 48	0	141 20	0
North Island ...	25 14	0	141 14	0
South Island ...	24 22	30	141 24	0
Tinian ....	14 58	0	145 5	0
St. Andrew's Island.	5 18	0	133 40	0
Dangerous Shoal ..	2 53	0	136 10	0
Freewill, or St. David's Islands....	0 50	0	137 51	0
Pelew Islands ....	7 19	0	134 40	0
Piscadores, N. end	11 20	0	165 44	0
— South end ....	11 0	0	166 45	0
Oeyhee, N. Point...	20 17	0	155 59	0
— South Point ...	18 54	30	155 48	0
— East Point ...	19 33	0	154 52	0
Mowee, E. Point...	20 50	30	155 55	0
— South Point ...	20 34	30	156 12	30
— West Point ...	20 53	30	156 38	30
Kerajegoa ....	19 28	0	156 2 15	
Tahowroa ....	20 38	0	156 36	0
Moozokinnee ...	20 39	0	156 29	30
Rannai, S. Point ...	20 46	30	156 55	30
Morotai, W. Point	21 10	0	157 17	0
Woodhoo ....	21 42	30	158 1 30	
Tahoora ....	21 42	30	160 24	30
Oreehowa ....	22 3	0	160 6	30
Oimea Road ....	21 57	0	159 39	30
Onecheow ....	21 49	30	160 13	30
Whyteie Bay ...	17 30	20	157 50	23
Owhyee, Whymea Road	21 57	30	159 41	45
Christmas, or Noel I.	1 57	45	157 35	0
Sucona I. Middle...	18 48	0	110 10	0
Cape Falso ....	8 40	0S.	136 30	0E.
East Point ....	6 20	0	148 0	0
Louisiade Isles, E. Pt.	10 35	0	154 0	0



TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.
	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	
Sandwich { From 17 29 0 S	17	29	0	Port Refuge ..	18 18 30 S.	173	56	0 W
Island } to 17 53 0	17	53	0	Savage Island ...	19 2 15	169	30	30
Traitor's Head ...	18 43 30	169	20	30	Agyouu ...	19 39 15	174	43 0
Small Island off ...	18 41 0	169	26	0	Hapae, North Point	19 41 0	174	37 20
Inamer ...	19 16 0	169	46	0	Mattafoa ...	19 44 30	174	47 0
Tanno Island { From 19 16 30	19	16	30	Turtle Island ...	19 48 45	177	57	0
to 19 38 30	19	38	30	Annamooka ...	20 15 2	174	51	55
Port Resolution ..	19 32 24	169	43	0	Tongataboo, Rander-			
Inanama ...	19 31 0	170	21	0	main Road ....	21 4 15	174	56 24
Enatum ...	20 10 0	170	4	0	Annamoke Ette ...	20 17 45	174	32 30
<i>New Caledonia.</i>				Commango Ette ...	20 18 20	174	28	0
Balleabea Island ...	20 7 0	164	22	0	Commango ...	20 19 20	174	26 0
Pudyoua Obf. ...	20 18 10	164	41 12		Tonamai ...	20 28 0	174	31 30
Cape Colnet ...	20 30 0	164	56	0	Tellefageo ...	20 31 15	174	29 15
C. Coronation ...	22 5 0	167	8	0	Morotoi ...	21 9 0	156	44 0
Queen Charlotte's					Eaooe ...	21 20 30	174	34 0
Foreland ...	22 15 0	167	12	4	Pylftart's Island ...	22 23 30	174	48 0
Isle of Pines ...	22 38 0	167	38	0	Oheteroa ...	22 27 0	150	47 0
Botany I. anch. off. ...	22 26 40	167	16 45		Toobovai ...	23 25 0	129	40 30
Norfolk Island ...	29 1 45	168	10	0	Palmerton Island ..	18 0 1	162	57 0
<i>New Zealand.</i>				Whylotack ...	18 51 40	159	39	45
Three Kings ...	34 12 0	172	12	0	Harvey's Island ...	19 16 0	158	48 0
Cape Maria ...	34 30 0	172	42	0	Owhyhe ...	19 28 12	156	26 0
North Cape ...	34 27 0	173	5 0		Wateoo Island ...	20 1 30	158	14 30
Mount Camel ...	34 51 0	173	10 0		Mangea Island ...	21 56 45	185	3 0
Cape Brent ...	35 10 30	174	40	0	<i>Society Islands.</i>			
Cape Colville ...	36 26 0	175	33 0		Scilly Island ...	16 28 0	156	22 0
Mercury Bay ...	36 47 0	175	56 0		Ohamaneno ...	16 45 32	151	39 40
Cape Runaway ...	37 32 0	178	12 0		Howe's I. ...	16 46 30	154	6 40
East Cape ...	37 42 30	179	0 0		Marua Island ...	16 25 40	152	32 40
Mount Edgencumbe ...	37 59 0	166	53 0		Bolabola Island ...	16 32 30	151	51 53
Tolaga Bay ...	38 22 24	179	13 0		Ulietea ...	16 32 30	152	57 0
Poverty Bay ...	38 42 0	178	24 0		Huaheine ...	16 43 0	150	52 0
Albatross Point ...	38 4 0	175	18 0		Owharre Harbour ...	16 44 45	151	9 40
Cape Table ...	39 7 0	178	24 0		Lord Howe's I. ...	16 46 0	155	25 0
Mount Edgencumb ...	39 16 0	174	45 0		D. of York I. ...	17 28 0	151	14 0
Table Head ...	39 17 0	177	59 37		Emio ...	17 30 0	149	54 0
Shambles ...	39 20 0	178	20 45		Otaheite, Obf. ...	19 29 15	149	32 30
Portland ...	39 25 0	178	12 0		Point Venus ...	17 29 20	149	36 45
Cape Kidnappers ...	39 43 0	177	36 0		Oaitopeha Bay ...	17 46 30	149	14 24
Cape Turnagain ...	40 34 0	177	5 0		Osnaburg ...	17 48 0	148	10 0
C. Stephens (I. off) ...	40 37 0	174	54 0		Palliser Island ...	15 38 15	146	30 15
Banks's Island ...	43 32 0	173	30 0		Chain Island ...	17 25 0	145	38 53
Cape Saunders ...	45 44 0	167	48 0		Oheteroa ...	22 36 36	150	48 45
South Cape ...	47 19 0	167	48 0		Toobovai ...	23 25 0	149	20 30
Knight's Island ...	48 15 0	166	44 0		Taookaa Island ...	14 30 30	145	9 38
Golander's Island ...	46 31 0	167	11 0		Adventure Island ..	17 6 20	144	17 45
West Cape ...	45 54 0	166	43 0		Furneaux Island ...	17 11 0	143	6 40
Duffy Bay ...	45 47 30	166	18 9		Resolution Island ..	17 23 15	141	45 0
Cape Farewell ...	40 33 0	174	0 0		Bird Island ...	17 48 0	143	35 0
Q. Charlotte's Ent. ...	41 0 0	175	15 0		Groups, S. E. off. ...	18 12 0	142	42 0
Sound ...	41 6 0	174	18 30		Bow Island, E. end.	18 23 0	141	12 0
Cape Campbell ...	41 44 0	176	15 0		Prince Henry's I. ...	19 0 0	141	6 0
Cape Palliser ...	41 34 0	176	7 0		Cumberland Island ..	19 18 0	143	36 0
Point Rodney ...	36 15 0	175	7 0		Gloucester Island ..	19 11 0	140	4 0
Two Sisters ...	43 41 0	177	11 0		Q. Charlotte's I. ...	19 18 0	138	4 0
Skirmish Bay ...	43 49 0	176	35 0		Egmont Island ...	19 20 0	138	30 0
Cape Young ...	43 48 0	176	58 0 W		Whitfunday Island..	19 26 0	137	56 0
<i>Friendly Isles.</i>				Lagoon Island ...	18 47 0	139	28 0	
D. of York's I. ...	8 29 0	172	22 0		Thrum Cap ...	18 35 0	139	48 0
Wallis's Island ...	13 18 0	178	30 0		Osnaburg Island ...	17 51 0	147	30 0
Keppel's Island ...	15 53 0	176	18 0		Blight Lagoon I. ...	21 38 0	140	37 0
Boscawen's Island ..	15 50 0	176	15 0		Pitcairn's Island ...	25 2 0	133	30 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Opore .....	27	36	0S.	144	1	32W	Point Blaquiere ....	56	39	0N.	132	20	0W
Hood's Island ....	9	26	0	138	52	0	Point Stanhope ....	56	2	0	132	22	0
Ohevahea ....	9	40	36	139	1	22	Point Highfield .....	56	34	0	132	12	0
Ohitahoo Harbour ..	9	55	30	139	8	40	Point Le Mefurier ..	55	46	0	132	2	0
Onateaya ....	9	58	0	138	51	0	Point Warde ....	56	9	0	131	49	43
Magdalena ....	10	25	30	138	49	0	Cape Camaano ....	55	29	0	131	43	0
Easter Island .....	27	8	30	109	51	45	Point Stewart ....	55	38	15	131	36	0
Felix and Amb .....	27	38	0	79	45	0	Point Higgins ....	55	27	30	131	35	0
Maffafuero ....	33	15	0	80	36	0	Escape Point .....	55	37	0	131	30	0
Juan Fernandez ...	34	20	0	78	55	0	Point Lees ....	55	54	0	131	14	0
<i>West Coast of America, from Icy Cape to Cape Horn.</i>							C. Northumberland ..	54	51	30	131	4	30
Icy Cape ....	70	29	0N.	161	42	30W	Fogg Point ....	54	54	30	130	49	0
Cape Lisburn ....	69	5	0	165	22	30	Point Nelson ....	55	15	0	130	42	30
Cape Mulgrave ....	67	45	30	165	12	30	Cape Fox ....	54	45	30	130	38	0
Cape P. of Wales ....	65	45	30	168	17	0	Cape Ibbetson ....	54	4	0	130	30	0
Norton Sound ....	64	30	0	162	47	30	Point Hunt ....	54	10	30	130	12	0
Cape Darby ....	64	21	0	163	0	0	Point Maskelyne ..	54	42	30	130	15	0
Cape Stephens ....	63	33	30	162	16	30	Point Ramsden ....	54	59	0	129	57	0
Shoalness ....	57	37	15	162	18	15	Point Lambers ....	54	10	30	129	53	30
Cape Newnham ....	58	41	30	162	19	30	Banks's Island ....	53	26	30	129	41	0
Brifol River ....	58	27	0	158	7	30	— N. Point .....	53	39	30	130	13	0
Cape Grenville ....	57	31	0	152	37	30	Salmon Cove, Obf. In.	55	15	34	129	43	30
Cape Elizabeth ....	59	11	0	152	12	0	Fisher's Cove .....	53	18	30	129	7	0
Christwell's Isles ..	59	31	0	148	50	0	Point Cumming ....	53	18	30	129	2	0
Mount St. Elias ...	60	24	30	141	0	0	Point Ashton ....	53	50	0	128	51	30
Cook's Inlet, N. end ..	61	29	0	148	43	0	Point Stanforth ....	53	34	0	128	43	0
Point Pigotefs ....	60	47	30	147	43	30	Cape Swain ....	52	13	0	128	20	0
Point Pakenham ....	60	59	30	147	31	0	Carter's Bay ....	52	48	0	128	18	0
Point Countefs ....	60	13	0	147	29	30	Point Raphoe ....	52	43	30	127	5	0
Point Culrofo ....	60	45	0	147	28	0	Point Edward ....	52	25	30	127	22	30
Point Nowell ....	60	27	0	147	17	30	Point Menzies ....	52	18	30	127	5	0
Point Pelew ....	60	51	0	147	3	0	Cape St. James ....	51	58	0	130	53	30
Point Freemantle ...	60	57	0	146	26	0	Point Walker ....	51	56	30	127	51	0
Cape Hinchinbrook ..	60	16	30	146	4	0	Calvert's I. ....	51	27	0	127	55	0
Point Riou .....	59	47	0	140	43	0	Smith's Inlet (entr.)	51	18	0	127	48	30
Knight's Island ....	59	44	0	139	9	0	Cape Caution ....	51	12	0	127	51	0
Point Latouch ....	59	51	0	139	15	30	Q. Charlotte's Sound	51	4	0	127	52	0
Cape Fairweather ...	58	50	30	137	40	0	Deep Sea Bluff ....	50	52	0	127	31	0
Cape Crofs ....	57	58	30	136	4	30	Point Boyle ....	50	51	0	127	8	0
Point Dundas ....	58	21	0	135	59	0	Cape Scott ....	50	48	0	125	20	0
Point Adolphus ....	58	16	0	134	53	0	Woody Point ....	50	6	0	127	43	0
Point St. Mary's ...	58	43	30	134	53	0	Broughton Arch....	50	35	0	126	41	0
Point Conyverden ...	58	12	0	134	53	0	Point Duff ....	50	48	0	126	50	0
Point Retreat ....	58	24	0	134	48	0	Mount Stephens ...	51	1	0	126	40	0
Point Parker ....	57	37	0	134	31	0	Nootka Sound ....	49	34	20	126	28	30
Point Sullivan ....	56	38	0	134	8	30	Point of Breakers ..	49	25	0	126	28	0
Point Ellis ....	56	30	0	134	4	0	Point Chatham ....	50	19	30	125	15	0
Point Malmesbury ..	56	17	30	134	2	0	Point Mudge ....	50	0	0	124	51	0
Point Salisbury ....	58	0	0	133	57	0	Point Sarah ....	50	4	30	124	34	30
Point Macartney ...	57	1	30	133	48	0	Point Marthal .....	49	45	0	122	12	30
Point Styleman ....	57	53	0	133	38	0	Savery's I. ....	49	57	30	124	5	30
Point Windham ....	57	31	0	133	24	0	Defructio I. ....	47	37	0	124	11	0
Cape Fanshaw ....	57	11	0	133	15	30	Scotch Firpoint ....	49	42	0	123	43	0
Point Hood ....	56	44	0	132	49	0	Point Upwood ....	49	28	30	123	36	0
Point St. Alban's ...	56	7	0	132	42	0	Point Gower ....	49	23	0	123	9	0
Point Macnamara ...	56	21	30	132	46	30	Point Grey ....	49	19	0	122	54	0
							Anvil I. ....	49	30	0	122	57	0
							Point Roberts ....	48	57	0	122	40	0
							Point Partridge ....	48	16	0	122	29	0
							Point Wilfon ...	48	10	0	122	29	0
							Birch Bay ....	48	53	30	122	27	0
							Strawberry Bay ...	48	36	30	122	26	0
							Port Discovery ....	48	7	0	122	39	20

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Lon.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Penn's Cove ...	48	17	0N.	122	22	0W	Chiloe, N. part ...	41	45	0S.	73	5	0W
Oak Cove ...	47	53	0	122	24	0	— South part ...	43	50	0	73	5	0
Possession Sound ...	47	53	0	122	13	0	Cape Descada ...	53	4	25	74	18	0
Point Grenville ...	47	22	0	124	1	30	Cape Noir ...	54	32	30	72	3	15
Admiralty Inlet ...	47	3	0	122	42	0	Cape Horn ...	55	59	0	67	26	0
Cape Disappointment	46	19	0	123	51	0							
Point Brown ...	47	0	0	123	53	0							
Colombia River ...	46	19	0	123	53	0							
Mount St. Helens ...	46	9	0	121	6	0							
Restoration Point ...	47	30	0	122	14	0							
Cape Lookout ...	45	32	0	123	49	0							
C. Foulweather ...	44	49	0	123	56	0							
Cape Perpetua ...	44	12	0	123	55	0							
Cape Gregory ...	43	23	0	124	10	0							
Cape Blanco ...	43	6	0	124	18	0							
Cape Mendocino ...	40	10	0	124	27	0							
Point D'Arena ...	38	56	0	123	18	0							
Port Bodega ...	38	21	0	122	39	0							
Point de Los Reyes ...	38	0	0	122	36	0							
Port St. Francisco ...	37	48	30	122	7	3							
Monterey ...	36	36	20	121	34	15							
Point Sal ...	34	57	7	120	16	30							
Port St. Diego ...	34	42	30	116	53	0							
Point Conception ...	34	9	0	118	51	0							
Point Fermin ...	33	42	30	117	57	0							
Guadalupe, S. Point	28	54	0	118	22	0							
Cape St. Lucas ...	22	52	0	109	44	0							
Cape Corrientes ...	20	22	0	105	20	15							
Acapulco ...	17	0	0	99	59	30							
Point Remedios ...	13	29	0	89	41	0							
Realejo ...	12	29	0	87	3	0							
Point St. Catherine	10	29	0	85	41	0							
Cape Blanco ...	9	30	0	84	40	0							
Point Burcia ...	8	2	0	82	55	0							
Quibo I. S. E. Point	7	21	0	81	36	0							
Cape Mariato ...	7	13	0	80	42	0							
Point Mala ...	7	24	0	79	56	0							
Panama ...	9	0	0	79	27	0							
Cape Corentes ...	5	35	0	77	20	0							
Point Chirambiza ...	4	12	0	77	20	0							
Island Malpelo ...	3	56	0	80	7	0							
Island Gorgona ...	2	50	0	78	15	0							
Point Guicama ...	2	26	0	78	30	0							
Point Mangles ...	1	36	0	78	55	0							
Emerald River ...	0	57	0	79	30	0							
Point Galera ...	0	48	0	79	54	0							
Quito ...	0	13	27S.	78	10	15							
Cape Passado ...	0	10	0	80	0	0							
Cape de Lorenzo ...	1	2	0	80	59	45							
Guayaquil ...	2	11	18	79	20	52							
Paiza ...	5	12	0	80	35	0							
Truxillo ...	8	0	0	78	35	0							
Callao ...	12	2	0	76	53	0							
Lima ...	12	1	56	76	54	0							
Ylo ...	17	36	15	71	13	0							
Arica ...	18	26	40	70	11	0							
Copeapo ...	27	10	0	71	0	0							
Conquimbo ...	29	54	33	71	15	45							
Valparaiso ...	33	1	30	71	31	8							
Conception ...	36	42	54	73	6	18							
Mocha Island ...	38	22	30	74	37	0							
Valdivia ...	39	51	0	73	26	30							

<i>The East Coast of America, from Cape Horn to Cape Florida, with the Islands and Shoals adjacent.</i>													
Cape Horn .....	55	53	0S.	68	13	0W							
Staten Island,													
— Cape St. John ..	54	47	10	63	47	0							
Le Maire's Straits,													
— C. Good Success	55	1	0	65	27	0							
Str. of Magellan,													
Point Porpays ...	53	8	0										
Point Possession ...	52	30	0	69	50	0							
Cape Virgin Mary ..	52	24	0	69	6	0							
Sta. Cruz, Harbour ..	50	17	0	68	28	0							
Port St. Julian ...	49	10	0	68	44	0							
Port Desire ...	47	56	0	66	24	0							
Cape Blanco ...	47	20	0	64	42	0							
Port St. Antonio ...	40	51	0	64	40	0							
Cape Corrientes ...	38	0	0	57	16	0							
River Plate,													
— Cape St. Antonio	36	23	0	56	45	0							
— Buenos Ayres	34	36	45	58	23	30							
— Montevideo ...	34	54	48	56	13	15							
St. Catherine's I. ...	27	21	0	48	46	0							
St. Sebastian ...	23	50	0	45	16	0							
Rio Janeiro ...	23	0	0	43	6	0							
Cape Frio ...	23	0	0	42	10	0							
Cape St. Thomas ...	21	42	0	41	6	0							
Espiritu Santo ...	20	12	0	40	28	0							
Abrolhos Shoals ...	18	0	0	39	28	0							
Porto Seguro ...	16	45	0	40	27	0							
B. Todas Santos ...	12	58	0	39	58	0							
R. St. Francisco ...	10	54	0	37	6	0							
Cape St. Augustine	8	34	0	35	4	0							
Pernambuco ...	6	48	0	35	16	0							
Cape St. Roque ...	7	12	0	35	46	0							
Cape Baxas ...	3	2	0	41	59	0							
St. Louis de Maran-													
ham ...	2	27	0	45	38	0							
River Para, entr. ..	0	30	0	48	24	0							
River Amazon, entr.	0	32	0	50	46	0							
Cape North ...	1	50	0N.	50	15	0							
Cayenne ...	4	56	0	52	10	0							
River Surinam, ent.	5	57	40	55	15	0							
River Berbice, entr.	6	21	10	57	7	0							
River Demerara, ent.	6	44	0	58	3	0							
River Effequibo, ent.	6	55	50	58	15	0							
River Oronoco, entr.	8	28	0	60	5	0							
Cape Tres Puntas ...	10	48	30	62	45	0							
Testigos Isle ...	11	24	0	63	12	0							
Margarita I. E. Point	11	0	0	63	52	0							
— W. Point ...	11	0	0	64	30	0							

**TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.**

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Bianca I. North End	11 52 0 N.	64 41 0 W	Las Arcas . . . .	20 10 0 N.	92 5 0 W
Tortuga, East end . .	10 55 30	65 12 0	Campêche . . . .	20 2 10	90 25 0
— West Point . . . .	10 57 0	65 25 0	Vera Cruz . . . .	19 5 0	96 0 0
Cuagua . . . .	10 50 0	64 16 0	Cape Roxo . . . .	21 44 0	97 10 0
Cumana . . . .	10 27 0	64 15 0	Marine Bar . . . .	23 42 0	97 23 0
Barcelona . . . .	10 8 0	64 46 30	Boca Chica . . . .	25 21 45	97 4 0
Peritu . . . .	10 4 0	65 16 0	Mouth of Rio Brava	25 53 0	97 3 0
Cape Codera . . . .	10 30 0	66 6 0	Horse Channel . . .	28 9 0	97 10 0
Guayra . . . .	10 37 30	66 58 0	Point Culebaş . . .	29 9 0	96 52 0
Port Cabello . . . .	10 29 30	68 4 30	Ent. of the River Mis-		
Point Tucacas . . . .	10 54 0	68 19 0	sissippi. . . .	29 1 0	89 10 0
Cape St. Roman . . . .	12 11 0	70 6 0	New Orleans . . . .	29 54 30	90 9 0
Orchilla I. E. Point . .	11 51 0	66 2 0	St. Blas Cape . . .	29 36 0	85 32 0
— West ditto . . . .	11 52 0	66 10 0	Egmont I. Entr. of		
Rocca, East Point . . .	11 59 30	66 36 0	Spiritu Santo Bay .	27 37 0	82 43 0
Grande Key, E. Pt. . . .	11 49 0	66 34 0	Boca Grande, Entr.		
Salt Key, East end . . .	11 48 0	66 51 0	of Carlos Harbour .	26 40 0	82 13 0
I. des Aves . . . .	12 0 0	67 30 0	Cape Roman . . . .	26 1 0	81 50 0
Buen Aire, N. Pt. . . .	12 20 0	68 25 30	— Dry Tortugas Sh.		
Point de Lacre . . . .	11 55 30	68 18 0	— S.W. Point . . . .	24 30 0	82 55 0
Curacao, . . . .			Looe Key . . . .	24 29 0	81 32 0
Savenet's Bay . . . .	12 18 0	69 12 0	Cayo Largo . . . .	24 50 0	80 37 0
St. Crux, Bay . . . .	12 12 0	69 7 30	C. Florida . . . .	25 42 0	80 12 30
Amsterdam Harbour . .	12 8 0	69 0 0	New Inlet . . . .	26 22 0	80 9 0
Orua Isle, E. end . . .	12 24 0	69 59 0	Granville Inlet . . .	26 45 20	80 6 0
— N.W. end . . . .	12 38 30	70 9 0	Hillsborough I. S.Pt.	27 16 10	80 15 0
The Monks Mid. . . .	12 27 0	70 54 0	C. Canavaral . . . .	28 18 0	80 30 0
Cape Chivacoa . . . .	12 16 0	71 18 0	Shoal off ditto, S.E.Pt.	28 13 0	80 14 0
Cape de la Vela . . . .	12 10 0	72 14 0	— N. E. Point . . . .	28 24 0	80 12 0
Needle Point . . . .	11 20 0	74 10 30	St. Auguffin . . . .	28 49 0	81 35 0
Carthagena . . . .	10 25 19	75 27 0	St. John's River, ent.	30 20 0	81 50 0
Inland Puerto . . . .	9 21 0	76 12 0	Talbot Island, S. end	30 28 0	81 57 0
Pta. de S. Blas . . . .	9 35 0	78 44 0	Sunken Rocks, off		
Puerto Bello . . . .	9 33 0	79 33 0	ditto . . . .	30 22 15	81 27 0
Port of Cartago . . . .	9 19 30	80 0 0			
Sandy Point . . . .	10 39 0	82 35 0			
St. John's Harbour . . .	10 41 0	83 10 0			
Corn I. N. end . . . .	11 39 0	82 14 0			
St. Andrew's Id. N.					
Key . . . .	12 37 0	80 48 0			
Cape Gracias a Dios . .	15 0 0	82 46 0	I. Barbadoes, S. Pt.	13 1 30 N.	59 42 0 W
Cape Camaron . . . .	16 1 0	85 7 0	— Bridge T. . . .	13 6 25	59 49 0
Cape Honduras . . . .	16 2 0	85 54 0	— Lambert's (or N.)		
Cape Three Points . . .	15 22 0	88 39 0	Point . . . .	13 17 0	59 49 0
Bonacca Island, . . . .			Island Tobago,		
— South West Point . .	16 26 30	85 54 0	— N. E. part . . . .	11 21 0	60 20 0
Rattan I. Port Royal			— Melville's Rocks .	11 15 0	60 30 0
Harbour . . . .	16 22 20	86 27 0	— Scarborough . . .	11 0 0	60 43 0
Utile, East end . . . .	16 7 30	87 4 0	— Brown's Point . .	10 59 0	60 54 0
Glover's Reef, North			Island of Trinidad,		
end . . . .	16 43 0	87 37 0	— Galera Point . . .	10 51 0	60 56 0
Bokell Key . . . .	16 56 0	87 47 0	— Galgara Point . . .	10 9 0	61 0 0
Vicofia, E. Point . . .	19 0 0	84 38 0	— Soldier's Island . .	10 3 30	62 5 0
Mitteriofa, N. Point . .	19 41 0	84 20 0	— Jaque Point . . . .	10 2 20	61 58 0
Confumel I. N. Pt. . . .	20 8 0	86 34 0	— Ape's Island . . . .	10 42 0	61 47 0
Loggerhead Key, N.			I. Grenada,		
Point . . . .	21 37 45	86 51 0	— St. George . . . .	12 1 0	61 55 0
Catouch Cape . . . .	21 26 10	86 55 0	— Salin's S. W. Pt. .	11 59 0	61 57 0
Alacran . . . .	22 25 0	89 27 0	— LeGrand Marquis .	12 7 5	61 42 0
Bermeg I. Mid. . . .	22 34 0	91 20 0	— Goave . . . .	12 12 0	61 54 0
Sandy Islands . . . .	22 7 0	91 25 0	Grenada Bk. with only		
New Bank . . . .	21 50 0	91 48 0	3 Fathom about the		
Triangles, N.moff.	22 58 30	92 47 0	Middle of it . . . .	11 55 0	62 21 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Grenadines,			St. Bartholomew,		
Isle Levora	12 17 30N.	61 42 0W	— East Point	17 54 0N.	62 46 0W
Isle Ronde	12 21 0	61 41 0	St. Martin, S. Point	18 0 0	63 4 0
Carriacou	12 28 30	61 31 0	— North Point	18 8 30	63 2 0
Isle Martinico	12 31 0	61 28 0	Anguilla, N. E. Point	18 18 0	63 0 0
Union	12 36 0	61 32 0	— Prickly Pear	18 20 0	63 13 0
Sail Rock	12 40 20	61 27 0	Santa Cruz,		
Maycro	12 40 0	61 28 0	— East Point	17 45 0	64 30 0
Canouan	12 42 30	61 27 0	— S.W. Point	17 38 30	64 49 30
Moufiques	12 51 10	61 18 0	Virgin Islands,		
Ballefo	12 55 0	61 16 0	— Anegada, W. Pt.	18 46 0	64 21 0
Ballewya	12 58 15	61 15 0	— Horic Shoe, with		
Bequia	13 0 0	61 24 0	only from 2 to 6		
Young's Island	13 7 0	61 21 0	Feet off ditto, S. E.		
I. St. Vincent,			Point	18 33 0	64 6 0
— Kingtown, N. P.	13 9 0	61 23 0	Virgin Gordo, E. end	18 31 0	64 13 0
— Chateau Belair, S. P.	13 17 0	61 22 0	Tortola, W. end	18 25 30	64 40 0
— Spanish Point	13 21 15	61 19 0	St. John's, S. Pt.	18 20 0	64 39 0
— Point Colony	13 12 0	61 16 0	Bird's Key	18 15 0	64 47 0
— Rabihi	13 9 0	61 18 0	St. Thomas, E. Pt.	18 18 0	64 46 0
Isle St. Lucia,			Bequa, or Crab Island,		
Cape Grofe Le Cap.	13 56 0	61 6 0	— East Point	18 9 30	65 12 0
Cape Sable	13 42 0	61 5 0	Porto Rico,		
Moulacique Point	13 33 15	61 10 0	— Cape St. Juan, N.		
Pitton Point	13 37 0	61 18 0	E. Point	18 23 0	65 33 0
Martinico,			— Cape Mala Pasqua	17 58 0	65 43 0
— *Fort Royal	14 37 10	61 9 0	Los Morrillos	17 58 0	67 7 0
— St. Pierre	14 45 50	61 18 0	Point Bruquen	18 30 20	67 4 0
— Pearl Rock, W. Pt.	14 51 0	61 24 0	Mona Island, E. Pt.	18 3 45	67 44 0
— Point Caravella	14 45 0	60 59 0	St. Domingo,		
— Point Salines, S.E. P.	14 26 0	60 52 0	Saona, East Point	18 12 30	68 28 0
— Diamond Rock	14 30 0	61 13 0	Alto Vela	17 26 30	71 19 0
Dominica,			Abacou Point	18 2 18	73 44 0
— *Scott's Head	15 14 30	61 31 0	Cape Tiberon	18 20 0	74 29 0
— Roseau	15 18 45	61 32 0	Cape Denamaria	18 36 0	74 25 0
— Prince Rupert's Bay	15 32 0	61 38 0	Port au Prince	18 31 5	72 18 0
— Point Jaquet	15 36 0	61 37 0	C. St. Nicholas Mole	19 50 0	73 21 0
— Mulatto Point	15 18 20	61 27 0	Point Isabella	19 58 45	71 10 0
Marygalante,			Old Cape Francois	19 39 0	69 51 0
— Town	15 54 30	61 30 0	Cape Cabron	19 22 30	69 11 0
— Sunken Rocks off			Cape Raphael	19 1 30	68 51 0
ditto, S. E. Pt.	15 51 0		Cape Enganio, or False		
Guadeloupe,			Cape	18 33 0	68 18 0
— S. Point	15 57 0	61 40 0	St. Domingo Town	18 26 30	69 48 0
— N. Point	16 22 0	61 45 0	Tortuga, E. Point	20 1 30	72 32 0
— Grand Terre, S.E.P.	16 13 0	61 8 0			
North Cape	16 29 30	61 26 30			
Defada, N. E. Pt.	16 21 0	61 2 0			
— S. W. Point	16 13 0	61 5 0			
— Saints Islands	15 53 0	61 37 0			
Monterrat,					
— North East Point	16 47 50	62 9 0			
— Redone	16 56 0	62 20 0			
Antigua, E. Point	17 6 0	61 40 0			
— English Harbour	17 2 0	61 46 0			
Barbuda, North Pt.	17 43 0	61 50 0			
St. Christopher, S. E.					
Point	17 12 0	62 36 0			
— Basse Terre	17 18 0	62 40 0			
— Nevis Town	17 7 0	62 35 0			
— Saint Eustatius,					
Town	17 30 30	63 0 0			
— Island Saba	17 39 30	63 12 0			

TABLE XXVII: OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Grand Turk Island, — N. E. end	21 32 0N	71 3 0W	Morant Keys, N. E. Point	17 26 0N	75 57 0W
Sand Key, Middle	21 10 30	71 10 0	— S. W. Point	17 22 0	76 0 0
Great Caycos Island, — South Point	21 32 15	71 26 0	Formigas Shoal, Mid.	18 31 30	75 45 0
Cape Comet	21 43 0	71 24 0	Portland Rock	17 11 0	77 12 0
Caycos Shoal, S.E. Pt.	20 58 20	71 31 0	Little Cayman I. S. Point	19 40 0	79 47 0
— S.W. Pt.	20 58 0	71 51 0	Great Cayman, E. Pt.	19 28 0	80 36 0
Little Caycos Island, North Point	21 41 0	72 26 0	— S. W. Point	19 27 0	81 3 0
Providence Caycos I. North End	21 49 0	72 19 0	Swan Island, Middle	17 24 0	83 35 0
Heneaga Id. N. E. Pt.	21 17 30	73 2 0	<i>Island of Cuba.</i>		
— S. E. do.	20 59 30	73 4 0	Cape Mayfi	20 13 0N	74 0 0W
— S. W. do.	20 52 0	73 39 0	Cumberland Harbour	19 53 10	75 12 0
— W. do.	21 7 0	73 37 0	Cuba	19 57 0	76 4 0
Little Heneaga Island, — East Point	21 28 0	72 56 0	Cape Cruz	19 48 30	77 38 0
Hogfies, Middle part	21 38 0	73 49 0	Isle of Pines, S.W. Pt.	21 19 0	82 54 0
Mayaguana Id. S. Pt.	22 15 25	72 47 0	Cape Corientes	21 42 15	84 23 0
— N. W. do.	22 27 20	73 6 0	Cape Antonio	21 55 0	84 55 0
— S. W. do.	22 22 0	73 8 0	Honda Bay	22 54 10	83 6 0
French Keys, Middle	22 38 0	73 30 0	Havannah	23 8 20	82 17 0
Atwood's Key, N. E. Pt.	23 10 30	73 32 0	Pan Matanzas	23 0 0	81 35 0
Cattle Island	22 6 30	74 16 0	<i>United States of America.</i>		
Crooked I. N.W. Pt.	22 47 30	74 13 30	Cumberland I. S. end	30 44 15N	81 58 0W
Mira Para, Vos Keys, Middle	22 5 0	74 28 0	Savannah River, ent.	32 3 0	81 0 0
Watland Island, S. end	23 55 0	74 34 0	Port Royal, ent.	32 12 0	80 44 0
Rum Key, Middle	23 33 30	74 56 0	Castletown Light	32 45 0	80 5 0
Little Island, S. end	23 49 30	75 16 0	Cape Roman	33 3 30	79 28 0
Key Verde	22 0 0	75 3 0	George Town	33 27 20	79 25 0
Yuma I. S. E. Point	22 50 40	74 45 0	Cape Fear	33 50 15	78 29 0
— North end	23 30 0	75 19 0	Frying-pan Shoal, off ditto	33 31 30	78 18 0
Gunahana I. S. Pt., — North Point	23 58 0	75 30 0	Cape Lookout	34 23 0	77 19 0
Powell's Point	24 37 30	75 47 0	Shoal off ditto	34 9 0	77 5 0
Egg Island	25 27 0	76 34 0	Cape Hatteras	35 8 0	76 2 0
New Providence, Naf- sau Town	25 4 0	77 37 0	Shoals off ditto	34 47 30	75 27 0
Andros I. N. Point	25 25 0	78 22 0	Cape Henry	36 57 0	76 10 0
— South Point	24 4 0	78 7 0	Cape Charles	37 12 0	76 2 0
Great Isaac I. N. Pt.	25 55 0	79 20 0	Chingoteak Island	38 0 0	75 20 0
Cat Keys	25 24 0	79 18 30	Thirteen Feet Bank off ditto	38 6 20	74 47 0
Hole in the Wall	25 58 0	77 35 0	Cape James	38 46 30	75 8 0
Little Baham Bank, N. W. Point	27 48 0	79 15 0	Cape May	39 0 0	74 58 0
Memory Rock	27 4 0	79 6 0	Philadelphia	39 56 30	75 17 0
Orange Keys, Mid.	24 33 30	79 9 0	Sandy Hook Lighth	40 26 30	74 6 0
Double-headed Shot Keys, W. Point	23 56 20	80 12 0	New York	40 41 45	74 8 0
Anguilla, S. E. Pt.	23 29 0	79 12 0	Montuk Point	40 5 0	72 6 0
<i>Island of Jamaica.</i>			Block Island	41 11 0	71 46 0
Morant Pt. S. E. end	17 58 0N	76 7 30W	Point Judith	41 23 0	71 38 30
Port Royal	17 57 0	76 53 0	Newport, Rhode I.	41 29 0	71 15 0
Portland Point	17 42 0	77 12 0	Gay Head	41 22 0	70 57 30
South Negril	18 15 0	78 35 0	Sandy Point Lighth.		
Montego Bay	18 32 0	78 7 0	Nantucket Island	41 21 0	70 4 0
Galina Point	18 30 0	76 57 0	Southern Breakers	40 43 30	70 9 0
Port Antonio	18 14 0	76 27 0	Cape Cod Lighthouse	42 5 0	76 18 0
			Boston Lighthouse	42 22 0	70 54 0
			Boston Town	42 19 0	71 5 0
			Marble Head	42 32 9	70 54 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M.			D.	M. S.	D. M.	
Salem .....	42	34	20N.	70 55W	Magdalen I. N.E. P. ..	47	41	0N	61 0W
Baker's Island Light ..	42	35	25	70 50	—— S.W. ditto ..	47	12	5	61 41
Cape Anne Lighth. ..	42	40	10	70 39	Entry I. ..	47	15	30	61 21
Thatcher's Island ..	42	48	30	70 51	Deadman's I. ..	47	15	20	61 53
Newberry Port Lights ..	43	5	15	70 45	I. of Antecosta, E. P. ..	49	8	35	61 39
Portsmouth Town ....	42	57	0	70 38	—— S.W. ditto ..	49	22	15	63 23
Isles of Shoals .....	43	6	0	70 32	—— West ditto ..	49	48	20	64 23
Boon Island .....	43	33	20	70 12	—— North ditto ..	49	53	10	64 0
Cape Elizabeth .....	43	39	0	70 12	I. de Bik, in the River				
Portland Lighthouse ..	43	5	0	69 13	St. Lawrence ..	48	32	15	67 55
Cush's Ledge, Mid. Reef .....	43	41	20	69 47	Mount Camille ..	48	37	20	67 20
Seguin Island .....	43	43	0	69 47	C. St. Ann ..	49	3	0	66 55
Kennebeck River, entrance .....	43	42	15	69 9	Magdalen River ..	49	13	15	65 18
Bantam Ledges .....	43	44	25	69 21	C. Rozier ..	48	47	10	64 1
Manheigin Island ...	43	50	0	69 1	C. Gafpe and Bay ..	48	41	20	63 58
Martinicus Island ...	43	52	0	68 11	Flat Point ..	48	34	0	63 58
Mount Defert Rock ...	44	30	0	67 9	I. Bonaventure ..	48	24	11	63 58
Grand Manan Island, West end .....	44	47	50	66 55	C. Despair ..	48	28	5	64 6
Wolves Islands .....	44	50	0	67 9	Miscou I. entrance of				
Island of Campo Belo, or West Passage, Passamaquoddy Bay .....	44	50	0	67 9	Chaleur Bay ..	48	0	20	64 21
Sante Croix River ....	45	0	0	67 6	P. Escuminac ..	47	1	45	64 42
<i>From the River St. Croix to Cape Canso in Nova Scotia.</i>					St. John's Isle, N. Cape ..	47	2	20	63 54
Moegone's Island, entr. of St. John's River ..	45	18	20N.	66 4W	—— West Point ..	46	34	15	64 16
C. Spencer ...	45	17	16	65 55	—— East ditto ..	46	27	0	61 53
C. Chignecto, entr. of					—— Bear Cape ..	46	0	10	62 18
Bafon of Mines ..	45	24	20	64 49	Hillborough Bay ..	46	6	12	63 0
Hauto I. ....	45	19	12	64 52	Cape St. George ...	45	51	15	61 49
Annapolis Royal ..	44	47	10	65 55	Gut of Canso, N. entr. ..	45	42	20	61 27
Breyer's Island ...	44	19	0	66 25	Jutta Corp I. ...	45	56	10	61 27
St. Mary's Cape ..	44	10	15	66 12	Port Hood ..	45	57	0	61 25
C. Forchu ...	43	52	20	66 9	C. North I. off C. Breton ..	47	1	5	60 15
Seal Isles ..	43	27	45	66 0	Port Dauphin ..	46	23	30	60 18
C. Sable ..	43	27	11	65 35	Spanish Bay ..	46	18	15	60 2
Port Roseway ..	43	40	15	65 17	Flint Island ..	46	11	35	59 38
Isle of Hope ..	43	53	10	64 44	Scatai I. ...	46	2	10	59 32
Port Jackson ..	44	13	0	64 27	C. Breton ..	45	57	40	59 44
Charlotte Bay ..	44	34	25	63 55	Louisburg ..	45	54	0	59 54
C. Sambro Lighthouse ..	44	30	15	63 32	C. Hinchinbroke ..	45	34	15	60 29
Halifax Harbour ..	44	36	10	63 28	Isle Madame ..	45	29	30	60 49
Port Stephens ..	45	0	45	61 58	Gut of Canso, S. entr. ..	46	28	30	60 51
Sandwich Bay ..	45	8	50	61 36	Chedabucto Bay ..	46	23	10	60 51
Torbay ..	45	12	20	61 16	<i>Newfoundland.</i>				
Port Howe ..	45	13	30	61 5	Limits of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, N. Point ..	50	15	20N.	50 0W
C. Canso ..	45	16	0	60 55	Ditto, South Point ..	41	0	0	52 0
Sable I. East Point ..	44	8	25	60 0	Outer, or False Bank ..	47	0	15	45 0
—— West ditto ..	44	4	15	60 35	Virgin Rocks ..	46	30	10	51 35
<i>The Gulf of St. Lawrence.</i>					Cape Race ..	46	42	30	52 49
St. Paul's Island ...	47	11	15N.	60 0W	Cape Ballard ..	46	49	20	52 42
Bird Islands ...	47	55	20	60 41	Cape Broyle ..	47	7	15	52 35
Brion I. ....	47	52	10	61 0	Bay of Bulls ..	47	21	16	52 29
					Cape Spear ..	47	30	20	52 20
					St. John's Harbour ..	47	32	20	52 25
					Cape St. Francis ..	47	54	15	52 30
					P. of Grates ..	48	22	0	52 35
					Trinity Bay ..	48	30	40	53 5
					Cape Bonavista ..	48	52	30	52 40
					Barrow Harbour ..	48	50	0	53 5
					Funk Island ..	50	1	15	52 17
					Cape Freels ..	49	34	10	53 0



TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D.	M.		D.	M. S.	D.	M.
Wadham Islands	49	54	5N.	53 30W	Mount Joli	50	5	0N.	61 35W
Gander Bay	49	40	16	54 15	Little Mecatina Island	50	28	15	59 32
Fogo Island	49	0	12	53 54	Great Mecatina Point	50	52	14	59 13
Twillingate Islands	50	3	20	54 40	Haba Bay	50	52	20	59 7
Bay of Notre Dame	50	0	0	55 35	Esquimaux Bay	51	28	10	57 50
Cape Sr. John	50	10	0	55 38	Grand Point	51	24	0	57 17
Horfe Islands	56	21	45	56 51	Forteau Bay	51	30	20	57 0
White Bay	50	15	15	56 25	Red Cliffs	51	33	40	56 50
Hooping Harbour	50	46	0	56 18	Black Bay	51	40	20	56 47
Green Island	50	47	20	55 35	Red Bay	51	44	5	61 25
Groais Island	50	55	5	55 45	York Point	51	57	10	55 57
Hare Bay	51	15	10	56 1	Cape Charles	54	13	12	55 30
St. Anthony's Cape	51	17	30	55 44	Great Bay of Esquimaux	54	20	0	57 35
Quirpon Harbour	51	40	20	55 39	Cape Harrison	54	54	15	56 50
Belleisle	51	55	15	55 30	St. Peter's Harbour	56	28	10	60 50
Cape Norman	51	40	5	56 2	Inchanted Cape	56	40	20	60 55
Bay St. Barbe	51	15	17	56 53	Saddle Islands	57	13	30	60 50
Point Ferolle	57	3	0	57 11	East Island	57	45	0	61 20
St. John's Island	50	50	20	57 23	Steel Point	58	7	10	61 50
Ingornachoix Bay	50	38	30	57 25	Cardinal's I.	58	50	40	63 0
Bay St. Paul	49	50	50	57 55	Falfe Black Head	59	20	20	69 19
Cape St. Gregory	49	22	15	58 17	Black Head	59	50	15	63 37
South Head	49	7	40	58 26	Button's Islands	60	47	50	65 21
Cape St. George	43	30	45	59 13	<i>Hudson's Bay.</i>				
Cod Roy Island	47	52	10	59 23	Button's Islands	60	47	5N.	65 21W
Cape Ray	47	37	0	59 15	Lowe's Savage Island	61	48	20	66 25
Great Barrifway	47	37	15	57 45	Terra Nieva	62	4	30	68 5
Burgeo Islands	47	35	0	57 37	Saddle Back Island	62	10	10	68 15
Runney Island	47	32	20	57 30	Great Bear Island	54	4	20	80 1
Penguin's Islands	47	24	15	57 15	Ice Cove	62	0	0	69 5
Fortune Bay	47	16	10	55 35	Baker's Dozen	57	0	5	
Burnet	47	15	35	56 1	Great Savage Island	62	25	25	70 5
Great Miquelon	46	55	15	56 21	North Bluff	62	26	15	71 15
Langley Island	46	42	20	56 20	God's Mercies	62	28	0	70 53
St. Peter's Island	46	36	10	56 11	Salisbury Island	63	30	45	76 55
Cape Chapeau Rouge	46	52	0	55 22	Nottingham, E. end	63	35	30	76 50
Bay of Placentia	47	0	10	54 35	Cape Charles, E. end	62	50	22	74 20
Cape St. Mary's	46	52	5	54 7	— West end	62	40	5	76 15
St. Mary's Bay	46	50	15	53 35	Cape Walsingham	62	40	10	78 5
Cape Pine	46	40	20	53 20	Cape Diggs	62	45	20	78 53
<i>From Quebec to Hudson's Bay.</i>					Mansfield, N. end	62	40	15	78 5
Quebec	46	55	11N.	69 53W	— South end	61	35	20	81 35
St. Paul's Bay	47	30	20	69 15	Sleeper's Island	60	10	40	81 35
Bay of Rocks	48	5	15	68 43	Great ditto	58	35	25	81 35
Laval Bay	48	55	30	68 50	Cape Pembroke	62	57	15	82 15
St. Nicholas's Bay	49	28	41	67 5	Large Swan's Nest	62	20	6	83 35
Trinity Bay	49	37	24	66 32	Cape Southampton	62	10	0	86 15
The Seven Island Bay	50	7	16	65 50	Churchill River	58	47	10	94 12
Grand Bay, St. John's	50	22	5	64 5	Charton Island	52	3	10	79 10
Mingan I.	50	16	10	63 20	Port Nelson's Shoals	57	35	15	92 35
Esquimaux Islands	50	12	30	63 5	Hay River	57	10	20	93 5



TABLE XXVIII,

## A GENERAL TIDE TABLE,

Shewing the Times of High Water at the Full and Change of the Moon, at the principal Places on the Coasts of EUROPE and AMERICA.

N. B. *r.* denotes the vertical rise of spring tides, and *ft.* feet.

	H. M.		H. M.
Aaron Island, France; <i>r.</i> 45 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Barnstaple Bar, England; <i>r.</i> 26 <i>ft.</i>	5 50
Abbeville, France .. ..	10 30	Bas (Isles of) British Channel; <i>r.</i> 27 <i>ft.</i>	3 45
Abb's Head, (St.) ( <i>offing</i> ), Scotland .. ..	4 30	Baudsey Cliff, England .. ..	10 30
Aberdeen, Scotland .. ..	12 45	Bayeux, France .. ..	8 15
Aberdovy, Wales; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	7 30	Bayonne, Spain .. ..	4 45
Abrevrck, France .. ..	4 30	Bayonne, France .. ..	3 30
Achill Head, Ireland .. ..	6 0	Beachy, on the Shore, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	9 45
Adventure Bay, North Holland .. ..	4 36	Beachy Head, ( <i>offing</i> ) England .. ..	11 0
Agnes Lighthouse, (St.) Scilly .. ..	3 45	Bear Island, Hudson's Bay .. ..	12 0
Aix, France .. ..	3 0	Beaumaris, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	10 15
Alban's Head, (St.) England .. ..	7 30	Bee's Head, (St.) England .. ..	11 0
Aldborough Bay, England; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	10 45	Belfast, Ireland .. ..	10 30
Alderney Island, British Channel; <i>r.</i> 28 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	6 0	Belle Isle, Bay of Biscay .. ..	3 0
Alemouth, Scotland .. ..	2 15	Bembridge Point, Isle of Wight .. ..	11 40
Alloa, Scotland .. ..	2 30	Bergen (N.) and thence to the Stadland, Norway .. ..	1 30
Altona, Germany .. ..	6 0	Bermudas I. Atlantic Ocean; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	7 0
Amazon's River, America .. ..	6 0	Berwick, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	2 15
Ambleteufe, France .. ..	11 0	Bic Island, Canada .. ..	2 0
Ameland I. German Ocean .. ..	10 30	Biddeford, England .. ..	6 0
Amelia Harbour, America .. ..	9 0	Bilboa, Spain; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	3 15
Almwh Port, Anglesea; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	10 30	Biscay, Coast of, Spain .. ..	3 45
Amsterdam, Holland; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	3 0	Blakeney, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	7 30
Angra Bay, Terceira, Azores; <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	11 45	Blanco Cape, Africa .. ..	9 45
Anholt Island, Denmark .. ..	12 0	Block Island, America; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	7 37
Ann Cape, America; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	11 30	Blythe, England; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	2 45
Annamoeke, Pacific Ocean .. ..	6 0	Boggy, or Bog Point, Devon, England .. ..	5 20
Anticosti, West end .. ..	3 30	Bojador, (Cape) Africa .. ..	12 0
Antwerp, Brabant .. ..	6 0	Bolt Head, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	5 55
Arbroath, Scotland .. ..	1 45	Bombay, India .. ..	11 15
Archangel, Russia .. ..	6 0	Borkum Isle, German Ocean .. ..	10 30
Archangel River (entrance of) White Sea .. ..	6 30	Boston, England .. ..	7 15
Arklow, Ireland .. ..	8 15	Boston, (Lighthouse) America; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	11 30
Arran Isle, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	11 15	Botany Bay, N. Holland .. ..	8 0
Arundel, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	9 20	Botany Island, N. Caledonia .. ..	10 30
Avranches, France .. ..	6 0	Boulogne, France .. ..	10 45
Ayre Point, Isle of Man .. ..	10 30	Bourdeaux Road, (entrance of) and thence to Uihant, France .. ..	3 45
Babelmandel (Straits of) Red Sea .. ..	12 0	Bray Head, Ireland .. ..	3 30
Balafore Road, India; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	10 30	Bree Bank, Flanders .. ..	3 30
Ballinskellig's Bay, Ireland .. ..	3 15	Bremen, Germany .. ..	6 0
Balley Cattle, Ireland .. ..	5 45	Brest Harbour, France .. ..	3 45
Baltimore, Ireland .. ..	3 45	Bride's Bay, (St.) Wales .. ..	6 0
Bantry Bay, Ireland .. ..	3 45	Bridgewater, England; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	6 45
Bardsey Isle, Wales .. ..	8 15		
Barfleur, (Cape) France .. ..	7 30		
Barmouth, Wales; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i> .. ..	7 45		

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Bridlington or Burlington, Eng- land; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 30	Chester Bar, England; <i>r.</i> 26 <i>ft.</i>	10 30
Brighthelmstone, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 6	Chiloe Island, South America	12 30
Brill, Holland; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	- 1 50	Chittagong Bar, India	- 1 0
Bristol, England	- 6 45	Christmas Sound, South America	2 30
Buthan Neis, Scotland	- 12 0	Christmas Harbour, Kergulen's Land	- 10 0
Burry Island, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Coast, (Cape) Africa	- 3 30
Buffard Bay, New Holland; <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	- 8 0	Condore, (Pulo) China Sea; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 16
Button's Isles, Hudson's Bay	6 50	Copeland Island, Ireland	- 10 30
Cadiz, Spain	- 4 0	Coquet Island, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2 45
Caernarvon Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Cork Harbour, (entr.) Ireland; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 30
Calais, France; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 30	Cornwallis Port, P. of Wales's Island; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	- 1 30
Calcutta, India	- 3 5	Cornwallis Port, Andaman I.	10 0
Caldey Isle, Wales; <i>r.</i> 34 <i>ft.</i>	- 6 0	Cowes, Isle of Wight; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	11 15
Calf of Man, Irish Sea	- 10 30	Cracatoa, (I.) Straits of Sunda; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	- 7 0
Callao, Port of Peru	- 6 30	Cromarty, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	11 45
Camperdown, Holland	- 4 30	Cromer, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	6 45
Canaria Island, Atlantic Ocean	3 6	Crookhaven, Ireland	- 3 0
Cancale, France	- 7 30	Crofs Island, White Sea	- 4 15
Canlo Cape, America	- 8 30	Cumbry Lighthouse, Scotland	11 0
Cantire, (Mull of,) Scotland; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 0	Curieuse Island, Almerantes	5 10
Cape Ann, America; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 30	Dartmouth, England, <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	6 0
— Charles, America	- 7 0	David's Head, (St.) Wales	- 6 0
— Churchill, Hudson's Bay,	7 30	Deal, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 0
— Clear, Ireland	- 3 0	Delaware River, (ent.) Amor	9 0
— Cod, America; <i>r.</i> 6½ <i>ft.</i>	11 30	Denbigh, Wales	- 2 15
— Cornwall, England; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 25	Dieppe, France; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 30
— Corunna, Spain	- 3 0	Dingle Bay, Ireland	- 3 30
— Donega, White Sea; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	6 0	Donegal, Ireland	- 6 30
— Fear Bar, America	- 7 10	Dorfes, Ireland	- 3 0
— Finifterre, Spain	- 3 0	Dort, Holland	- 3 0
— Griznefs, France	- 11 0	Dover Road, England; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	11 6
— La Hogue, France	- 12 0	Douglas, I. of Man; <i>r.</i> 21 <i>ft.</i>	10 30
— Henlopen, America; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	- 8 54	Downs, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	11 0
— Henry, America; <i>r.</i> 4 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Drogheda, Ireland	- 10 43
— St. Mary, Nova Scotia; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 0	Dronthiem, and along the Coast of Finmark to the N. Cape	- 2 15
— May, Delaware, B. Ame- rica,	- 8 0	Dublin, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 45
— Ortegai, Spain	- 3 0	Dunbar, Scotland	- 1 30
— Sable, Nova Scotia; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	Duncansley Head, Scotland	- 10 30
Cappel, (West,) Holland	- 12 30	Dundalk Bay, Ireland	- 10 45
Cardiff, Wales	- 6 0	Dudgeon Light, North Sea	- 7 30
Cardigan Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Dundee, Scotland	- 2 30
Carlingford, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Dungarvon, Ireland	- 4 30
Carlisle, England	- 12 0	Dungeness, England; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	10 51
Carmarthen Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Dunkirk, Flanders; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11 15
Carrickfergus Bay, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 30	Dunnofe I. of Wight	- 8 55
Caskets, Brit. Channel; <i>r.</i> 28 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	Durley Island	- 3 30
Catherine's Point, (St.) Isle of Wight	- 8 30	Duskey Bay, N. Zealand	- 10 57
Catnefs or Catnose, White Sea,	5 15	Dysart, Scotland	- 2 15
Charlestown, America; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Eaoowe, Pacific Ocean	- 7 0
Chatham, England	- 1 0	Eagle Island, Asia	- 3 30
Chepstow, England	- 7 30	Easter Island, Chili	- 2 0
Cherbourg, France; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	7 30	Eddystone, British Channel; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	- 5 50
		Egmont, Holland	- 4 30
		Elbe, (red Buoy,) German Ocean	- 12 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER:

	H. M.		H. M.
Elizabeth Island, America	9 0	Gut of Canfo, America	- 8 30
Embsen, Germany	- 12 0	Haerlem, Holland	- 9 0
Endeavor River, N. Holland	1 30	Hague, Holland	- 8 15
Before the Eastern and Western		Hogue, (Cape La,) France;	
Ems, German Ocean	- 9 0	<i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 8 45
Etapla, France	- 3 15	Halifax, Nova Scotia; <i>r. 8 ft.</i>	7 30
Exmouth Bar, England; <i>r. 14 ft.</i>	6 25	Hamburgh, Germany	- 6 0
Eyden River, German Ocean	12 0	Hampton Quay, England	- 12 0
Exuma Bar, Bahamas	- 6 35	Hanford Water, England;	
Eyemouth Harbour, Scotland,	2 15	<i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 12 0
Fair Isle, North Sea	- 4 0	Hartland Point, England	- 6 0
Falkland Island, America	- 5 0	Hartlepool, England	- 3 45
Falmouth, England; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	5 45	Harwich, England; <i>r. 14 ft.</i>	11 30
Falfe Bay, Cape of Good Hope	2 0	Hasborough, England	- 7 30
Fayal Road, Açores; <i>r. 4½ ft.</i>	2 20	Hasborough Sand, North Sea	- 8 0
Fearn Island Light, North Sea	3 30	Haftings, England	- 10 36
Ferolle Point	- 11 15	Havre de Grace, France;	
Fifenefs, Scotland	- 4 30	<i>r. 22 ft.</i>	- 10 30
Finifterre (Cape) to Cape St.		Helena, (St.) Atlantic Ocean	2 15
Vincent	- 2 30	Helena, (Cape St.) America	4 0
Finmark (Coast of) in general,	2 15	Helford, England; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	5 15
Flamborough Head and Filey,	4 30	Heilegoland, German Ocean,	12 0
Flats (Kentish), England	- 12 0	Helen's (St.) England; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	11 45
Flatholm Island, Bristol Channel	6 40	Helvoetfluyts, Holland	- 1 30
Flemish Banks, North Sea	- 3 0	Henlopen, (Cape) America	8 54
Florida Keys, America	- 8 50	Henriette Marie, (Cape,) Hud-	
Flushing, Holland	- 1 0	son's Bay	- 12 0
Fly (or Vlie) Gateway, Hol-		Holms, (Flat and Steep,) Bristol	
land	- 6 45	Channel; <i>r. 36 ft.</i>	- 6 40
Fly, or Vlie, Road, Holland	- 7 30	Holy Head Bay, Wales; <i>r. 24 ft.</i>	10 0
Folkstone, England; <i>r. 20 ft.</i>	10 51	Holy Island Harbour, Scotland;	
Fort George, Scotland	- 12 0	<i>r. 15 ft.</i>	- 2 30
Fort St. John, Newfoundland	9 0	Honfleur, France	- 9 0
Forteau Bay, America	11 0	Hook of Holland	- 3 0
Foul Isle, near Shetland	- 3 0	Heoringottah River, East-Indies	12 0
Fowey, England; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 5 30	Horn, (Before the,) German	
Frith of Tain, Scotland	- 11 0	Ocean	- 12 0
Funchall, Madeira; <i>r. 7 ft.</i>	- 10 30	Horfe Race, America; <i>r. 5 ft.</i>	10 30
Gallopper and Gabbard, Thames		Hosley Bay, England, <i>r. 11 ft.</i>	11 0
Mouth; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 12 45	Hull, England; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	- 6 0
Galway Bay, Ireland	- 4 30	Humber (Entr.) England	- 5 15
Galloway, (Mull of,) Scotland	11 15	Hung Road, England; <i>r. 46 ft.</i>	6 45
Gambia, (River, ent.) Africa	10 15	Hurt Castle, England	- 9 30
Gaspe Bay, America	- 1 30	Ice Cove, Hudson's Bay	- 10 0
Gay Head, America; <i>r. 7 ft.</i>	7 37	Ila, (E. fide and Sound of;)	
George's River, America;		<i>r. 5 ft.</i>	- 3 15
<i>r. 9 ft.</i>	- 10 45	Ilfordcombe, England	- 6 0
George Town Bar, America	- 6 40	Ingella, India	- 11 0
Gibraltar, Spain	- 12 0	Inverkeithing, Scotland	- 2 45
Glasgow Port, Scotland	- 11 30	Ipfwich, England	- 12 0
Goa, India	- 4 30	Ireland, N. W. Coast, from	
Goodwin Sands, Back of the,	1 30	Milen Head to Ballicannel;	
Gore, near Margate, England,	12 0	<i>r. 12 ft.</i>	
Goree Gateway, German Ocean,	1 30	—, W. Coast in general,	3 0
Grangemouth, England	- 2 30	—, Havens on the S.	
Granville, France	- 7 30	Coast	- 5 51
Gravelines, France; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	- 11 45	Isle of Man, South fide	- 10 20
Gravelend, England; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	1 30	Ives, (St.) England; <i>r. 24 ft.</i>	- 5 15
Gresholm, near Milford Haven,	7 30	Jackson (Port) New Holland	8 15
Guayaquil (Port) South America	6 30	Jago (Isle) Africa	- 7 45
Guernsey, British Channel;		Janeiro, (Rio) Brazil	- 4 30
<i>r. 30 ft.</i>	- 6 0	John's, (St.) Newfoundland	- 6 0
Gulf of Corryvreckan, Lewises;		Jean-de Luz, (St.) France	- 6 0
<i>r. 11 ft.</i>	- 4 30	Jersey Island; <i>r. 23 ft.</i>	- 6 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Juan, (Cape St.) America	- 4 0	Madre de Dios, Pacific Ocean	- 2 30
Julian, (Port St.) Patagonia	- 4 45	Maes and Maifland Sluice,	
Jutland, (along the Coast of.)	12 0	Holland	- 3 0
Karakahoo Bay, Sandwich I.	3 45	Magnus's Sound, (St.) Orkney;	
Kedgera, India	- 11 30	r. 8 ft.	- 8 15
Kenmare River, Ireland	- 3 45	Malacca Road, India	- 10 30
Kennebeck, America; r. 9 ft.	10 45	Maloes, (St.) France; r. 45 ft.	6 30
Kentish Knock, off the Thames,	11 30	Marble Head, America; r. 12 ft.	11 30
Kilduyn, Lapland	- 7 30	Margate Roads, Engl. r. 16 ft.	11 45
Killybegs, Ireland	- 6 45	Martha's Vineyard, America	9 0
Kingroad, near Bristol; r. 42 ft.	6 48	Martinique Island, West Indies	7 30
King's Channel or Swin;		Mary's, (St.) Scilly	- 4 40
r. 16 ft.	- 12 0	Mauritius, (Isles)	- 12 30
Kinghorn, Scotland	- 2 30	May, (Cape) America	- 8 45
Kinfale, Ireland	- 5 15	May Isle, Scotland	- 1 30
Kinnaird's Head, Scotland	- 12 0	Merqui, India; r. 15 ft.	- 12 0
Kirkaldy, Scotland	- 2 15	Miquelon, Newfoundland; r. 7 ft.	9 0
Kirkcudbright, Scotland	- 11 15	Milford Haven; r. 36 ft.	- 6 0
Kirkduyn, Holland, near the		Minehead, England; r. 36 ft.	- 6 0
Texel; r. 12 ft.	- 7 30	Mizen Head, Ireland	- 3 0
Komaroo, (Cape) N. Zealand	- 9 30	Monastry Island, White Sea;	
Labradore Harbour, (Straits of		r. 6 ft.	- 7 30
Belleisle)	- 11 30	Montrose, Scotland	- 1 30
Lambanels, N. end of Shet-		Monterry, Pacific Ocean	- 7 30
land; r. 5 ft.	- 9 30	Morlaix, France; r. 30 ft.	- 6 0
Lancedora, Canaries	- 12 45	Morocco, (along the Coast of.)	2 15
Lancaster, England	- 11 15	Mount Desert, Massachusetts;	
Land's End of England	- 4 30	r. 12 ft.	- 11 0
Leith Pier, Scotland; r. 15 ft.	2 20	Mount's Bay, England; r. 19 ft.	4 30
Lerwick in Shetland	- 1 30	Nangafachi, Pacific Ocean	- 6 0
Lewis and Harris, (along the		Nantucket Shoals, America;	
Shores of.) Scotland; r. 11 ft.	6 0	r. 5½ ft.	- 10 30
Lewises (Butt of the)	- 6 45	Nantucket, America; r. 6 ft.	12 3
Lieh	- 12 0	Nantz, France	- 4 0
Limekilns, on the Frith of Forth	3 30	Nantz (before the River of)	- 3 0
Limerick, Ireland; r. 16 ft.	- 6 30	Nassau, New Providence	- 7 30
Lisbon, Portugal	- 2 15	Natal River, Africa; r. 12 ft.	- 10 0
Liverpool, (entr. of the Har-		Naze, Norway	- 11 15
bour;) r. 26 ft.	- 10 30	Naze of Effex, England	- 11 20
Lizard Point, on shore, England,	5 0	Needles I. of Wight; r. 9 ft.	- 8 56
Lochdon	- 4 30	Nevyp Bay, Wales; r. 20 ft.	- 8 45
Lochlainne, Scotland	- 9 45	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	- 4 0
Loch Swilly, Ireland	- 7 30	New Bedford, America; r. 5 ft.	7 37
Lochhill, Holland	- 6 0	Newburgh, Scotland	- 12 30
Loire River, entr. France	- 3 0	Newburyport, America; r. 10 ft.	11 15
LONDON; r. 19 ft.	- 2 46	Newhaven, England; r. 20 ft.	10 16
Londonderry, Ireland	- 6 0	Newhaven, America; r. 8 ft.	11 0
Long Island, America	- 3 0	New London, America; r. 5 ft.	8 54
Long Sand Head, Riv. Thames,	11 30	Newenham, (Cape) Pac. Ocean	12 0
Longships, England	- 4 30	Newport, Flanders	- 12 0
Loop Head, Ireland	- 4 30	Newport, Wales; r. 24 ft.	- 6 45
Louisburg, America	- 7 15	Newry, Ireland	- 12 0
Lowestoff, on shore, England;		New York, America; r. 5 ft.	8 54
r. 7 ft.	- 9 0	New Zealand, (Bays, &c.) Paci-	
Lowestoff Road	- 9 10	fic Ocean; r. 7½ ft.	- 8 0
Lowestoff and Orfordness (offing		Nicholas (before St.)	- 6 45
between)	- 11 15	Noddy Harbour, Newfoundland	5 15
Lundy Island, Bristol Channel;		Nootka Sound, America; r. 9 ft.	12 20
r. 30 ft.	- 5 45	Nore, R. Thames; r. 14 ft.	- 12 15
Lynn Regis, England	- 7 5	Norfolk Sound, North Holland	1 0
Lymington, England	- 11 15	Normandy and Picardy (Coast-	
Lynn Deeps, England; r. 20 ft.	6 0	of)	- 10 30
Machias, America; r. 12 ft.	- 11 0	North Berwick, Scotland	- 1 30
Madeira Island, r. 7 ft.	- 12 4		

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.		Lat.		Lat.		Names of Places.		Lat.		Long.		
		D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.			D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.	
Sandwich	{ From	17	29	05	168	20	30E.	Port Refuge	18	18	30S.	173 56 0W
Island		17	53	0	168	45	25	Savage Island	19	2	15	169 30 30
Traitor's Head		18	43	30	169	20	30	Agyoua	19	39	15	174 43 0
Small Island off		18	41	0	169	26	0	Hapae, North Point	19	41	0	174 37 20
inner		19	16	0	169	46	0	Matafoa	19	44	30	174 47 0
Tanno Island	{ From	19	16	30	169	21	0	Turtle Island	19	48	45	177 57 0
		19	38	30	169	43	0	Annamooka	20	15	2	174 51 55
Port Resolution		19	32	24	169	43	0	Tongatoo, Rander-				
Inanama		19	31	0	170	21	0	main Road	21	4	15	174 56 24
Enatum		20	10	0	170	4	0	Annamoke Ette	20	17	45	174 32 30
<i>New Caledonia.</i>								Commango Ette	20	18	20	174 28 0
Balleabea Island		20	7	0	164	22	0	Commango	20	19	20	174 26 0
Pudyoua Obf.		20	18	10	164	41	12	Tonamai	20	28	0	174 31 30
Cape Colnet		20	30	0	164	56	0	Tellefageo	20	31	15	174 29 15
C. Coronation		22	5	0	167	8	0	Morotoi	21	9	0	156 44 0
Queen Charlotte's								Eaowe	21	20	30	174 34 0
Foreland		22	15	0	167	12	4	Pylftaart's Island	22	23	30	174 48 0
Isle of Pines		22	38	0	167	38	0	Oheteroa	22	27	0	150 47 0
Botany I. anch. off.		22	26	40	167	16	45	Toobovai	23	25	0	129 40 30
Norfolk Island		29	1	45	168	10	0	Pakmeriton Island	18	0	1	162 57 0
<i>New Zealand.</i>								Whylotack	18	51	40	159 39 45
Three Kings		34	12	0	172	12	0	Harvey's Island	19	16	0	158 48 0
Cape Maria		34	30	0	172	42	0	Owhyhe	19	28	12	156 26 0
North Cape		34	27	0	173	5	0	Wateoo Island	20	2	30	158 14 30
Mount Camel		34	51	0	173	10	0	Mangea Island	21	56	45	185 3 0
Cape Brent		35	10	30	174	40	0	<i>Society Islands.</i>				
Cape Colville		36	26	0	175	33	0	Scilly Island	16	28	0	156 22 0
Mercury Bay		36	47	0	175	56	0	Ohamaneno	16	45	32	151 39 40
Cape Runaway		37	32	0	178	12	0	Howe's I.	16	46	30	154 6 40
East Cape		37	42	30	179	0	0	Marua Island	16	25	40	152 32 40
Mount Edgecumbe		37	59	0	166	53	0	Bolabola Island	16	32	30	151 51 53
Tolaga Bay		38	22	24	179	13	0	Ulitea	16	32	30	152 57 0
Poverty Bay		38	42	0	178	24	0	Huaheine	16	43	0	150 52 0
Albatross Point		38	4	0	175	18	0	Owharre Harbour	16	44	45	151 9 40
Cape Table		39	7	0	178	24	0	Lord Howe's I.	16	46	0	155 25 0
Mount Edgecumbe		39	16	0	174	45	0	D. of York I.	17	28	0	151 14 0
Table Head		39	17	0	177	59	37	Emio	17	30	0	149 54 0
Shambles		39	20	0	178	20	45	Otaheite, Obf.	19	29	15	149 32 30
Portland		39	25	0	178	12	0	Point Venus	17	29	20	149 36 45
Cape Kidnappers		39	43	0	177	36	0	Oaitopeha Bay	17	46	30	149 14 24
Cape Turnagain		40	34	0	177	5	0	Osnaburg	17	48	0	148 10 0
C. Stephens (I. off)		40	37	0	174	54	0	Palliser Island	15	38	15	146 30 15
Banks's Island		43	32	0	173	30	0	Chain Island	17	25	0	145 38 53
Cape Saunders		45	44	0	167	48	0	Oheteroa	22	36	36	150 48 45
South Cape		47	19	0	167	48	0	Toobouai	23	25	0	149 20 30
Knight's Island		48	15	0	166	44	0	Taookaa Island	14	30	30	145 9 38
Solander's Island		46	31	0	167	11	0	Adventure Island	17	6	20	144 17 45
West Cape		45	54	0	166	43	0	Furneaux Island	17	11	0	143 6 40
Duffy Bay		45	47	30	166	18	9	Resolution Island	17	23	15	141 45 0
Cape Farewell		40	33	0	174	0	0	Bird Island	17	48	0	143 35 0
Q. Charlotte's Ent.		41	0	0	175	15	0	Groups, S. Emoff.	18	12	0	142 42 0
Sound		41	6	0	174	18	30	Bow Island, E. end.	18	23	0	141 12 0
Cape Campbell		41	44	0	176	15	0	Prince Henry's I.	19	0	0	141 6 0
Cape Palliser		41	34	0	176	7	0	Cumberland Island	19	18	0	148 36 0
Point Rodney		36	15	0	175	7	0	Gloucester Island	19	11	0	140 4 0
Two Sisters		43	41	0	177	11	0	Q. Charlotte's I.	19	18	0	138 4 0
Skirmish Bay		43	49	0	176	35	0	Egmont Island	19	20	0	138 30 0
Cape Young		43	48	0	176	58	0W	Whitunday Island	19	26	0	137 56 0
<i>Friendly Isles.</i>								Lagoon Island	18	47	0	139 28 0
D. of York's I.		8	29	0	172	22	0	Thrum Cap	18	35	0	139 48 0
Wallis's Island		13	18	0	178	30	0	Osnaburg Island	17	51	0	147 30 0
Keppel's Island		15	53	0	176	18	0	Blight Lagoon I.	21	38	0	140 37 0
Bolcawen's Island		15	50	0	176	15	0	Pitcaln's Island	25	2	0	133 30 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Seal Isles, Bay of Fundy; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	8 45	Tees, (River's Mouth) <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	3 30
Seaton Sluice, Northumberland;		Telling Cape, Ireland	6 0
<i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	2 45	Tervere, or Compveer, Holland	1 30
Seine, (within the) France	9 0	Texel-road, <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	7 45
Selburgh, (before)	9 0	Three Islands, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 17 <i>ft.</i>	2 15
Selsey Bill, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	9 30	Tinmouth-bar, England; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	3 0
Selsey Harbour, England; <i>r.</i>		Tolaga Bay, New Zealand, Pacific	
15 <i>ft.</i>	11 15	Ocean	6 0
Seven Cliffs, England	9 50	Tongataboo, Pacific Ocean	6 50
Seven Islands, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Topsham, England; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	7 5
Shetland, S. end; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	10 30	Torbay, (Berry-head) England;	
Shiant Isles, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	<i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	6 0
Shields, (N. and S.) England;		Trincomale, Ceylon Island; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	6 0
<i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	3 0	Townshend, Massachusetts; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10 45
Shipwath, King's Channel	12 0	Tudwal's Road, (St.) Wales; <i>r.</i>	
Shoreham, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	9 20	20 <i>ft.</i>	8 0
Sierra Leone, Guinea	8 15	Tuskar Rock, Ireland	6 30
Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope	5 55	Typha Road, China, <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	10 0
Simon's Bay, Africa; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	3 30	Ulitea, Pacific Ocean	11 36
Shellocks, West of Ireland	3 0	Ufe and Villain River, France	3 0
Skerries, near Holyhead	9 45	Ushant, (within) Fr. <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	3 45
Skerries, North of Ireland; <i>r.</i>		Vallery en Cau, (St.) France; <i>r.</i>	
11 <i>ft.</i>	4 45	18 <i>ft.</i>	11 15
Sky Island, Scotland	6 0	Vannes, France	3 30
Sligo, Ireland	6 45	Venice, Italy	9 0
Slyne-head, Ireland	5 15	Verde, (Cape) Atlantic	7 45
Smalls, Wales	5 50	Vincent Cape, (St.)	2 15
Smith's Knowl, North Sea	12 0	Virgin, (Cape) Patagonia	12 0
Solebay, England; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	10 30	Vlie Passlage, Holland	9 0
Somme River, France	10 30	Wales, (Sea of) and Severn	1 30
South Foreland, England	11 6	Wardhouse, or Wardhuys	4 0
Southampton, England; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11 45	Wallet, near the Swin	11 15
Shannon River, (ent.) Ireland;		Waterford, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	5 30
<i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	4 30	Weems, Scotland	2 0
Sheernels, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	12 0	Weefer, first Buoy	12 0
Sheepcut, America; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10 45	Weillings, Flanders	1 30
Southwold, England	9 0	Wells, Norfolk	6 0
Spain, North Coast of	3 0	Wexford Harbour, Ireland	7 30
Spithead, near Portsmouth	9 30	Weymouth, England; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	6 15
Spurn Point, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	5 15	Whitby, England; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	3 45
Stadtland, Norway	12 0	Whitehaven, England	11 15
Stanway	6 45	Wick, Scotland	9 15
Staples, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2 30	Wicklow, Ireland	9 0
Start-Point, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	5 55	Wight, (Isle of) West end. See Needles.	
Stockton, England	4 30	Wilmington, America	11 0
Stonehaven, Scotland	1 0	Winchelsea, England	12 45
Stromnells, Orkney	10 30	Winterton, England; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	8 15
Sunderland, England; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	3 0	Witbeach, England	7 30
Sunborough Head, Shetland	4 0	Woodbridge-bar, England; <i>r.</i>	
Sunbury, America	9 30	14 <i>ft.</i>	11 30
Surat, India	4 20	Woolwich, on the Thames; <i>r.</i>	
Swansea, Wales; <i>r.</i> 30 <i>ft.</i>	6 0	18 <i>ft.</i>	2 15
Sweetnose, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	12 0	Wrath, (Cape) Scotland	8 15
Swin. See King's Channel.		Yarmouth Roads, England; <i>r.</i>	
Sychelles Island, India	5 30	8 <i>ft.</i>	8 45
Tanna, (New Hebrides) Pacific		Yarmouth Sands, (back of)	10 30
Ocean	3 0	Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; <i>r.</i>	
Tarbetnells, Scotland	11 30	12 <i>ft.</i>	9 30
Tarpaulin Cove, Massachusetts;		Youghall to Dundedy-Head, Ire-	
<i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	9 52	land; <i>r.</i> 11 <i>ft.</i>	4 3
Tavy Island, India; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Zuder Zee, Holland	1 30
Tay-bar, Scotland	2 0	Zuric Zee, Holland	8 0

FINIS.

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# ERRATA.

Page	Line	For	Read	Page	Line	For	Read
13	36	d q	d g	226	17	1 20 16	1 28 16
16	35	1 50	1 56	28	1 32 51	1 31 57	
22	42	4104	410.4	231	11	31 13	31 30
36	bot. of Fig.	205.5	203.5	32	45	40 55	
39	4	235	225	35	15 47	15 57	
61	23	2,60873	2,60853	232	21	Sun's	Moon's
69	Cut dist.	58.8	158.8	23	23 40 7	23 44 7	
77	32	X Long. 1192	1200	26	58 48	58 46	
	34	X Lat. 777	779	40	23 40 7	23 48 7	
78	1	Dep. 865	870.9	233	26	25 45	25 8 45
82	8	X Long. 8°11'	6° 59'	49	20 57 47	20 57 04	
91	29	7.01586	637 7.91586	57	7' 30" 25"	7' 30" and	
94	26	59.1	59	234	42	30 18 30	31 18 30
95	3	0.09639	0.09689	55	9.5691	0.5691	
96	15	Lon. left 10°15'	10° 16'	57	3117	3114	
97	19	271.8	721.8	59	28.39	18 39	
98	Cut dist.	1025	1024	61	5072	5074	
104	18	1.96251	1.92651	235	17	half their sum	take half the
123	3	10 h. 30 m.	11 h. 30 m.	239	7	57' 30"	51 30
129	20	October	August	242	35	7 14 38	7 14 30
131	28	22d. 6h.	2d. 6h.	245	2	18 8 39	8 3 30
139	31	from the sun	from the sun	253	7	50 45	40 45
175	13	Dep. 32.8	32.3	254	19	14 96	14 97
182	22	1159	1059	28	123 43	123 47	
183	39	6.28	6.26	260	10	W. N. W. N.	W. N. W.
	41	7.47	7 45	25	N. b W.	N. b W. 1/2	
184	21	51	1.53	26	N. 1/2 E. 1/2 W.	N. 1/2 E.	
	29	18.3	18.8	262	30	Table 30	Table 21
	33	96.3	95.8	267	44	Apully	Putty
	57	2926	2928	288	44	a different	different
185	22	1.46	1.41	45	nchor	anchor	
186	22	25	19	292	28	as in the	as on the
	22	2.11	2.0	311	15	Cornwall	Cape Cornw
	29	81.21	79.0				
	29	25	20				
193	40	1.35	1.33				
195	31	37.28	31.26				
196	33	51.5	31.5				
201	bot. line	96355	96351				
204	29	24165	24615				
208	3	19.41	19.40				
	9	19 41	19.40				
	30	20m 7.69305	17m 7.69335				
210	27	18 h. 40 m.	18 h. 20 m.				
215	45	244 22 45	244 12 45				





